THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,901. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1871.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—UP TOWN.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD RECEIVED AT THE BRANCH OFFICE,

1,265 BROADWAY,

BETWEEN THIRTY-FIRST AND THIRTY-SECOND STREETS, WEST SIDE, NEARLY OPPOSITE OUR FORMER PLACE.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FROM 8 A. M. TILL 9 P. M. EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR AT OFFICE RATES. NO EXTRA CHARGE OF ANY KIND.

PERSONAL.

BESSIE B.—CALL ON MONDAY AFTERNOON, 4 o'clock. MARY M.

DECEMBER 5.—LETTER OF THIS DATE, APPOINTING an interview following Sunday, corner of Bond street, just received. Will lady send right name and address to A. H., box 180 Herald office.

GEORGE—WRITE TO WASH, PHILADELPHIA, OR call on WILLIAM DAY, 17 Ann street.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF JAMES FELT, AGED 19, who left Dublin about three years ago; when last heard of was in New York, about a year ago. Address Mrs. FELT, 1,093 First avenue.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF CHRISTOPHER J. Brien, of the Brook of Denode, parish of Ballymore Eustace, county Kildare, Ireland. If he will call on or address Mrs. HEALY, 324 East Forty-eighth street, he will hear of something to his advantage.

IDA THOMPSON WILL CONFER A FAVOR ON AN old friend by sending her address to CHARLEY, Herald office.

I HOPE YOU WILL ALLOW NOTHING TO DISAPpoint me. It made me so happy to see my darling the other day. T. R.

JOHN KILOREN—COME IMMEDIATELY; VERY sick. EDDIE.

"JUSTICE"—WILL FIND AT THE OFFICE OF THE Herald the address of the person whom he wishes to see.

JENNIE W.—WAS IN ALBANY WHEN YOUR LETTER came. Write again. FRANK HILTON.

LITTLE GIRL—MR. H. WILL BE DELIGHTED TO meet you, southwest corner of Seventeenth street and Fourth avenue, Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

MRS. C.—I AM VERY SICK. COME HOME.

MRS. EMILY MAC RUDIO—PLEASE WRITE AGAIN to your friend, stating how to address you, or where to find you.

WILLIAM QOUNLEIN, LATE OF SOUTHAMPTON, England, will find a letter from a friend at the Herald office.

WILL MR. CIPRICO, WHO IS ANNOUNCED TO GIVE a reading at Steinway Hall, Tuesday December 26, please send his address to an old California admirer? Address J. S. G., Herald Office.

WAITED THURSDAY AND FRIDAY; GREATLY DISappointed. Come Monday, 18th, same time and place, without fail. EIGHTEENTH STREET.

WILL R. J. SEND TO STATION D FOR LETTERS? Much disappointed; long for an interview. H. M. D.

WILL MADAM FANNIE MORTON SEND HER ADdress through Personals? GENERAL, OF CHICAGO.

LOST AND FOUND.

DOG LOST—$5 REWARD—ON SUNDAY EVENING, a Black and Tan Terrier, weight about 10 pounds; cropped ears, gray under the chops, 9 years old; had on a red leather collar; answers to the name of Dot. The above reward will be paid for his return to 14 West Twenty-eighth st.

LOST—ON THURSDAY EVENING, STRAYED FROM the house, a small black and tan Dog, with white breast; answers to name of Pet. A liberal reward will be paid by returning him to 56 West Forty-ninth street.

LOST—AN ASSIGNMENT OF MORTGAGE FROM James F. Cuppaidge to Mrs. Sarah S. Rowe. A liberal reward will be paid to any person returning the same to GILLETT & CROSBY, 15 Nassau street, New York.

LOST—A WHITE SPITZ DOG, FROM 250 EAST SIXTY-first street. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning him to above address.

LOST—ON TUESDAY LAST, A GOLD GARTER Buckle; pierced work with monogram, white elastic attached. The finder will be handsomely rewarded by returning the same to 21 East Fourteenth street.

LOST—ON MONDAY EVENING, A LARGE POCKETbook, containing Post office card, some bills and memoranda. The finder will receive $10 reward by bringing it to the Irish American office, No. 8 North William street.

LOST—A WHITE SPITZ DOG, FROM 250 EAST SIXTY-first street. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning him to the above address.

LOST—SATURDAY, THE 16TH, A GOLD EARRING, oval shape, with five small balls attached. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at 412 West Twenty-sixth street.

THE COACHMAN WHO TOOK A SMALL YELLOW skye terrier, with purple coat on, from off the steps of 40 West Thirty-fifth street, about one o'clock, Saturday, will please return it to the owner, at 36 West Thirty-fifth street, and save himself trouble, as he is known.

REWARDS.

$5 REWARD FOR THE RETURN OF A BLACK AND Tan Dog answering to the name of Sam, lost on Friday morning, to 17 Park avenue.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON MONDAY NIGHT, DEC. 11, at Brother Wynn's lecture, Cooper Institute, a Mink Collar. Any one finding the same please call at 15 East Thirty-first street.

$10 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE RETURN to 132 West Forty-seventh street, of a black and tan Slut, sick with mange; had on a collar marked Charles G. Ketchum, 209 Wayne street, Jersey City.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, LATE ON FRIDAY AFTERnoon, December 8, a fine English Kersey Horse Blanket, yellow striped, bound with blue and red. The above reward will be paid and no questions asked at 50 Vesey street, up stairs.

$10 REWARD FOR A LACE HANDKERCHIEF IF returned to 36 West Nineteenth street.

$15 REWARD FOR THE RETURN OF A BLACK Bear Robe, lost between Fourth and Seventh avenues in Forty-fifth street, evening of the 15th. Return to Briggs' stables, 109 West Thirty-seventh street.

$100 REWARD.—PROPRIETORS OF JEWELRY stores and pawnbroker shops are requested to report to Mrs Henry, 47 West Twelfth street, if a set (2) of large Diamond Studs should be offered for sale. Thief suspected.

REWARDS.

$2,000 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE recovery of Silks and Laces taken from LE BOUTILLIER BROS., Union square, on Thanksgiving Day.

$5,000 REWARD.—STOLEN, ON FRIDAY, DEcember 15, 1871, at about 2:30 P. M., on Liberty street, near Broadway, a package containing $52,500 in United States Five-Twenty Coupon Bonds, issue of 1867, of the following numbers and denominations:—25 Bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 81,906 to 81,931 inclusive; 10 Bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 46,191 to 46,200 inclusive; 9 Bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 43,857 to 43,865 inclusive; 4 Bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 46,186 to 46,189 inclusive; 1 bond of $1,000, No. 56,744; 1 bond of $1,000, No. 56,745; 3 bonds of $500 each, Nos. 41,988 to 41,990 inclusive. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the bonds stolen, or proportionately for any part of them, and no questions asked. All parties are cautioned against buying any of the above bonds, and persons offering them for sale should be detained and information at once sent by messenger or telegraph to BLATCHFORD, SEWARD, GRISWOLD & DA COSTA, Lawyers, 29 Nassau street, New York, or ALLAN PINKERTON, 66 Exchange place, New York; 45 South Third street, Philadelphia; 55 West Washington street, Chicago.

DETECTIVES.—COX & KING, 73 BROADWAY AND 11 New street—established 1862—furnish only reliable and experienced operatives. Branch offices in Chicago and St. Louis. Correspondents in all principal cities and Europe.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
will offer, on MONDAY, December 18,
a fresh assortment of
ALEXANDRE'S CELEBRATED KID GLOVES,
in
one, two, three, four and six buttons.
Also the popular
CUFFED GLOVE,
in the latest and most desirable shades.

BROADWAY, FOURTH AVENUE, NINTH AND TENTH STREETS.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
will offer on MONDAY, Dec. 18,
a number of
PARIS and DOMESTIC MADE
SILK ROBES,
some EN TRAIN, a little out of order,
at $50 each,
LESS THAN ONE-HALF THE COST OF MATERIAL,
apart from making and trimming.
IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS,
elegantly trimmed,
$40 each upwards.
The material alone is worth $55.
CHILDREN'S and MISSES' PARIS, LONDON and
DOMESTIC MADE SUITS,
braided and elegantly trimmed,
the larger part very handsome,
$2 50 each upwards.
GREATLY BELOW THE COST OF MANUFACTURE OR IMPORTATION.
An immense variety of
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S UNDERGARMENTS,
the richest and most costly description imported or manufactured,
at extremely attractive prices.

BROADWAY, FOURTH AVENUE, NINTH AND TENTH STREETS.

CARPETS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
will offer, on MONDAY, December 18,
FIVE FRAME BODY BRUSSELS,
clean, fresh goods,
at $1 85 per yard.
FIVE FRAME ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS,
choice designs,
only $2 per yard.
MOQUETTES, AXMINSTERS AND WILTONS,
of the very best qualities,
at $3 and $3 50 per yard.
A choice assortment of NOVELTIES in
AUBUSSON, AXMINSTER AND TURKEY
CARPETS,
in one piece and by the yard.
RUGS, MATS, OILCLOTHS, &c., &c.,
at old prices.
Please call and examine.

BROADWAY, FOURTH AVENUE, NINTH AND TENTH STREETS.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
will offer, on MONDAY, December 18,
and during the entire week, selections from every department of their
RETAIL STORE,
comprising articles specially adapted for
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,
AT LOWER PRICES
THAN ANY TIME THIS YEAR.

Velvets, Black Silks, Plain Silks, Fancy Silks, Irish and French Poplins, medium and low-priced Dress Goods, rich Dress Fabrics, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hosiery and Underwear, Ladies' Underwear, imported White Goods, Camel's Hair Shawls, rich Laces and Embroideries, Ribbons, Mourning, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Woollen Clothes, Housekeeping, Housefurnishing Goods, Furs, Cloaks and Shawls, Paris Hats and Bonnets, Novelties just received, Cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs, Perfumery, Bronzes, Fancy Ornaments, Boys' Clothing, with an immense choice of Ladies', Misses' and Childrens' Suits, at less than half their cost to produce.

Friends, customers and the public are respectfully invited to examine their Stocks, which contain a LARGER, BETTER, CHEAPER and MORE ELEGANT assortment than is usual at this SEASON.

BROADWAY, FOURTH AVENUE, NINTH AND TENTH STREETS.

AT MEARE'S,
Sixth avenue and Nineteenth street.

Elegant French Dolls, with natural hair. Creeping Dolls, Richly-dressed Dolls. Wagons, Games, Warehouses, Horses, Woolly Dogs, Sheep, Kitchens, Drums, Tea Sets, Furniture, Paint Boxes. Mechanical Toys, Harlequins, Nine Pins, Billiards, Tool Chests, Guns, Swords, Zouave Uniforms, Building Blocks, Candy Boxes,	ALL THIS WEEK, EVERY DAY AND EVENING. LARGE AND ELEGANT DISPLAY OF FINE TOYS, FRENCH FANCY GOODS and HOLIDAY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT VERY LOW PRICES.	Rich Bohemian Glassware, Toilet Sets, Vases, Flower Stands. Bisque and Parian Busts and Figures, Punch Bowls, Odor Caskets, Card Receivers, Odor Caskets, Lava Tobacco Sets, Bronze and Walnut Goods, Writing Desks, Work and Glove Boxes, Russia and Vienna Leather Goods, Jewel Boxes, Cigar Stands, Dressing Cases, Worsted Embroidery, Pocketbooks, Perfumery.

A liberal reduction made to parties purchasing in quantities for Fairs, Sunday Schools, &c.

Vienna and Russia bags, Pocketbooks and Glove Boxes, the largest and cheapest line ever offered.
Fine Pocketbooks, 25c., 30c., 38c., 40c. and 50c., the largest and cheapest line ever offered.
Russia Leather Pocketbooks, 63c., 75c., and $1.
Fine Sets Handkerchiefs and Glove Boxes, $4 and $4 50, all purchased at the late auction sales, about half usual prices.
Embroidered Worsted Slippers, 50c., 63c., 75c., $1 and $1 25.

In Silks and Dress Goods we offer special inducements to purchasers for the next week.
Large collection of Plain and Fancy Dress Goods, at 25c., 30c., 35c. and 40c.
Rich Plaid Japanese Silks, 75c., worth $1 25 per yard.
Empress Cloths, Poplins and Satines, all colors, 50c.
Heavy full width Gros Grain Black Silks, $1 40 and $1 50 yard.
Extra heavy do., $1 75 and $1 85, a special bargain.
Superior Lyons Black Silks, $2, $2 25 and $2 50.
Best French make Black Silks, $3 to $4, from 50c. to $1 yard less than charged elsewhere.
Rich Satins, all colors, $1 75 to $2.

Bonnet and Trimming Velvets, in all the new shades.
Very superior Black Bonnet Velvets, $2 25, $2 50 and $2 75.
Colored do., $2 50, $2 75, $3 to $4.
Best Lyons Cloaking Velvet, $14 50, worth $20.

Housekeeping and Domestic Goods, Nottingham and fine Lace Applique Curtains and Tidies, Piano Covers, &c.
A large assortment at very low rates.

Guipure Thread, Point and Point Applique Laces.
Embroideries, Lace Collars, Linen Sets, Corsets, Skirts and Panniers, we offer an unequalled assortment.

Millinery Goods, fine French Flowers and Feathers, Roman Sashes.
Bonnet and Sash Ribbons, Passementerie and Fur Trimmings.
Fancy Ties. Now opening, new goods and latest styles.
Rich Roman Ties, 50c., 63c., 75c. and $1.

In Hosiery, Gloves and Undergarments, of every make, size and quality, our stock is most complete, and our prices are the lowest in the city.
Splendid one and two button Kid Gloves, in black, medium and opera colors, 90c. and $1.

We are also opening a large assortment of Ladies' and Children's Furs, Sealskin Sacques and Caps.
Ermine, Astrachan, Alaska, Sable and Coney.
Which we offer at wholesale prices.
500 Astrachan silk-lined Muffs, $3 75, worth $6.
Fine Sealskin Sacques, $65, $70 and $75.
Also opening balance of a manufacturer's stock of Cloaks and Sacques at half price.
Stylish Sacques, $5, $7, $8, $9 and $10.
Very finest imported, $10, $12, $15 and $18.

In every department we now offer an unequalled assortment, all our goods being carefully selected to meet the wants of purchasers at the present season.

Ladies, to avoid the crowd and receive proper attention, will find it to their advantage to do their shopping in the morning.
Store open every night till after the holidays.
All goods exhibited on first floor.

RICHARD MEARES,
307 and 309 Sixth avenue,
and 103 and 105 West Nineteenth street.

AT R. H STAVELEY'S.
Toys, Toys, Toys, Toys,
for the holiday trade
now on exhibition.
Our large and rich stock of Toys,
selected from the best European markets,
imported expressly for our trade,
and selling at very low prices.
STAVELEY,
870 Broadway, near Eighteenth street.

DRY GOODS.

A.—MERRY CHRISTMAS.
THE GREATEST CHANCE EVER OFFERED.
Our entire stock of
HOLIDAY GOODS,
all our own importation,
at less than
WHOLESALE OR AUCTION PRICES.
We are determined to carry over
no Holiday Goods, and will
therefore, during this
week, offer our entire stock at unheard-of low prices.

The finest styles of rosewood inlaid Writing Desks, Work and Jewel Boxes, Ink and Cigar Stands, fine Albums, Russian Leather Glove and Handerchief Boxes, Cigar Cases, Portemonnaies, Dressing Cases, at less than ever offered.

Read our Prices. Read our Prices.

Writing Desks, finest rosewood, inlaid with genuine German silver plate and edge, at $3 65, worth fully $8.
Writing Desks, finest rosewood, elaborately inlaid with German silver and pearl, all new designs, at $4 75, worth fully $9.
Handkerchief Boxes, finest rosewood, inlaid German silver plate and edge, at $1 35 and $1 50, worth fully double.
Workboxes, finest rosewood, inlaid with silver plate and edge, handsomely fitted up, at $2 25, worth $4.
Workboxes, finest rosewood, inlaid silver plate and edge, furnished with silver-plated implements, at $3, worth $5.
Workboxes, finest rosewood, elaborately inlaid with German silver and pearl, elegantly fitted up and furnished with silver plated implements, at $4 75, worth fully $7.
Together with many other styles of the very finest Writing Desks and Workboxes ever imported, at proportionately low prices.

At
EHRICH'S TEMPLE OF FASHION,
Eighth avenue, near Twenty-fourth street,

Black walnut Writing Desks, with lock, at 90c., worth $1 50.
Black walnut Writing Desks, gilt edge, lock and key, at $1, worth $2.
Elegant Cigar Stands, comprising matchbox and cigar cutter, at 95c., worth $1 50.
Rich Inkstands, with Scotch wood base, at 75c., worth $1 75.
Fine Gilt Watchstands, with Scotch wood base, at 85c., worth $1 75.
Finest real Russian Leather Cigar Cases, at $1 75, worth fully $3.
Fine Russian Leather Glove Boxes, with fine Ivory Glove-stretcher, at $1 85, worth $3.

Immense Assortment of Fine
Albums, Pocketbooks, Portemonnaies, &c.,
at less than half the regular prices.
Albums, 50 pictures, at 50c., worth 85c.
Albums, 100 pictures, at 75c., worth $1.
Albums, finest morocco, at $1 20, $2 25, $2 25, $2 75 and upward, all at less than at any other store in the city.
Pocketbooks. Pocketbooks.
Pocketbooks at 15c., 25c., 35c., 50c., 75c., $1, $1 20, $1 45 &c.
Fancy Velvet Purses, with chains, at 35c., worth 75c.
Fine Shell Pocketbooks, with chains, at 50c., worth $1.
Fancy real Kid Purses, gilt frame and chain, at 50c., worth $1.
Fancy Wire Portemonnaies, with landscape ornament and chain, at 60c., worth $1.
Real Russia Leather Pocketbooks, patent covered frame, at $1, worth $1 75, and many more too numerous to mention.

Bargains.
Fine Silk Fans,
Fancy Gilt Ornaments,
Fancy Jewelry and Chains,
Embroidered and Lace Handkerchiefs,
Fine Worsted Patterns,
Lace Sets, &c.

We call special attention to our immense stock of Gentlemen's Linen Handkerchiefs, bought at the late auction sales.
Gentlemen's fine Handkerchiefs, warranted all linen, hemmed, at 16c., worth fully 25c.
Handkerchiefs, encased in fine shell boxes, cheapest in the city.
Immense assortment of Handkerchiefs at 22c., 25c., 28c., 33c., 37c. and upward, all bargains.

TOYS. TOYS.

EHRICH'S TEMPLE OF FASHION. NO. 287 EIGHTH AV, NEAR TWENTY-FOURTH ST.

Cats,
Dogs,
Guns,
Carts,
Stoves,
Pianos.
Picture Blocks,
Forts, Farms, Birds
Ducks, Drums, Mules,
Canes, Games, Whips,
Horses, Trunks, Tables,
Paints, Turners, Lottos,
Wagons, Nine-pins, Sheep,
Watches, Wax Dolls, Tea-sets,
Donkeys, Bureaus, Stables,
Kitchens, Furniture, Soldiers,
Checkers, Dominos, Villages,
Trumpets, Tivolis, Bagatelles,
Railroads, Barn Yards, Engineers
Furnitures, Tool Chests, Bedsteads, Carriages,
Building Blocks, Swiss Cottages, Concertinas,
Arks of Noah, Harlequins, Swords, Grocery-stores, Roosters, Authors, Dr. Fusby, Old Maid,

THE HOME
OF
SANTA CLAUS.

All all invited to call and examine. No one urged to buy. Our prices will speak for themselves.
Elegant Pianos, playing any tune, at 65c. and 85c.; worth double.
Fine Trunks, with tray, lock and key, at 75c.; worth $1 50.
Elegant Saratoga Trunks, with tray and bonnet box, at 95c.; worth $2.
China Dolls, large size, at 10c., 15c., 25c., 35c., 50c., 65c., 75c. and 85c.; worth fully 50 per cent more.
Noah's Arks, large size, 100 animals, at 50c., 85c. and $1; all extra cheap.
Fine Stoves, with kettles, at 25c., 50c. and $1.
Kitchens, fully furnished, at 50c.; worth $1.

Call and examine.
Call and examine.
All packages will be delivered faithfully and promptly.
The trade, Sunday schools, fairs and charitable institutions liberally dealt with.
Call early in the day and early in the week to avoid the rush at

EHRICH'S
TEMPLE OF FASHION,
287 Eighth avenue, near Twenty-fourth street.

AT WALSH'S,
315 Sixth avenue,
between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets,
Manufacturers.

We have removed from 110 Sixth avenue to 315 Sixth avenue.

Ladies go to WALSH'S for Suits, Wrappers, and Underclothing.

Go to WALSH'S for fine Hosiery, Merino Undergarments, Corsets, Hoopskirts, Ties, Bows, Scarfs, Kid Gloves, &c., &c., &c.

Dressmaking in all its branches.

Ladies own material made up at short notice.

WALSH'S,
315 Sixth avenue,
between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets.

A. A. A.—CHRISTMAS EXHIBITION.
Do not fail to go to
KOCH'S
Christmas Exhibition
of
Dry and Fancy Goods.
The stock is actually tempting, and the Store is beautifully decorated.
It is the greatest display we ever saw in a dry goods store.
Besides being
the best and cheapest place in the city to buy a handsome and useful present.
SANTA CLAUS has moved in at
15 Carmine street,
corner of Bleecker.

A.—A.—A.—HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—A. J. VIDAL, 767, 769 Broadway, corner Ninth street. Valencienne Edgings and Insertions, Barbes, Thread Lace, Chantilly, French Guipure, at wholesale prices.

FORD'S,
311 Sixth avenue,
between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
LADIES' SCARFS AND BOWS.

FORD'S—Elegant assortment of Scarfs and Bows, in the newest colors, at the lowest prices.
FORD'S—Windsor Scarfs, manufactured on the premises from a superior quality of silk of our own importation.
FORD'S—Roman Ties, all widths, from one inch upwards.
FORD'S—59 dozen changeable Silk Scarfs, in the richest combination of colors, reduced to 85c.
FORD'S—Just received, the Persian Brocaded Scarf, all silk, the latest novelty, $1 25.

FORD'S— MADE UP LACE GOODS.

FORD'S—All our Lace Goods are of our own design and manufacture and cannot be purchased elsewhere.
FORD'S—Lace Collars, 20c., 25c., 30c., 50c., 75c; Lace Sleeves, 50c., 75c., $1. Latest styles.
FORD'S—Lace Handkerchiefs, 46c., 75c., $1, $1 10.
FORD'S—300 Lace Sets, 75c. and $1, nicely boxed up, designed especially for holiday presents.
FORD'S—Lace Chemisettes, Pompadours, Neckerchiefs, &c., in real and imitation Laces, at the lowest prices.

FORD'S— HANDKERCHIEFS.

FORD'S—Ladies' hemstitched Handkerchiefs, warranted pure linen, 14c., 16c., 18c., 20c., 25c., 27c., 30c.
FORD'S—Ladies' Handkerchiefs, warranted pure linen, ready hemmed, in fancy boxes.
FORD'S—Six for 75c., six for $1, six for $1 10, six for $1 25.
FORD'S—Children's Handkerchiefs, warranted pure linen, ready hemmed, in fancy boxes; six for 75c.
FORD'S—Gents's Handkerchiefs, remarkably cheap, all styles, from 20c. upwards.
FORD'S—Gents' hemstitched Handkerchiefs, elegant quality, warranted pure linen, 50c.

FORD'S EMBROIDERIES.

FORD'S—Elegant Guipure Bands, at half cost.
FORD'S—French embroidered Sets, $1 50; cost $2 gold.
FORD'S—10,000 yards of Hamburg Edgings and Insertions of the latest patterns, commencing at 10c. per yard.
FORD'S—Linen Sleeves, Collars and Cuffs; newest styles. Cashmere Scarfs, all widths, 50c. and upwards.
FORD'S—Fine Turkey and Morocco Pocketbooks at the lowest prices.
FORD'S—Jewelry, Combs, Brushes, Fans, &c.

FORD'S,
311 Sixth avenue,
between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets.

DRY GOODS.

AT MACY'S.
Santa Claus is delighted.
He has had full charge
of our store for the last week
and he has managed it to
the immense gratification of
himself, all the children and
the public generally.
He is going to stay
all through next week
until every little boy and girl
in and around New York
has been to see him at
MACY'S.
Second week of our great
CHRISTMAS
EXHIBITION.
Our Holiday Goods
have all arrived and are now
opened, and we are enabled to
display an assortment of
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,
never before equalled
in this country.
TOYS, TOYS,
Doll Houses, all sizes,
Doll Rooms, all sizes,
Toy Stables, complete,
Toy Warehouses, all sizes,
Forts and Guard Houses.
Fire Engine Stations.
Horses and Wagons.
Oxen and Wagons.
DOLLS.
FINE FRENCH DOLLS,
dressed and undressed,
with natural hair.
French Dolls, with elegant
Wardrobes, such as no other
house in the city can exhibit.
ENGLISH WAX DOLLS,
all solid, pure wax.
German Wax Dolls,
in a great variety of styles.
Every lady and child
within a hundred miles
of New York has seen or
heard of our wonderful
collection of articles for Dolls.
There is nothing that is
wanted for a child
in the way of clothing
or ornament that you
cannot find at Macy's
suitable in size and
make for a Doll.
Our ornaments for
CHRISTMAS TREES
are styles not found elsewhere.
Then, there is our Candy Counter,
where you will find
all varieties of Candy
and Nuts, and also a
great assortment of
pretty fancy Bon-bon
Boxes and Cornucopias.
TOYS FOR BOYS.
We imported every size
of Wooly Animals.
Animals with Natural
Skins. A large assortment
of fine Tin Toys
beautifully Painted and
Finished and Picture Blocks,
all sizes. Trombones, Games,
Pewter Toys. Stores furnished
in every size and style.
Soldiers' Caps and Drums,
Swords, Guns, Knapsacks,
Pop-guns, Farms, Villages,
Arks, Nine Pins, Loto,
Magnetic Toys,
in great variety,
many of them
exceedingly fine
and entirely new
in style. In
addition to our
superb stock of
FINE TOYS
we have a line of
Small Toys,
at very low prices,
suitable for
Christmas Trees, &c.
Parties buying for
Sunday Schools, Fairs, &c.,
will do well to
examine them and
special rates will be made.
BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
There is nothing readable
in the book line for
man, woman or child
that you will not
find at MACY'S.
Also a great variety
of Stationery. Initial
Paper and Envelopes,
Water Colors, Chromos,
Picture Frames,
Photograph Frames,
Gold Pencils and Pens,
Writing Desks, Portfolios
and Photograph Albums,
Bibles, Prayerbooks,
Church Service Books.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
In addition we have
a splendid stock of
real Holiday Fancy Goods,
selected especially for the
finest New York custom.
FRENCH BRONZES.
The choicest workmanship
of celebrated Parisian artists,
Artistic Groups,
Pairs and Single Pieces,
French Bon-Bon Boxes,
Handkerchief and Glove Boxes,
in velvet and satin,
splendidly mounted;
French Fans in
ivory and Oriental pearl,
with real lace covers, &c.,
and very fine painted
silk and satin covers.
We desire to say to
our customers that
we have made a
specialty of these Fans
this season, and we
are confident that
they will find, on
examining our stock,
choice and elegant
designs far below
the customary city prices.
VIENNA GOODS.
A choice selection of
Russia Leather Goods,
mounted in the best
manner, and many
exquisite Vienna Bronzes
and Olive Wood Articles.
TOILET DEPARTMENT.
Shell and Buffalo Combs,
Ivory Combs and Brushes,
Lubin's Extracts,
Soaps and Powders,
and every article wanted
in a Lady's Toilet
of the best quality.
Fancy styles of Perfumery,
especially adapted
for Holiday Gifts.
Scotch wood and
Fern Goods in great
variety, and everything in
the way of small wares.
SILVER WARE,
and a full stock
of Plated Ware,
of the best quality.
FRENCH FLOWERS
in Jardinieres.
French Flowers for garniture
for evening dresses.
RIBBONS,
all widths and shades,
best quality.
LACE GOODS.
All novelties in
Collars and Sets.
In real Laces, also
Real Lace Handkerchiefs for Gifts.
A full stock of
Linen Cambric
Handkerchiefs;
Embroidered Linen
Sets, and Embroideries
of every description.
WHITE GOODS.
Lace Curtains, Quilts, Blankets, &c.
Gents' Furnishing Goods.
Ties, Shirts, Collars, Bosoms,
Suspenders, Underwear, &c.
Ladies' and Children's
Hosiery and Underware. Gents' Hosiery.
KID GLOVES.
The Froment Kid Glove,
the best glove
made in Paris,
choice shade for
parties, theatres, &c.
Ladies' Neck Ties, elegant styles.
Roman Sashes and Ties.
Trimmings, Fringes and Buttons,
Berlin Worsted Goods,
Slipper patterns,
Cushions and Rugs.
House Furnishing Department.
Every conceivable contrivance
ever concocted by
a calculating Yankee
for making housekeeping
easy and happy.
FANCY BASKETS.
I suppose there never
was such an endless
variety of styles
collected together.
Fancy Jewelry,
Jet and Gilt Ornaments,
fine Bisque Ware,
Parian Ware,
Carved Brackets,
Wall Pockets, &c.
FURS.
A choice Stock of
Ladies' and Children's
FASHIONABLE FURS.
Our establishment
will remain open evenings
until Christmas.
R. H. MACY,
Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.

DRY GOODS.

AT KINZEY'S.
AT KINZEY'S.

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, VELVETS, CLOSING OUT CHEAP. AT KINZEY'S.
TRIMMINGS, VELVETEENS, SATINS, GIMPS AND FRINGES, CLOSING CHEAP. AT KINZEY'S.
CHEMISES DRAWERS, SKIRTS, CORSETS, NIGHT ROBES, VERY LOW. AT KINZEY'S.
EMBROIDERIES, LACES, BANDS, SWISSES, WAISTS, &C., UNDER PRICE. AT KINZEY'S.
LACE AND MEDALLION COLLARS, 20C., 25C., 31C., 40C., 50C., 64C., 75C., 86C. AT KINZEY'S.
LACE AND LACE AND LINEN COLLARS, 6C., 10C., 15C., 20C., 25C., 31C., 40C. AT KINZEY'S
LINEN AND NEEDLEWORK SETS, 31C., 40C., 46C., 50C., 75C. SET UP. AT KINZEY'S.
LACE AND LINEN SETS, 52C., 64C., 75C., 85C., 92C., $1 SET UP. AT KINZEY'S.
FINE EMBROIDERED SETS IN PRETTY BOXES, 50C. SET. AT KINZEY'S.
REAL LACE SETS AND EMBROIDERED, $1 25 TO $6 50 SET. AT KINZEY'S.
REAL LACE COLLARS, IN NEW STYLES, 50C. TO $4. AT KINZEY'S.
HEMSTITCH HANDKERCHIEFS AT 6C., 8C., 10C., 12½C., 15C., 20C., 25C., 31C., 36C. UP. AT KINZEY'S.
HEMSTITCH AND EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, 25C., 31C., 40C., 50C., 75C. TO $6. AT KINZEY'S.
HEMSTITCH, WITH WORKED NAMES OR INITIALS, 25C., 31C., 40C., 50C., 75C., 96C. AT KINZEY'S.
REAL AND IMITATION LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, 25C. TO $40. AT KINZEY'S.
GENT'S ALL LINEN HEMSTITCH DO., 25C., 31C., 40C., 50C., 63C., 75C., 86C., $1. AT KINZEY'S.
GENT'S ALL LINEN HEMMED DO., 15C., 20C., 25C., 31C., 35C., 38C., 42C., 50C. AT KINZEY'S.
GENT'S ALL LINEN FINE WORKED INITIALS, 50C. TO 92C. AT KINZEY'S.
WORSTED EMBROIDERED SLIPPERS, CUSHIONS, CHAIR PIECES, &C., 46C. UP. AT KINZEY'S.
260 DOZEN SILK SCARFS, TIES AND BOWS, ALL COLORS, FROM 17C. UP. AT KINZEY'S.
600 DOZENS ONE AND TWO BUTTON KID GLOVES 49C., 64C., 75C., 86C., 98C. PAIR. AT KINZEY'S.
PORTEMONNAIES IN EVERY STYLE, 10C., 20C., 25C., 31C., 38C., 50C., 60C., 75C. TO $3. AT KINZEY'S.
JET SHELL GILT AND FANCY BRACELETS, 12½C. TO $4 PIECE. AT KINZEY'S.
JET, GILT, PEARL SHELL AND FANCY SETS, 25C. TO $5 ENTIRE SET. AT KINZEY'S.
PLAIN AND FANCY SLEEVE BUTTONS, FIFTY VARIETIES AND STYLES, 10C. TO $1 25 PAIR. AT KINZEY'S.
GILT SHELL, JET CORALINE AND FANCY EARRINGS FROM 10C. TO $4 PAIR. AT KINZEY'S.
NECKLACES, CHAINS, LOCKETS, ORNAMENTS FOR THE HAIR, MEDALLIONS, VERY LOW. AT KINZEY'S.
FANS, PERFUMERIES, SOAPS, COMBS, BRUSHES AND FANCY ARTICLES GENERALLY. AT KINZEY'S.
SWISS CARVED GOODS, ALSO FINE LOT OF SHELL GOODS, VERY LOW.
DOLLS. TOYS.
DOLLS. TOYS.
DOLLS. TOYS.

FANCY GOODS.
THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF TOYS, DOLLS AND HOLIDAY GOODS EVER SEEN IN NEW YORK CITY IF NOT IN THE WORLD.

WORK BOXES,	WATCH STANDS,
CARD BOXES,	INKSTANDS,
GLOVE BOXES,	ASH RECEIVERS,
JEWEL BOXES,	CIGAR STANDS,
PERFUME BOXES,	CARD RECEIVERS,
DRESSING CASES,	TOILET SETS,
WRITING DESKS,	JARDINIERES, &C.

AT KINZEY'S.
FURNISHED WORKBOXES, FROM 25C., 50C., 75C., $1, $1 25 TO $15 EACH, AT KINZEY'S.
GENTS' DRRESSING AND TOILET CASES, FROM 75C. TO $12, AT KINZEY'S.
A FINE POLISHED WATCHSTAND, INKSTAND, OR ASH RECEIVER, 25C., 50C., 75C. EACH, AT KINZEY'S.
WRITING DESKS, 50C. TO $15, FANCY BOXES, 5C TO 75C., EACH, AT KINZEY'S.
CHINA TEA SETS, 10C. TO $4 50, TOILET SETS, 25C. TO $3, AT KINZEY'S.
CRYING DOLLS, 5C. TO $1. WAX DOLLS, NATURAL HAIR, 25C. TO $5. AT KINZEY'S.
CHINA LIMB DOLLS, 5C. TO $1 25. SPEAKING DOLLS, 82C. TO $4 50. AT KINZEY'S.
BOXES OF TOYS, 10C. TO $3. BOXES OF FURNITURE, 20C. TO $3. AT KINZEY'S.
FANCY MUSICAL TOYS; ALSO MECHANICAL TOYS, 19C. TO 75C. AT KINZEY'S.
PARIAN AND CHINA FIGURES AND BOXES, 5C., 10C., 15C., 25C., 31C., 40C., 50C. UP. AT KINZEY'S.
BOHEMIAN VASES AND BOUQUET HOLDERS, 25C. TO $1 50 EACH. AT KINZEY'S.
BOX TOYS.

	HORSES AND TRUCKS.
BUILDING BLOCKS.	LIVERY STABLES.
SWISS VILLAGES.	GROCERY STORES.
PICTURE BLOCKS.	GUARD HOUSES.
CATTLE SHOWS.	MAGIC LANTERNS.
TOOL CHESTS.	DOLLS' HOUSES.
ENCAMPMENTS.	RAILROAD DEPOTS.
MENAGERIES.	RANGES AND STOVES.
FURNITURE.	WAREHOUSES.
VILLAGES.	KITCHENS.
FARMS.	PARLORS.
SOLDIERS.	GARDENS.

STORE OPEN EVENINGS.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO SCHOOLS AND FAIRS.
ARTICLES FOR CHRISTMAS TREES.
AT KINZEY'S.

A GLOBE, WITH LITTLE GOLD FISH, 25C. A PRETTY LITTLE PIANO FOR 50C. AT KINZEY'S.
A PRETTY GLOVE, COLLAR OR HANDKERCHIEF BOX FOR 25C., 50C., 75C. OR $1. AT KINZEY'S.
DECORATED JARDINIERES ON GILT STANDS, 50C., 75C., $1, $1 25, $1 50, $2. AT KINZEY'S.
A FINE CIGAR STAND, INKSTAND OR WATCH STAND, 25C., 50C., 75C., TO $5. AT KINZEY'S.
DRUMS, SWORDS, CANES, TRUMPETS, PIANOS, BANJOS, FLAGS, ACCORDEONS. AT KINZEY'S.
WASHSTANDS, BEDSTEADS, BUREAUS, CRADLES, FURNITURE, BASKETS, &C. AT KINZEY'S.
PICTURE BLOCK, 25C. BOX; BUILDING BLOCKS, 25C. BOX. AT KINZEY'S.
A MAN SWALLOWING HIMSELF, BARKING DOGS, BLEATING SHEEP. AT KINZEY'S.
CROWING ROOSTERS, CAGES WITH BIRDS, ELEPHANTS DRINKING WATER. AT KINZEY'S.
COUPLES KISSING, MINERS AT WORK, GARDENS WITH FOUNTAINS, CATS AND DOGS. AT KINZEY'S.
HORSES, COWS, DONKEYS, LIONS, RABBITS, PARROTS, DEERS, ELEPHANTS, BEARS, &C. AT KINZEY'S.
BOXES FILLED WITH SOAPS AND PERFUMERY, 25C., 40C., 50C., 75C. AND $1 BOX. AT KINZEY'S.
CHINA CUPS AND SAUCERS, 15C. TO $1. CHINA MUGS, 10C. TO 50C. AT KINZEY'S.
BOHEMIAN AND CHINA VASES, 5C. TO $1. BOHEMIAN CARD RECEIVERS, 75C. AT KINZEY'S.
RUBY AND GILT COLOGNE BOTTLES, 25C. TOILET SET, THREE PIECES, $1 SET. AT KINZEY'S.
LOTS OF TOYS, FROM 5C. TO $6. LIQUOR SETS, EIGHT PIECES, $1. AT KINZEY'S.
FINE CARVED MEERSCHAUM PIPE, 75C. FINE CARVED HAND MIRROR, 25C. AT KINZEY'S.
A CHEST OF TOOLS OR BOX OF TOYS, 25C. A BOX OF NINEPINS, 25C. TO $1 25. AT KINZEY'S.
DOLLS' HOUSES, 50C. TO $3. FANCY BASKETS, 5C. TO $1. AT KINZEY'S.
DANCING MEN AND WOMEN, 5C. TO 25C. SANTA CLAUS IN UNIFORM, 50C. AT KINZEY'S.
A WORD TO THE WISE: IN THE MORNING EARLY OR EVENING AFTER 7 THE STORE IS NOT SO CROWDED. AT KINZEY'S.
TO ACCOMMODATE ALL WE SHALL BE OPEN THIS WEEK UNTIL 10 P. M. AT KINZEY'S.
SWISS CARVED BRACKETS, 50C. UP. CARVED HAT RACKS, $1. AT KINZEY'S.
CARVED WALL POCKETS, 50C. UP. CARVED PHOTOGRAPHIC FRAMES, 25C. UP. AT KINZEY'S.
OVER 800 GLASS CASES FILLED WITH FANCY GOODS, FROM 5C. TO $25. AT KINZEY'S.
OPENING ANOTHER CASE OF FINE WORK BOXES AND WRITING DESKS. AT KINZEY'S.
PARIAN BISQUE BRONZES AND CHINA STATUETTES, 5C. TO $3 50. AT KINZEY'S.
PAPER WEIGHTS, MATCH HOLDERS, THERMOMETERS, TOBACCO HOLDERS, &C., &C., IN GREAT VARIETY. AT KINZEY'S.
A GOOD OPERA GLASS FOR $1. A FINE BOHEMIAN JEWEL CASKET, $1. AT KINZEY'S.
DRESSED WAX FIGURES, 15C. UP. DRESSED CHINA DOLLS, 25C. UP. AT KINZEY'S.
LADIES' COMPANIONS FURNISHED, 31C. UP. BOX OF IVORY CROCHET NEEDLES, 25C. AT KINZEY'S.
MEMORANDUM BOOK AND PENCIL, 5C. TO 50C. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, 5C. TO $3. AT KINZEY'S.
THOUSANDS OF OTHER THINGS IMPOSSIBLE TO MENTION. THE ONLY WAY IS TO COME AND SEE. AT KINZEY'S.
WE HAVE TOYS FROM 5C. TO $125. THREE FLOORS PACKED WITH TOYS. AT KINZEY'S.

691 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN AMITY AND FOURTH STREETS.

DRY GOODS.

A.—
STERNS,
STERNS,
STERNS,
STERNS,
STERNS,
STERNS,
No. 367 Sixth avenue. No. 367 Sixth avenue.
BETWEEN
TWENTY-SECOND AND TWENTY-THIRD STREETS,
have replenished all their departments the past week with many new and desirable novelties, which, with their immense assortment on hand, makes it a most excellent opportunity for customers to select their
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Lace Goods,
Point and Point Applique,
Collars and Barbs,
Real and Imitation
Valenciennes Collars,
Sleeves and Sets,
Sash Ribbons,
Bonnet Ribbons,
Ties and Scarfs,
Choice Stock.

Embroidered Sets,
Embroidered Handkerchiefs,
Initial Handkerchiefs,
Paris and Vienna Fans,
Portemonnaies,
Large assortment
French, Gilt, Inlaid
and Shell Jewelry,
Chains and Lockets.

Fancy Goods,
Writing Desks,
Handkerchief Boxes,
Glove Boxes,
Portfolios,
Chatelaines,
Card Cases,
Carved Wood
Goods in
endless variety.

Open
every
evening
till
New Year.

Worsted Embroideries,
Slippers,
Cushions,
Rugs,
Chair Strips,
Kid Gloves,
Largest assortment
and Lowest prices
on the avenue.

Undergarments,
Nightgowns,
Chemises,
Drawers,
Sacques,
Train Skirts,
Walking Skirts,
Swiss Overskirts,
Corsets,
Ladies Wrappers,
Great Bargains.

Trimmings,
Gimps,
Fringes,
Ornaments,
Velvets,
Satins,
Velveteens,
Guipure Laces,
Thread Laces,

at a great reduction from former prices.
Customers and strangers will be amply repaid to inspect our large assortment of goods and compare our prices, as a visit to our establishment will not make it incumbent to buy, as we urge no one to purchase.

STERNS,
STERNS,
STERNS,
STERNS,
STERNS,
STERNS,
No. 367 Sixth avenue. No. 367 Sixth avenue.
BETWEEN
TWENTY-SECOND AND TWENTY-THIRD STREETS.

A.—
ALTMAN BROTHERS & CO.,
Sixth avenue, near Twenty-first street,
WILL OFFER ON
MONDAY, DECEMBER 18,
$100,000 WORTH OF USEFUL AND BEAUTIFUL HOLIDAY GOODS, AND WILL OPEN DAILY THROUGHOUT THE WEEK NEW AND ATTRACTIVE ARTICLES ESPECIALLY APPROPRIATE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS, COMPRISING IN PART

RICH DRESS SILKS,	EVENING DRESSES,
RICH DRESS GOODS,	WALKING DRESSES,
BONNET VELVETS,	BALL COSTUMES,
CLOAK VELVETS,	CARRIAGE ROBES,
SCARFS, SASHES,	SACQUES, CLOAKS,
RIBBONS, LACES, &c.,	&c., &c.

At prices we will positively affirm cannot be competed in the city.

We have
just opened
a case of
SPLENDID SATINS,
for
EVENING DRESSES,
which, besides being of the best grades and manufacture, we have decided to offer at prices actually reduced from our usual low figures. Our
DRESS AND SUIT DEPARTMENT
Has received our special and untiring attention, and our patrons will be convinced by personal investigation
ALTMAN'S.
ALTMAN'S.
that no house in this city can offer so fine an assortment of elegant and useful goods at equally low prices.

OUR DRESS GOODS
will be found the choicest ever exhibited and including every material adapted to the season's wear, including
SILK ROLLED POPLINS,
SILK AND WOOL SERGES,
SILK AND WOOL EPINGLERES,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
ALPACAS, WOOL POPLINS,
PLAID, DRAP D'ETE, &c., &c.

GRAND
EXPOSITION OF
HOLIDAY PRESENTS
at
ALTMAN BROS. & CO.'S
THIS WEEK.

Ladies will find it greatly to their advantage to examine our elegant and varied assortment of
LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING,
which includes
NIGHT ROBES,
CHEMISES, DRAWERS,
TOILET SACQUES, WALKING
SKIRTS, &c., MADE UP OF THE FINEST
BRANDS OF MUSLIN, CAMBRIC
AND LINEN, AND NOTE
THE PRICES.

Also Ladies' and Misses' winter Wool, Flannel and Merino Underwear.

GENTLEMEN'S
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
in Ties, Bows, Scarfs, Gloves, Umbrellas, Shirts, DRESSING GOWNS, SMOKING JACKETS, &c., in the latest and most elegant styles and richest material.

ALTMAN BROS. & CO.
make it their specialty to keep an assortment of goods particularly suitable for holiday gifts, which combine UTILITY with elegance and novelty.

RICH REAL LACE SETS,
RICH REAL LACE HANDKERCHIEFS,
Ladies', Gents' and Children's
CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
done up in
FANCY CARTONS
of elegant and tasteful design, in half and one dozen, to suit purchasers, and at prices to suit all purses.

KID GLOVES,
in all shades and sizes, and including every celebrated manufacture, on hand. Also WOOLLEN and DOG SKIN Gloves, in latest style, both elegant and cheap.

UNRIVALLED ATTRACTIONS
UNEQUALLED PRICES and
unqualified satisfaction at
ALTMAN BROS. & CO.'S.

LADIES' AND MISSES' FINE REAL FURS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS in Paris and Vienna Fancy Goods, Real Shell, French gilt, Whitby Jet and Enamelled Jewelry, in Chains, Bracelets, Shirt and Sleeve Buttons, Earrings, Lockets, &c. Shell and Ivory Fans, black and white and gilt Fans, gilt Hair Ornaments, Russia Leather Pocketbooks, Satchels, Reticules, Toilet Articles, &c., embracing a varied and beautiful assortment of articles, to be found at any bazaar in the city, and at much lower prices.

ALTMAN BROS. & CO.,
331 and 333 Sixth avenue.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S, 739 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE Astor place, Infants' Wardrobes, Children's Clothing, Cloaks, Suits, Sacks, Blouses, &c. Caps, Bonnets and Hoods; also Ladies' Undergarments, ready made and made to order. Specialty made of embroidered monograms and initials on handkerchiefs, table and bed linen, &c., &c. Laces cleaned and mended equal to new. Stamping to order in the best manner.

For Other Dry Goods See Second Page.

TWEED'S NEMESIS.

The Boss Indicted for Felony, Arrested and Committed Without Bail at General Sessions.

AN EXCITING SCENE IN COURT.

He is Applauded and Hissed Simultaneously on His Appearance.

Motion to Admit to Bail Denied by Judge Bedford.

A HABEAS CORPUS GRANTED

The Boss Taken Before Judge Barnard, in Supreme Court Chambers.

FRESH SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

Resumption of Legal Hostilities by Opposing Counsel.

JUDGE BARNARD SYMPATHETIC.

The Boss Admitted to Bail in $5,000 and Discharged.

INDICTMENT, PETITION AND BAIL BOND.

THE FEELING IN THE CITY.

Yesterday was one of the most intensely exciting days yet experienced in the proceedings taken by the Committee of Citizens in the prosecution of the parties charged with defalcations and peculations of the city funds. The arrest on the previous evening of William M. Tweed—generally known as the Boss—electrified our citizens and gave them additional assurance that the Committee of Municipal Correction, whose investigation into the gigantic frauds charged against the parties implicated therein, were not idle, but were pursuing such investigation with all proper energy and success. The Boss, who was held in the custody of the Sheriff, at the Metropolitan Hotel, all night, was yesterday morning brought before the General Sessions, attended by a great array of counsel, whose only duty in the initiatory proceedings was to present and sustain a motion to admit him to bail. Mr. Tweed was committed by Judge Bedford without bail, but was subsequently brought on habeas corpus to the Supreme Court. Judge Barnard granted the motion, and the accused was admitted to bail in $5,000 and discharged.

Below is a full report of the proceedings in Court.

IN THE GENERAL SESSIONS.

Here—the culminating point of interest in the day's proceedings—the scene was at once intensely exciting and solemnly impressive. The knowledge prevalent throughout the city that the great Boss, the buttress of Tammany, the Grand Sachem, who in the midst of the moral men around him seemed to defy the shafts and arrows of outrageous fortune, was to be the special butt of the reformers grand tilt in a criminal prosecution, brought together the largest assemblage of the higher class of citizens that was ever seen congregated within the walls of the brown stone building wherein is held the Court of General Sessions. The very absence of the rowdy element, the usual habitués of the halls, corridors and court rooms of that criminal branch of our State judicature, substituted by earnest, thoughtful and influential-looking men, was an indication to the most casual observer that something beyond the common and usual proceedings of the Court was the subject of such deep public interest. The

ARREST OF MR. TWEED

by virtue of a bench warrant issued in conformity with the finding of a true bill by "Judge Bedford's Grand Jury," charging the accused with gross malfeasance in office—in misappropriating large sums of the public money and converting the same to his own use and benefit—notwithstanding the previous arrest and different degree of allegations charged against him, took the city by surprise yesterday morning. The fact that the committee for the reform of public abuses was in session and prosecuting their investigations with all due energy was almost merging into a thing of the past, only kept alive by the legal discussion in Albany for the reduction of bail in the case of Comptroller Connolly. But out of this seemingly tranquil sky burst the thunderbolt that descended on the head of the Boss himself—not, as before, in the mitigated form of a civil suit, but in the more terrible visitation of

A CRIMINAL PROSECUTION.

To meet the stern demands of justice—implacable and relentless, when a whole people are the victims of fraud or crime of greater or less degree—the bench warrant, founded upon the indictment of the Grand Jury, was promptly issued, and while taking his "ease in his inn," as was his wont, the great Boss was confronted by his whilom friend and brother Sachem, Sheriff Brennan, and then and there arrested and held in durance vile till the opening of the Court of General Sessions yesterday morning. It were needless to say that the news of the arrest and the action to be taken thereon, the moment that the hour for opening the Court arrived, were as widely and instantly known as the delivery of the HERALD in every household in the city from the Battery to Harlem River. The sobriquet

BOSS TWEED

was a household word almost throughout the land, at once coupled with magnificent, though spasmodic, acts of charity, and with the conviction at the same time that he was a most unscrupulous legislator and political financier and speculator, weaving into every public act and statute some Tweed woof especially intended for his own behoof and benefit and of the army of retainers and henchmen necessary to do his behests in all and every of his plans and schemes for self and family aggrandizement. The storm of public indignation that broke up the Tammany "Ring" and which compelled so many of the "Ring" satellites incontinently to fly from their previously happy spheres to spheres unknown, apparently left untouched the head and front of the whole offending crew of defaulters. Bail, in a civil suit, for a million or two was nothing to him, and while Connolly dragged out his miserable existence for weeks in a prison cell the Boss still lorded it in his costly and sumptuous halls at home, apparently unconscious or defiant of the doom that fell upon him and upon his house yesterday.

THE MILLS OF THE GODS GRIND SLOW BUT SURE,

and the first fruits thereof are Connolly and Tweed; after them others of the Ring of equal and less degree, all to be ground together in the same mills, and to have meted out to them, in equal and exact justice, the punishment due to their heinous crimes against that society which, having so highly honored them, they so infamously deceived and wronged.

THE COURT ROOM

was crowded by respectable citizens of every business and calling in the community. Prominent, to be sure, among those were city government officials, all awaiting with evident anxiety the dénouement to the new act in this drama of our municipal society, "A New Way to Pay Old Debts." Every class of the official hanger-on—the Jack in office in his day, now the whipped spaniel, all servility and obsequiousness, who fears to say no man nay, where before he was all contempt and insult—was represented on the seats of the court room yesterday. The best class of our business community was also largely represented, and it may be truly said that the whole complexion of the crowded audience was that natural to men in expectancy of revelations of a new and startling character. It was considerably after eleven o'clock when the Judge's door leading into the court room was open for the admission of the legal friends of the accused. A deep and remarkable silence had prevailed up to this moment. First entered

THE BOSS' COUNSEL,

a formidable array. Ex-Judge Fullerton headed the cortége, trying unavailingly to look solemn; but ie the very effort betokening how deeply he felt the occasion and his portion of the responsibilities connected therewith. Next followed the blonde (by courtesy) counsel, who subsequently did all the talking on behalf of the Boss, but, like Fullerton's effort to look grave, without effect. Then came the

STATELY STOUGHTON,

with long and measured tread, three of which brought him to his seat, when instantly his fingers were run through thick curls more becoming to him than if they were real Hyperion and no counterfeit, like his associate's; Dudley Field and *fils*, with J. E. Burrill on the same side, followed in succession, and attaching to all were two or three juniors, who took their seats behind their elders. The fall of a pin could have been heard in the middle of the room while defendant's counsel, as described, entered and took their seats in funereal order. But immediately thereafter a hum of expectancy arose as the grotesque, to use a mild phrase, form of Sheriff Brennan appeared once or twice at the door and took a survey of the interior. Having satisfied himself that all was in order, and looking as happy as "Denis" himself might have looked on "working a fellow off" before a reprieve could arrive, he once again disappeared, and the next moment brought in

THE CAPTURED BOSS.

The feeling of the audience so long restrained broke out on the appearance of Mr. Tweed. But even here was the first lesson taught of that humiliation which awaits the man who, placed above all temptation to do wrong, wilfully and voluntarily enters upon a career of crime. A portion of the audience—the Court not having been yet formally opened—clapped and cheered, while as large a proportion hissed and hooted. This was the Boss' greeting. After him followed

MR. CHARLES O'CONOR,

whose appearance was the signal of a general burst of applause. District Attorney Garvin, officially prosecuting for the people in the case, entered with Mr. O'Conor and came in for a share of the applause. The applause, which might have been some time prolonged—so hearty and spontaneous was it—came to a sudden stop when the crier called for silence, and

JUDGE BEDFORD

made his appearance. Silence instantly fell upon the audience and the attention of all was directed to the proceedings. Once and again suppressed applause followed the rulings of Judge Bedford upon the points raised and combated by the opposing counsel, but beyond this the greatest order prevailed from the opening to the close of the proceedings in Court.

THE APPEARANCE AND DEMEANOR OF THE BOSS.

It was very apparent that the late bulwark and representative of the Tammany democracy in this city felt acutely the humiliating position in which he was placed. He entered with a flushed face, which, however, soon forsook him, and he sat quietly, and, as it were, resignedly awaiting the result of the efforts of his counsel in his behalf—the counter-action of his legal adversaries and the decision of the court. He had no conferences with his counsel, leaving his case contentedly in their hands, delegating, no doubt, all proper instructions in the matter to his son, Wm. M. Tweed, Jr., who sat beside his father, and who like him entered with flushed face and downcast mien. Even he conferred but little with counsel, satisfied, no doubt, that the course of action to be adopted in the Court—that his father's cause in the present stage of the prosecution would be by legal instrument taken from that to another tribunal. Such was the designed intention and afterwards consummated act of the defendant's counsel after a rather warm debate, as will be seen from the subjoined report of the proceedings.

The following is a copy of

THE BENCH WARRANT

upon which Mr. Tweed was arrested:—

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK—TO THE SHERIFF, &C:—

We command you and each of you that you take the body of William M. Tweed, who stands indicted before our Justices of our Court of General Sessions of the Peace, in and for the said city and county, for felony, and him forthwith bring before our said Justices, in the said city and county, to be dealt with according to law.

Given under my hand and seal at the city and county of New York, this 15th day of December, 1871.

SAMUEL B. GARVIN, District Attorney.

Endorsement—Defendant arrested and in Court.—M. T. BRENNAN, Sheriff.

Judge BEDFORD, who presided in the absence of Recorder Hackett, having taken his seat on the bench,

THE OPENING PROCEEDINGS

of the day were initiated by District Attorney Garvin, who rose and said:—

I have a case in Court against William M. Tweed. The indictment was presented by the Grand Jury yesterday, and I am now ready to proceed in this case, and to hear any suggestions counsel may make.

DEFENDANT'S COUNSEL ASK FOR TIME.

COUNSEL for Mr. TWEED—We never had an opportunity, if the Court please, of looking at this indictment until within the last thirty minutes. The Court will perceive that it is a very bulky document, and must number somewhere between fifty and a hundred pages. I am not prepared to say now what course we will pursue in reference to it. We therefore ask that further action in reference to the indictment lay over until we have an opportunity of going through it and determining, as the counsel of Mr. Tweed, what course we will pursue.

MOTION TO COMMIT THE ACCUSED.

District Attorney GARVIN—In the meantime we have no objection to counsel examining the indictment as they see fit, taking such proper time in order to come to a conclusion in regard to it. In the meantime, I suppose, the prisoner will be committed in the usual manner.

COUNSEL—What is your last remark?

District Attorney GARVIN—In the meantime let the prisoner be committed in the usual way.

Judge BEDFORD—Is that the motion of the District Attorney? It is granted.

District Attorney GARVIN—That is my motion, Your Honor.

Judge BEDFORD—I say it is granted.

District Attorney GARVIN—There is no further proceeding to be taken as I know of in the case. If counsel will indicate any time they desire we shall be glad to hear it.

COUNSEL—We would rather communicate an answer to the District Attorney in the usual way.

District Attorney to the Clerk—Make out the order of commitment, Mr. Clerk.

THE COMMITMENT.

The following is a copy of the commitment:—

NEW YORK, Dec. 16, 1871.

The People of the State of New York vs. William M. Tweed, on indictment for felony.

On motion of the District Attorney, ordered, That the said William M. Tweed stand committed to the custody of the Warden of the City Prison of the city of New York, without bail, or until thence delivered by due course of law.

Extract from the minutes.

JOHN SPARKS, Deputy Clerk.

MOTION TO COMMIT WITHOUT BAIL.

District Attorney GARVIN—I move his commitment with out bail. (To the counsel.) If you have anything to say upon the question you had better say it.

Counsel perused the commitment and said:—On reflection, the counsel for the defendant deny the right of the Court to make a motion itself against the defendant. The right to be bailed is the right of this defendant; he is the party to move.

Judge BEDFORD—Excuse me, the Court has made no motion whatever. The Court desired to understand in the most express terms what motion the people had to make, but the Court has made no motion at all. The Court sits to entertain motions, but not to make any.

COUNSEL FOR THE PRISONER GETS RUSTY.

COUNSEL for MR. TWEED—The order, as we will prove elsewhere, was consummate. There was nothing said about a commitment without bail until some minutes after the order was made. We deny the right of the Court to extend that order in any way. The decision of the Court first was that he be committed as usual. Now the quarter from which the suggestion came that that order did not suit the interests of the people we can only suspect, but are not aware positively of the quarter in which it originated; but we deny the right of any person, if Your Honor please (and merely to save the rights of the defendant we interpose this public denial), to make a motion against the defendant in reference to a right, which, if he desires to have the benefit of, he is to be the moving party and the prosecution to be the resisting parties, if they propose to deny his right to bail. As I understand it, if Your Honor please, the right to bail is a constitutional right. There are no facts before this Court to show that this is a proper case to interpolate such words in the order founded upon a case which it is now proposed to introduce into them. The Court has nothing but a bulky indictment. It does not know that there are any aggravations about this case, nor is it aware of any extenuations that attend it. All that has transpired outside in reference to this transaction the Court is bound to be ignorant of. Now, in what way a paper, produced by the Grand Jury of this county, in opposition, as I am prepared to show, to the current of decisions in this Court for the last eight or ten years, is to be treated as the basis of, or justification for such proceedings as is now sought to be adopted against this defendant, we are utterly at a loss to conceive. If the Court undertook to introduce such words into its order it ought to have something before it, which, certainly, is not now in its knowledge, for the Court is now acting upon its judicial knowledge. It knows that an indictment is presented to it, the maximum punishment under which is three years in the State prison or

A YEAR IN THE PENITENTIARY, OR A FINE OF ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Now in what way—and we desire simply to protest, not to discuss the point, because if proceedings should be taken elsewhere these facts would have to be proved as regular facts under that proceeding—in what way, in a case like that, it can be reconciled to the conscience or propriety of any court to confirm—if the matter did not originate with the Court, then, of course, I was wrong in making that imputation upon the Court—the action of the public officer. If the suggestion is to be considered as originating with him, we cannot understand—

Ex-Judge FULLERTON (interrupting)—The words are in there (looking at the commitment).

COUNSEL (resuming)—My learned friend, Judge Fullerton, suggests, "On motion of the District Attorney, ordered, that the said William M. Tweed stand committed to the custody of the warden of the City Prison of the city of New York, without bail, or until thence delivered by due course of law." That is not the order the Court made, and

WE PROTEST AGAINST THE SUBSTITUTION

of any order in place of the one the Court originally made.

Judge BEDFORD—Excuse me, for a moment. I only wish to do what is right in this matter. I understood the District Attorney to make a motion, and there was no opposition to that motion by the defence, and that motion, whatever it is, was granted by the Court. Now, in order to have justice and law administered here properly on this occasion, I shall now ask the District Attorney to arise and say what his motion was and is?

COUNSEL—You will allow me first to finish my suggestions to the Court.

Judge BEDFORD—It is only to put me right.

COUNSEL—It will appear in the public press in the morning. It is evident that these proceedings are being

CLOSELY AND ACCURATELY REPORTED.

The District Attorney made the usual motion and nothing more—that was, to commit this defendant under his oath of office. I submit he could make no other motion. I submit it would be unheard of in a public prosecutor to get up in a court of justice and ask in reference to the defendant—constituted as this defendant is—where the penalty is so comparatively trivial in one aspect of it, for an absolute commitment of the defendant without the right to bail. Now the suggestion we desire to make to the Court—and it is simply a part of our protest, because we must not be considered as arguing the point, for

OUR RIGHTS WILL HAVE TO BE ENTERED UPON ELSEWHERE.

The suggestion we desire to make to the Court is this—the constitution of this State says that Mr. Tweed is entitled to be bailed, and he is entitled to be bailed in a reasonable amount, and it not only prohibits the Court from taking such a course as it seems to take on this occasion, but it prohibits it, if it is inclined to bail the defendant at all, from exacting excessive or oppressive bail from him. Our protest, then, if Your Honor please, is simply this: We insist that the order was made without any allusion of this description in it originally; that the order was consummate, and was supposed to be entered as it fell from the lips of the Court, and that any interpolation of this kind will be treated in any proceeding which we may take upon the action of the Court as entirely null—as amounting to

AN INCONSISTENT DECISION

on the part of the Court in reference to the decision it just pronounced in this matter. I desire in my own behalf, if your Honor please, to take my stand here—I speak it with all respect—against what I conceive to be an oppression like this. The facts which have led to the finding of this indictment are locked up in the breasts of the grand jurors of this county. It is not supposed that they are in any way known to the Court. The Legislature has said that the crime which is imputed to this defendant is

NOT AN AGGRAVATED CRIME UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES,

no matter how committed or when committed; otherwise they would have annexed to the conviction for a crime like this a much severer penalty than they have done. It seems to me, therefore, that when no facts are before this Court showing that the discretion of the Court has the right to exercise itself in the direction in which it is assumed to exercise itself, that it is

UNHEARD OF, UNPRECEDENTED AND UNPARALLED

in a court of justice that, either on the motion or without the motion of the prosecuting counsel, the Court should entertain the interposition of those words in the present order. As I said before, we do not wish to be considered as arguing the point, because that might militate against the rights we have as against the action of the Court. We make these remarks by way of protest, for the purpose of claiming that the order, as originally made, stand.

Judge BEDFORD—Before I hear the District Attorney I simply wish to set myself right in this matter. A motion was made on behalf of the people to commit the accused in the usual manner. I do not wish to make any motion myself because it is unheard of. I merely sit here to rule according to the best of my judgment and in order to put the Court right in this matter, to show that the only object of sitting here is to do right, I now ask the District Attorney to renew the motion and then if you gentlemen for the defence see fit to argue against the motion I will listen equally to either side, but if the motion which he now makes is not answered, as the other motion was not, then I will see whether I shall grant it or deny it. (Applause.)

District Attorney GARVIN—When this prisoner came into Court it was suggested that he would plead to the indictment, and the reason why he did not was that

HE DESIRED TIME

for the purpose of examining this voluminous indictment, which was entirely proper and concurred in by me. Such time as is necessary will be taken by the counsel on the other side. I then stated to the Court, and state again, that my motion was that he be committed in the usual way. He was directed to be committed in that way. I then stated that I desired to have the prisoner committed without bail; that was my distinct motion to the Court. Nothing was said on the other side, and the words were inserted in the order. That is precisely the order of facts in which this thing has transpired.

Judge BEDFORD—That is exactly the way I understand it.

ALLEGED INTERPOLATION IN THE COMMITMENT.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY—Now, if the counsel have anything further to say on the subject of course your Honor will make such decision in regard to it as you think consistent with the ends of public justice.

Ex-Judge FULLERTON—The District Attorney is mistaken in regard to one thing. Those words were interpolated in that order before the learned District Attorney said one word about committing without bail. I saw them.

COUNSEL FOR MR. TWEED—I desire to suggest, because if your Honor please, these things must become the subject of

INVESTIGATION ELSEWHERE,

and then all parties under oath will have the opportunity of stating precisely the case of the occurrence. I heard nothing of commitment without bail until it was suggested by the learned side counsel for the people to me in conversation, and it came from him, as I interpreted it, as though it was an inadvertence or oversight on the part of the prosecution in not making some allusion to these words before. I do not know that I violate the principles of gentlemanly intercourse, because there was no restriction in the conversation, and what I stated to the learned counsel he is entitled to reveal, but I do not know that it was understood that there was any secrecy or confidence to that conversation. I suggested to him, in answer to that suggestion from him, what I have now stated to the Court, that

BAIL IS THE RIGHT OF THE DEFENDANT.

You might just as well ask the District Attorney to move that the defendant put in a plea of guilty; it is not a bit more anomalous than the course which is now being pursued here than if the Judge from the bench would say, "Mr. District Attorney, I will entertain a motion from you that the defendant put in a plea of guilty." His right to determine his course in reference to this indictment is a personal right to himself, transferred by him to his counsel.

HE IS THE PARTY TO MAKE APPLICATION

to be admitted to bail; *non constat*, that he wants bail. Whether he does or not this Court has no right to know, because nothing has been said about it here. There has nothing transpired in the presence of the Court on the part of the defence which justifies the belief in the mind of the Court that this defendant wants bail *non constat*; that he is willing to remain in close and tight custody. Why should this prosecution be anticipational? Why do they reason, if the Court please, that there may be some other Court or some magistrate, if you please, upon this island entitled to grant bail, and would be looked upon as more favorable to an application of that kind than this Court is regarded as being, supposing it to be regarded as such, we are at a loss to explain? We came into this Court simply to preserve silence. That we have preserved, except so far as

WE MAKE PROTEST IN BEHALF OF THIS DEFENDANT,

which is necessary to preserve his rights. The District Attorney made a qualified motion in reference to the plea. On the suggestion which was made by his counsel, the indictment being bulky and they having had no opportunity to acquaint themselves with its allegations, it was deemed proper, without specifying what time they required, that they should be allowed proper time for that purpose. It will be arranged in the usual way in which matters of that description are arranged between counsel for the defence and the District Attorney of the county; and all that, as I understand it, transpired before any allusion was made to the commitment without bail. Now I ask the Court because I am interested in seeing that proper precedents are settled here. I occasionally appear at the bar of this Court, and I always derive great pleasure from my appearances here. I ask the Court why should this precedent be established, that in a case involving but three years at most in the State Prison, and it may descend in its punishment to a year in the the Penitentiary or to a fine of $1,000, or it may be reduced in its consequences, if you please, to

A PECUNIARY MULCT OF ONE FARTHING,

without anything before the Court to show that it is acting right, it is deemed proper to pursue this extreme course? Is this applauding mob that has come into this Court for the purpose of counterfeiting public feeling and public sentiment in this case, to be looked at or deferred to in the sense which is now being pursued here? I always look upon a man who gives utterance to applause in the circumstances under which the applause we have just witnessed has issued as a rowdy and not fit to be in a Court of justice. A man who does not know enough of the proprieties of life and of the decorum of public and private conduct to know that when a Court of justice is organized and proceeds under its oath in the discharge of its public duties, that any expressions, such as we have listened to, are out of place, is

A LOAFER AND NOT DESERVING THE NAME OF A MAN.

I am very happy to take the opportunity of applying such terms to those who have indulged in those expressions. Whether they were introduced here for that purpose we are not able to say, but they have my humble judgment, at all events in reference to the indecorousness and indecency of their conduct. This is nothing, if Your Honor pleases, so far as you know, but a plain ordinary case. How many cases have been presented at the bar of this court involving much heavier consequences where the court has, without the slightest hesitation, accorded to the defendant not only his right to bail but his right to bail in a reasonable amount. What is there to distinguish this case from that run of cases? This Court cannot know—it may know personally something about this case—but it cannot know anything judicially about this case, for there are no preliminary papers here to show what were the facts originating this charge, either outside or inside the Grand Jury room; and therefore the Court is placed in this category of having, in a case where it is entirely unacquainted with the facts of the case, to show it whether there were aggravations or extenuations in reference to the course attributed to the defendant, of having denied the defendant his constitutional right, if the commitment of the Court is capable of working that result. Now, in behalf of the defendant, to close these remarks, we desire to

PROTEST AGAINST THE RIGHT OF THE COURT

to make the present order, whether it is made upon a renewed application on the part of the District Attorney to commit the defendant or whether it is made for the purpose of correcting a supposed oversight or inadvertence in the order as originally made. We insist that when the Court made its first order I heard Your Honor say the words "fully committed." That was part of your language in response to the District Attorney. He made a motion for the commitment.

Judge BEDFORD—My language was, "The motion is granted." That was the word.

COUNSEL—But the District Attorney then made no motion to commit without bail.

Judge BEDFORD—The District Attorney says that he did.

COUNSEL—Not at this time. It was after an interval of fifteen or twenty minutes.

Judge BEDFORD—The motion which the gentleman made for the defence seem to differ from that of the District Attorney. In order to show that the Court has no feeling except simply to see that the law is carried out and that justice is done on both sides I asked the District Attorney to define his status in Court. He said that he moved for the accused to be committed without bail. Now one of the gentlemen for the defence, in answer to that motion, says he

PROTESTS AGAINSTS ANY SUCH ORDER.

I consider the motion was made, and I shall grant the motion, but giving the opportunity now to any one of the gentlemen appearing for the accused, not to protest, but to offer some argument why the motion of the District Attorney should not be granted, and in default of such argument I deem it but right and proper that the motion should be granted.

COUNSEL—We simply renew our protest.

Judge BEDFORD—Very well, gentlemen. I am willing to hear any argument, but the protest I do not think is sufficient to warrant me in denying the motion.

Ex-Judge FULLERTON—Perhaps there may be a misunderstanding of what the plea was. Did you understand the defendant to plead?

DISTRICT ATTORNEY—He did not plead.

Ex-Judge FULLERTON—The learned Court said he had pleaded to the indictment.

Judge BEDFORD—Let the plea be entered now.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY—They took time on account of the bulky character of the indictment.

JUDGE BEDFORD WANTS TO HEAR ANY ARGUMENT.

Judge BEDFORD—I am willing to hear any argument you desire to make, and will listen attentively to it.

COUNSEL—We have concluded, if Your Honor please, with all respect to the Court, to make no application to admit to bail in this Court. We considered it was our right to adopt the course which we pursued, and we consider that the District Attorney cannot make an affirmative motion upon our right. He cannot anticipate that we are going to make an application to bail where he may think it is likely to be granted, and attempt to shut that off by the interpolation of those words, because that will give rise to proof as to the course of the transaction in this Court.

PRISONER HAS NO MOTION TO MAKE.

Ex-Judge FULLERTON—Our status is that we make no motion to bail the defendant, nor do we oppose any motion made by the District Attorney.

Judge BEDFORD—The District Attorney having made a motion the Court grants it.

The Court then adjourned.

FRESH EXCITEMENT.

There was great excitement in the Court on the final decision of the case by Judge Bedford, and many of the Boss' friends and sympathizers surrounded him, anxious to shake hands with and otherwise express their feelings for him in the unfortunate position in which he is placed. Sheriff Brennan and Judson Jarvis, however, kept off these friends after the briefest salutation and conveyed the captive to the privacy of the District Attorney's office, where he remained till a

WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS

was applied for and obtained. From the District Attorney's office the whole party at interest—captive, captors, counsel, friends and the general public then and there assembled—started for the marble building, the new Court House, the work on which and the frauds connected therewith have had so large a share in bringing down retributive justice on the heads of those who so corruptly trafficked therein. Here they entered the Supervisors' room, where Judge Barnard was at the time holding Chambers.

IN SUPREME COURT CHAMBERS—HABEAS CORPUS.

Here the scene in the General Sessions was reenacted, with the addition that Mr. O'Conor took a hand in the legal tourney, and that the same was somewhat more prolonged, and that counsel for the defence succeeded in the motion to admit their client to bail.

ARGUMENT OF COUNSEL RESUMED.

COUNSEL FOR TWEED (addressing Judge Barnard) said:—We are here, if Your Honor please, upon a habeas corpus granted by Your Honor in the matter of W. M. Tweed, who was indicted in the Court of General Sessions yesterday for an offence involving at the outside three years' accommodation in the States Prison, if he be convicted of it, with a right on the part of the Court to reduce the punishment to one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary and a fine in the sum of $1,000, both or either, according as the Court may think fit. Mr. Tweed is arraigned on an indictment in the Court of General Sessions to-day. Time was given him to enable his counsel to decide what course he should pursue in any defence they might oppose to the indictment. Mr. Tweed was the controller in the motion of the District Attorney, and one of the most

EXTRAORDINARY AND ASTOUNDING SPECTACLES

is the fact of the pending judgment in Court, which, I will venture to say—and I have a right to speak with a little pointedness in the matter—has never been equalled in a court of justice. The further reference which was made was granted. I will read to you. It states that Mr. Tweed was imprisoned and restrained in his liberty under an order of the General Sessions of the peace, held in and at the city of New York, and then, after setting out that he was committed or detained in such a way as to

INCAPACITATE HIS RIGHT

to claim the present writ of habeas corpus, according to the best knowledge and belief of your petitioner in the order of the Court made on the 16th day of December, a copy of which is annexed, by which he is about to be carried to the City Prison by M. T. Brennan, Sheriff of the city and county of New York, the officer charged with the execution of the order by said Court. The writ has intercepted Mr. Tweed

IN THE WORST FORM,

in his transit from the Court to the City Prison. The order, a copy of which is annexed, entitled the prosecution in an indictment for felony, on motion that the said Tweed stand committed to the custody of the warden of the City Prison without bail until therein delivered up by the course of the law. Your petitioner is desirous of being bailed upon the indictment on which the said order is founded, it being, as your petitioner is informed and believes, an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, entitled "An act to punish gross frauds and suppress mock auctions," passed April 9, 1853. That your petitioner has not as yet made any application to be bailed upon the said indictment to any Court or officer whatever, nor has any such application

BEEN MADE ON HIS BEHALF.

Then, in order to meet those words, "without bail," the enactment is worded in the petition, "That the order of commitment, as originally made, and as your petitioner is informed, believes and avers, signed, did not contain the words "bail," but they were added to the order on the suggestion of the Court against the desire of your petitioner's counsel before they made application to admit him to bail, and public protest against the action of the Court in that respect; therefore your petitioner prays that a writ of habeas corpus issue directed to the said M. T. Brennan, Sheriff of the county of New York, commanding him to produce the body of your petitioner before your Honor at your Chambers in the County Court House, in the City Hall, in the City Hall Park, in the City of New York, forthwith, immediately, to abide by such order as Your Honor shall then and there make. In the words thus supplied to the lifeless statute, if Justice suddenly stepped down from its pedestal and turned itself into the prosecution of the defendant and made a motion against him, and with a view to

ANTICIPATE THE EXERCISE

of the right which is guaranteed him by the constitution of the State of New York and by the constitution of the United States, Mr. Garvin read the indictment.

COUNSEL FOR PRISONER—We must submit to the Court, because it seems to be proper we should do so, before we enter upon the testimony to establish the fact whether the Court denies these proceedings, that the

COMMITTAL SHOULD BE FALSIFIED

if an untruth. It alleges an untruth. A motion was made by the learned Judge himself—we are able to point to any number of the gentlemen of the press who were within hearing who recorded it stenographically—which should not have been made. The District Attorney was placed in a position which he had apparently to maintain; and we are prepared to prove that the suggestion that the words "without bail" be interpolated in the order—it was originally made without these words—emanated from the Judge, and he made the request to the prosecuting officer, not only privately, but publicly, that he should make the motion in this petition.

Judge BARNARD—I cannot go into this matter in the habeas corpus. It is proper for you, if such a breach of duty was committed, to apply to some other tribunal than this one. When I granted the writ I seemed satisfied that it was the proper course to have a defendant brought before me for the object of bail, and that being the object I am prepared to hear anything about it.

COUNSEL—I will state the part that I took in the recent argument, before the General Sessions, in the case of Hagerty and Balch—First, to quote the indictment, and, secondly, to admit them to bail. In that instance I had the misfortune to waste my

SWEETNESS ON THE DESERT AIR.

I trust, however, that upon this occasion this point will receive a little more consideration than it did then.

Judge BARNARD—That point I cannot heed you in. It is not in my Court.

COUNSEL—The point is in reference to the bail, sir. The point I made was an extract from the treatise of Justice Story on the constitution of the United States, where he examines the provisions of the federal constitution in reference to bail, which is almost the same in

THE CONSTITUTION OF THIS STATE.

The counsel read the opinion of Justice Story to the effect that "excessive bail should not be required, nor excessive fines imposed nor harsh or unusual punishment inflicted." &c. So we have the endorsement of that learned commentator upon the constitution of the United States against exaction of excessive bail in a case where reasonable bail ought to be received. Is such atrocious conduct to be looked for

UNDER A FREE GOVERNMENT?

And we have also from him that under a free government such a check would hardly be expected to be necessary in its fundamental law; that there was to be in all instances such a sympathy on the part of the public servants for fellow citizens when accused of crime that every sense of leniency and mercy would prompt them to grant it under the federal constitution, even if there was no such language used in it. Now, if I understand the case of Mr. Tweed, it rises not beyond the necessity of exacting from him more than his own personal recognizance. In any other time than this we are living in, when the atmosphere would not be charged with the pernicious element with which it is, there is no

JUDGE IN CHRISTENDOM

who would exact more bail, if his own recognizances would not be received, than what would be security for his forthcoming in an ordinary case of crime that could be preferred against him. I understand the principle of law to be this—that bail is not so much a confidence in the party bailed as in the bailor whom he selects and the persons who are to retain him until the time arrives when he is to be produced to the Court as an offering upon

THE ALTAR OF JUSTICE.

And I find the statement mentioned in a case which I will cite—Finn vs. The People, in the section of Comstock, 1782—an action upon a recognizance. One of the points taken by the defendant in the action was that the declaration contained no averment that any indictment was found against him on the sitting of the Court to which he was bound to appear, and enunciating the principle that the recognizance for no immediate time, but that it was for any and all times subsequent, and that it was returnable until the party was released from the

OBLIGATION OF THE RECOGNIZANCE

by the action of the Court. But Judge Bedford seems inclined to think that this proceeding, as though it the application was made to admit Mr. Tweed to bail, was an unqualified and absolute enlargement of his body. It was merely deciding whether he should go to that jail which the people have provided without expense for the confinement of all persons, or whether it would place him

IN A CONVENTIONAL JAIL

until the time arrived he should appear to answer this indictment. I now desire to call your attention to the statement from which Mr. Tweed is indicted, and if I have any familiarity with criminal law—although I do not set myself in opposition to the legal Atlas on whose shoulders this prosecution rests itself—it does not seem possible to bring this case within the statute at all. Mr. Graham read from the Second Revised Statute, fifth section, page 467, on "mock auctions," which provides, upon conviction, a term of imprisonment in the State Prison for a term not exceeding three years, or a fine not exceeding $1,000. What is cheat and fraud in common law, as I understand the shape of this indictment, it is that Mr. Tweed, by means of private tokens, fraudulently and

ANNUALLY MANUFACTURED,

lent himself to the abstraction or procuring from the treasury of this county large sums of money which were not due to any person whatever, and which were used for his own sole and exclusive aggrandisement, or else for that of himself and his associates. I call attention upon this point to the case of the People vs. Stone, when the law was felicitiously stated by Judge Sutherland. You will find from the comprehensive language, the expression of the statute on fraud and cheat in common law. And this statute was intended with the criminal jurisprudence if in this State such offences at common law were indictable, but were attended with the lowest punishment provided by the statute against that commission. The object of this statute was not to enact a new crime, but it was to add a greater penalty to the crime than was attachable to it at common law in case of conviction. Judge Sutherland says "the cheat or fraud in this indictment is not an offence punishable at law. It must be such as affects people or is calculated to defraud large numbers, &c." Now, certainly the making of a false voucher by the Board of Supervisors of the county of New York was calculated to cheat no large numbers and in no way affect the public within the contemplation of this clause, which those now read to the Court. For the purpose of a criminal prosecution to abstract money from the Treasury of the county is no more affecting the public than the common law definition of an indictable cheat or fraud, than if the Supervisors were merely individuals. It is as a private transaction between it and them, although they were the representatives of the people; but in all respects it was as though he had obtained this money by means of false vouchers from the individual. The mere fact that they represented the public does not make the crime affect the public any more than it is affected by any crime committed against an individual. The theory of criminal law is that a violation of a criminal statute is not an offence against an individual, no matter how severely the loss falls upon him. In that view, he commits

AN OFFENCE AGAINST SOCIETY,

which is bound to throw its arm around every member to shield them from the commission of crime. You must remember that for every private purpose or for every public purpose the Board of Supervisors are as much an individual as though they were an actual individual, and while that conduct bears in its significanse upon the public interests it is nevertheless as much a private conduct in every respect and for every purpose of the law as though it was perfected for their own individual benefit and not from a trust. If these bills alleged to be falsely manufactured in favor of Garvey for plastering the new Court House were actually falsely made, they are now private tokens within the meaning of the law, and they entail a greater detriment than if they contained in their results, as if the defendant was one thing and the Board of Supervisors a set of individuals in the other. I desire to call attention to one more authority in this connection—the case of Parker—where you will find this element of common law stated and endorsed with a great deal power by Judge Clinton, in brief folio.

Judge BARNARD—In regard to the people being injured, or any of the parties injured, these are matters of defence, and must be brought out at the trial. We only recognize laws that are brought before it to say whether there shall be any bail, and, second, how much?

COUNSEL—It bears on the amount.

Judge BARNARD—But is not a matter of right. It is a matter of discretion with the justice. If a person is seen by justice or the officer who brings him into court in the commission of a serious offence, he shall be justified in refusing bail entirely. If, on the contrary, they become satisfied that the power of the law and the interests of the people do not suffer by taking bail, then it becomes a question of the amount.

COUNSEL—Then we want the Court to fix the amount of bail in this case, unless the other side wishes to be heard in opposition to the application. The crime carries with it a penalty of three years in the State prison, or one year in the penitentiary, and a fine of $1,000, and the Court has a right to vibrate between these three designations, and take such two or any of them as it sees fit.

MR. O'CONOR,

in reply, said: Your Honor having somewhat shortened the argument of the learned counsel for the accused, perhaps my remarks should be in some respects curtailed. Yet, as the general assertion has been made that this indictment does not contain a charge of an indictable offence within the meaning of the statute in question. I suppose that I cannot rightfully rest upon what has just now passed. It is my duty to show to Your Honor that the offence is an indictable offence, and that if convicted under this indictment the accused is liable to the full penalty imposed by the statute, be it a higher or a lower grade, as may be deemed expedient and proper under the circumstances; consequently I will address myself in the first place to the indictment and the nature of the offence therein contained, and endeavor to show to Your Honor that in case the accused should be convicted by a petty jury under this indictment he will be liable to punishment according to the law and the discretion of the Court. See, sir, what the offence is. Leaving out the words my friend read, and reading only that which he omitted, and which is really the precise point before Your Honor, I will bring the statute to your attention:—"Every person who, by means of any gross fraud or cheat at common law, designedly and with intent to defraud, shall obtain from any person the signature of any person to any written instrument, the false making whereof would be punishable, shall on conviction be punished," &c.

THE PARTICULAR CHARGE

in the first count in the indictment is the procurement of the signature of the Mayor of the city of New York to what may be called a certificate of audit, and the certificate of audit, inasmuch as it established the right to the payment of a sum of money by the Comptroller of the city of New York and the person named in it, was one of those instruments the false making of which would be a forgery; consequently, the kind of signature obtained and the document to which it was obtained were precisely of the description to bring this case within the branch of the act under which this indictment was presented. The next question is, whether it was obtained according to the terms of the indictment, was presented by means of a gross cheat or fraud at common law, and in consideration of this I must refer for a moment to what it says in this respect; and for that purpose it is necessary to look at one other statute and certain proceedings had under it. By the fourth section of an act passed in 1870 it was enacted that all liabilities against the county of New York of a certain description should be audited by the Mayor, Comptroller and President of the Board of Supervisors, and that the amount which should be found to be due should be paid by the Comptroller upon the certificate. Then the instrument in question was a certificate of audit under this act of 1870, which certified that these public officers had upon audit found to be due to

THE MECHANIC NAMED AS, KEYSER

in the case a certain sum of money, and that the paper thus signed entitled the party to receive the money from the Comptroller. The signature of the Mayor was obtained to that certificate by means which I shall presently name to Your Honor. This Board of Audit had concluded that in any case where the Board of Supervisors were supposed to have cognizance of the validity of the claim previous to the passage of this act, or their committees had allowed a claim that that allowance should be satisfactory to the auditors, and upon its production should entitle him to the payment of the money. It will be seen that in order to make these public officers, in the discharge of their duty, recognize a claim as valid and pay it accordingly it should have a certificate signed by the President of the Board of Supervisors stating that the claim or bill had passed the Board of Supervisors. Tweed, according to this statement, being himself President of the Board of Supervisors for the purpose of enabling the party entitled to the large amount signed upon that bill or certificate. Now that certificate is charged to have been

FALSE AND FRAUDULENT,

and knowingly made for the purpose of effecting the fraud. It was manifestly one of those false instruments that would not only deceive those public officers, but would deceive any traitor in the ranks who was disposed to deal with them or with the individuals in whose favor it was drawn, showing him to be entitled not only to the money from the county in its accustomed channel of payment. Now, the question arises whether the fabrication of such a paper, it being false—not a forgery, you will observe, it being a false official document in evidence of the existence of a just and valid claim which did not in fact exist against the county of New York, whether this was not a false token, a cheat, a gross fraud. Clearly it came within all those ideas. Could anything be more palpably a cheat at common law? It was not a mere simple lie that would not deceive, but the fabrication of a false token calculated to deceive any person or officer and throw them off their guard. * * * As to the question of whether bail should be allowed he should do little more than repeat Mr. Graham's argument. Judge Story's doctrine was undoubtedly a true exposition of the law. But the constitution merely provided that in a bailable case, excessive bail should not be demanded; that when bail was allowed it should not be an empty allowance, not of such an enormous amount that the law presents the promise to the ear and denies it to the hope. * * * The constitution did not provide that all persons should be admitted to bail. There was no statute so providing. The matter lay in the wise discretion of the Court. The indictment was found by a Grand Jury yet in session. How many other indictments of the same character they might be prepared to find? * * * * *

Judge BARNARD said he could not consider that matter. The Judge had the right to do it if he thought proper.

Mr. O'CONOR continued—He was about to say that; but was it not besides the duty of the Court, when it saw any modification that will better subserve the ends of justice, to suggest it? He was prepared to support everywhere that such was the duty of the Judge as well as his right.

WHAT WAS HIS CRIME?

He had been placed in a position which gave him the power to place an unlimited debt upon the people—an absolutely unlimited discretion. This man, thus trusted, sat down and certified false claims against the city to an amount of which the Court had no idea. * * * * * His Honor had the right to conclude there were other cases beside this before him. He had the right to consider the desecration of office, the evil example, the corruption which this man had caused. His Honor was bound to consider the interest, the duty he owed to the public. This might be his last opportunity, for should this case go on in a certain direction no further appeal would be made to him. The accused simply appealed to the humanity of the Bench. * * * This man would suffer nothing of this. Possibly he might, though not very probably be put in association with culprits, but the indictment had already more strongly than any prison walls in that association.

Mr. O'Conor further urged that the matter was in some sense *res adjudicata*. Mr. O'Connor alluded to the case of Baulch and Hagerty, and the fact that they had been denied bail. * * * If he by his ability to give bail by wealth, by his influence, by his respectability, were to be allowed to go, then would apply the words, "Plate sin in gold and the strong lance of justice falls against it. Clothe it in rags and a very straw will pierce it."

The final question in this case is whether the Court ought to decide whether he be admitted to bail or not. I believe the constitution does not say that every man accused of crime is to be admitted to bail, nor has any Court or Judge said so. The question of bail is subject to the great principles of reason. This indictment has been presented by the Grand Jury. How many more they intend to bring is unknown, the proofs unknown, and the question whether he should be admitted to bail at all should, I think, be submitted to the Judge by whom the accused has been committed.

Shall he be admitted to bail? The offence is not regarded as very serious, but is, however, under the name of felony, punishable by imprisonment. The term is three years, which any man in the position of the defendant would be most desirous to escape. I press that bail be not accepted, for the reason that I fear he would endeavor to evade justice. The offence charged with is, that as President of the Board of Supervisors he was further trusted to audit debts against the city of unlimited amount. There is no restriction in the act in the law. This individual deliberately sat down and certified to well known fraudulent claims. This is no common offence. Your Honor would secure a man and lock him up in prison, who, under the influence of drink, might commit a murder. It is not that sort of case. It is a case of a public agent, who pledged his honor and pledged his oath to perform his duty, who has robbed the public treasury. These great public officers—such men don't steal $20,000 or $30,000 without stealing a larger amount if opportunity offered—and this defendant is presumed to have stolen millions. Then there is the great scandal, of [illegible] takes cognizance. You have a right to "play [illegible] to—as this may be your only [illegible] uphold the dignity of the crime [illegible] vindicate the honor of your sacred position, and give no reason to hope to those who may be guilty of offence, but can bring great influence before you.

JUDGE BARNARD'S RULING—$5,000 BAIL.

Judge BARNARD—The indictment is in proper form and charges, in legal language, the defendant with the commission of crime. He makes application to this Court for bail. Bail is denied in the Court of General Sessions, or they refuse to receive it. It would never do in any other country for a justice of a criminal court to tell a Grand Jury to commit a man without bail. Very frequently he may be indicted erroneously; the question of bail arises in the face of the indictment or upon some extraneous proof. Now this indictment shows that it is a felony with the highest punishment, three years' imprisonment; and knowing nothing whatever in regard to the offence charged in the indictment, and treating that offence the same as any other offence of a like character—the proper subject of bail—I direct you to give bail in the sum of $5,000. (Applause.) Mr. Graham, in concurring with the demand of the Court, referred to the decision of an appeal in the matter of the proprietors of the Westfield, where the same principle of law, he said, was mentioned by Judge Sutherland.

On the rendition of this ruling by Judge Barnard, the defendant was again surrounded by friends and warmly congratulated upon his narrow escape from being sent to keep his fellow ex-official company in prison.

PETITION FOR THE HABEAS CORPUS.

To the Hon. GEORGE G. BARNARD, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York:—

The petition of William M. Tweed, showing that he is imprisoned or restrained in his liberty under an order of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, held in and for the city and county of New York, at the city of New York, and that he is not committed or detained by virtue of any process issued by any Court of the United States, or by any Judge thereof; nor is he committed or detained by virtue of the final judgment or decree of any competent tribunal of civil or criminal jurisdiction, or by virtue of any execution issued upon such judgment or decree; that the cause or pretense of such imprisonment, according to the best knowledge and belief of your petitioners, is the said order of the said Court, made on the 16th day of December, 1871, a copy of which is hereunto annexed, by virtue whereof he is about being carried to the City Prison by M. T. Brennan, Sheriff of the city and county of New York, the officer charged with the execution of the said order by the said Court; that your petitioner is desirous of being bailed upon the indictment on which the prosecution in the said Court is founded, it being, as your petitioner is informed and believes, an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, entitled "An act to punish gross frauds and suppress mock auctions," passed April 9, 1853; that your petitioner has not as yet made any application to be bailed upon the said indictment to any court or officer whatever, nor has any such application been made on his behalf; that the order of commitment, as originally made, and (as your petitioner is informed, believes and avers) signed, did not contain the words "without bail," but they were added to the order on the suggestion of the Court, against the desires of your petitioner's counsel, before they made an application to admit him to bail, and public protest and remonstrance against the action of the Court in that respect, wherefore your petitioner prays that a writ of habeas corpus issue directed to the said M. T. Brennan, Sheriff of the county of New York, commanding him to produce the body of your petitioner before Your Honor, at your Chambers, in the County Court House, in the City Hall, in the City Hall Park, in the city of New York, forthwith, immediately, to abide by such order as Your Honor shall then and there make.

Dated 16th December, 1871.

WILLIAM M. TWEED.

William M. Tweed, being duly sworn, doth depose and say that the facts set forth in the above petition, subscribed by him, are true.

WILLIAM M. TWEED.

Sworn before me, this 16th December, 1871—ELIHU ROOT, Notary Public, New York.

THE BAIL BOND.

The following is the bail bond sworn to and signed by Mr. Tweed and his surety, Mr. Sands:—

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.

Be it remembered, that on the sixteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord 1871, William M. Tweed, principal, of No. 511 Fifth avenue, in the city of New York, and Alfred B. Sands, surety, of No. 136 East Twenty-sixth street in said city, personally came before the undersigned Justice of the Supreme Court of the city of New York and acknowledged themselves to owe to the people of the State of New York—that is to say, the said William M. Tweed, principal, in the sum of $5,000, and the said Alfred B. Sands, surety, in the the sum of $5,000 separately, of good and lawful money of the State of New York, to be levied and made of their respective goods and chattels, lands and tenements, to the use of said people, if default shall be made in the condition following, viz:—

Whereas the said William M. Tweed was, on the 15th day of December, 1871, duly indicted in the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, in and for the city and county of New York, for the offence of a felony;

Now, therefore, the condition of this recognizance is such that if the above-named William M. Tweed, principal, shall personally appear at the next term of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, held in and for said city and county of New York, to answer to said indictment against him, and abide the order of said Court thereon, and also in like manner personally appear at any subsequent term of said Court, to which the proceedings in the premises may be continued, or to any Court where said indictment may be sent for trial, if not previously surrendered or discharged, and so from term to term until the final decree, sentence or order of the Court thereon, and abide such final sentence, order or decree of the Court thereon, and not depart without leave, then this recognizance to be void, otherwise to be and abide in full force, power and virtue.

WILLIAM M. TWEED, Principal.
ALFRED B. SANDS, Surety.

Taken and acknowledged before me, the day and year first aforesaid—GEORGE G. BARNARD.

And we, the undersigned, principal and surety in the annexed recognizance, do hereby stipulate, agree and consent

CONTINUED ON TENTH PAGE.

JUDGE LEARNED ON CORRUPTION.

The Tweed and Connolly Cases in Albany.

Tweed's Bail Not To Be Reduced—Why the Motion for Reduction Was Denied.

Connolly's Bail Lessened One Half.

Yesterday, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, held at Albany, Judge Learned, before whom two separate motions in behalf of the defaulting Tammany magnates Tweed and Connolly have been under argument for several days past, rendered his decision in both cases. From these decisions, which we publish *in extenso* below, it will be seen that the Court has denied the motion in the case of Tweed, in which it not only gives its reason for denying the asked-for reduction, but adds thereto a reason why the amount of the bail—large as it seems—should be actually increased. The fact of such a view of the case emanating from such high authority gives additional interest to the case of Mr. Tweed. In the case of Mr. Connolly the Court grants the motion for a reduction of the bail, lessening it to one-half the amount originally fixed. The opinion of the learned Judge on these important motions will be read with the interest that later events have cast around the situation of these distinguished alleged public defaulters.

THE CASE OF WILLIAM M. TWEED.

The Motion for Reduction of Bail Denied.

Before Judge Learned.

SUPREME COURT, ALBANY—SPECIAL TERM—Dec. 1871.—*The People vs. William M. Tweed, Impleaded, &c.*—This is a motion on the part of one of the defendants, William M. Tweed, upon notice to the plaintiffs, to reduce the amount of bail required by the order of arrest and for such other order as may be just. It is made upon the affidavits on which the order was granted and on no other papers, and it is opposed by the plaintiffs.

The motion is made on three grounds:—1. That the defendant has done no wrong in the premises and is liable to no one; 2. That the people are not the proper parties plaintiff; 3. That the bail is too large.

First—Has the defendant done any wrong and is he liable to any one in the premises? It must be observed that the defendant makes no affidavit whatever. For the purposes of this motion, therefore, all the allegations of the complaint and of the affidavits on which the order was granted must be taken to be true. This is a familiar rule of practice, and it is the dictate of common sense. Of course I do not say that on a trial of the cause these allegations may not all be disproved. But on this motion, after abundant time for that purpose, they are not only not disproved, but no denial of any of them is made. The counsel for the defendant urge, in excuse, that rebutting affidavits would be of little avail; and they cite Merritt vs. Heckscher, 50 Barb., 451; Nelson vs. Blanchfield, 54 Barb., 630. But these authorities hold only that the order of arrest (in cases where the grounds of the order are part of the issues in the action) will not be vacated, unless there is a decided preponderance of evidence in favor of the defendant. They do not hold that he may not, by sufficient evidence, show, if he can, that the allegations of the complaint and of the affidavits accompanying it are erroneous in whole or in part. Taking, then, the allegations of the complaint and affidavits as true for the purposes of this motion and without going into detail, these facts seem to be established:—

The defendant, with two others, met as a commission under the act of 1870, which authorized them to audit liabilities of the county of New York. They did not examine or audit such liabilities, but separately signed certificates attached to the several claims, which certificates stated that they had audited them. These claims amounted in the aggregate to over six million dollars. There was no affidavit attached to any of them. The commission voted that the evidence of these claims should be their authorization by the Board of Supervisors or its committees "on certificate of Clerk or President." This appears to mean that the certificate of the Clerk or President should be evidence of the validity of the claims. The President of the Board of Supervisors then was this defendant.

Of this large amount there was paid by the Broadway Bank to Ingersoll about three million dollars, to Garvey over one million dollars and to Woodward over one million dollars. As the several payments making these large sums were from time to time made to Ingersoll or Garvey they severally paid over on the same day (or within a day or two) to Woodward part of the same. Ingersoll in the aggregate paid to Woodward over $1,800,000 and Garvey nearly $800,000. Thus, Woodward received in all over $3,500,000 of the amount paid on these claims, which he deposited in the same bank. From time to time as Woodward received these moneys he checked out a portion thereof, and himself deposited it to the credit of the defendant Tweed in the same bank: and the money thus paid to this defendant amounts in the aggregate to over $932,000, and has been received and drawn by him from the bank. The remainder of this money Woodward has paid out to other parties not known.

It is alleged in the complaint, and the [illegible] abundantly sustained by the affidavits, that [illegible] for which the warrants were thus passed to [illegible]soll, Garvey and Woodward were false, fict[illegible]udulent, and there is no affidavit denying this. [illegible]her alleged that the payments were pursuant to a corrupt conspiracy between Watson, Garvey, Ingersoll, Woodward and the defendant Tweed, agreed to be divided and were divided between Ingersoll, Garvey, Tweed and other persons unknown, and this is not denied by any affidavit. The affidavits accompanying the complaint show that the difference between the actual work done and materials furnished, and the amounts charged are so great that it is impossible to resist the conclusion that the claims were grossly fraudulent.

On the part of the defendant Tweed it is said that it is not suggested in the complaint that Woodward did not owe him money. But there is no affidavit on the part of the defendant Tweed that he did. Woodward is shown to have been a clerk on a small salary, with no other visible means of support. It is hardly possible that he could owe the defendant Tweed $900,000. Again it appears that these payments to Woodward, by which he was placed in possession of over $3,500,000, avails of fraudulent claims, were made in about thirty days in the months of May, June, July and August. And on every one of these days, with perhaps the exception of the first, Woodward made a payment to the defendant Tweed. Taking this regularity of action in connection with other circumstances in the case which I cannot now detail, one can hardly doubt that the receipt of the money by the defendant Tweed was in pursuance of some arrangement by which he had some interest or was to have some share in the claims. And if this be so, if he were interested in these claims, which he, with others, audited, it can be no protection to him that they had been certified by some president of the Board of Supervisors, more especially if that president were himself.

I have here stated but little of the evidence on this point, but I have carefully examined all of it. And, assuming it to be uncontradicted, the conclusion appears to me to be irresistible that the defendant is liable for the matters alleged in the complaint.

Second—Are the people the proper parties plaintiff?

On such a motion as this, if it were plainly evident that the suit were brought by the wrong party, the Court might probably consider this, and either vacate the order or largely reduce the amount of bail. For instance, if A should sue to recover damages for an assault on B, a mere stranger, it might be said that the plaintiff could possibly have no cause of action, and, therefore, that an order of arrest should be vacated. But the present is evidently no such case. There is not here a plain attempt of some private individual to pursue claims which belong to another. But the people, the sovereign power of the State, claim to recover money alleged to have been fraudulently appropriated by a civil officer. They allege, among other reasons for bringing the action, that the only other parties who (as defendant's counsel claim) should be plaintiffs are in collusion with the defendant, and will not enforce this demand; and for the purposes of this motion the defendant admits this to be true. The question, whether or not the plaintiffs can maintain such an action, is one which needs thorough argument and careful thought for a correct decision. It ought not to be passed upon on this motion, which is, as it were, an incidental proceeding in the action. In the case of Frost vs. McCarger, 14 How., Pr. Rep. 131, Judge Marvin, in an opinion of some length, says that the Court will not, on such a motion as this, try the merits of the cause on affidavits, neither will the Court "put a slur on the plaintiff's case," which ought to come down to trial without prejudice. This is approved of in Ely vs. Mumford, 14 Barb., 629. It is true that the remark of the learned Judge was made in reference to a question of fact, not of law. But the principle, to some extent, applies here. Taking it as decided, as I have above held, that the defendant is unquestionably liable on the facts as they now appear, the question whether, under the circumstances set forth in the complaint, such liability is to the people or to some other party, is unquestionably one of very grave moment. It belongs to the issues to be tried between the parties. It should be raised and decided on demurrer or on the trial of issues of fact where an appeal would lie to a higher Court. And no one who has looked at it with care will feel ready to express a hasty opinion. In saying this I do not mean that I have not examined this point. So far as time has permitted and the discussions of counsel have guided me I have considered the question; and the more I have studied it the stronger has become my belief that the people can maintain the action. But I have no time on this occasion to discuss the point, nor do I express this as a fixed opinion, which a fuller argument may not change.

Third—Is the bail too large?

It is not disputed that the provision of the constitution as to excessive bail applies to criminal actions only. And even if it applied to civil actions the question would still have to be answered, what is excessive, or, in other words, what is the rule by which bail in civil actions is regulated? The code has substituted an order of arrest for the old practice by a bailable *capias ad respondendum*. But there appears to be no substantial change as to the meaning or effect of the proceeding. Under the old practice the Sheriff, on arrest, took a bail bond conditioned that the defendant would put in special bail, as it was termed. The special bail, if excepted to, were required to justify in double the sum in which the defendant was held to bail. The bail piece, which was the paper signed by the special bail, did not in its language express the nature of their liability. It stated that the defendant "was delivered to bail on the taking of his body to" the bail, naming them. But their liability ceased, if, after judgment and execution, the defendant rendered himself a prisoner. And this appears to be true of bail under the code, section 187. So that the nature of the liability of bail, under the code, seems to be substantially the same as that of special bail under the old practice. The principles, therefore, as to the amount of bail to be required would seem to be the same now as formerly.

Now, the rule in this respect, under the old practice, was clear enough. The amount was to be large enough to cover all probable damages. (1 Burrill Pract., 96.) In actions of assumpsit, it was usual to insert a sum equal to twice the plaintiff's demand, *id.* In actions for injuries to the person and other similar actions, which were not bailable as of course, it was necessary to procure a judge's order. But the amount of bail was always fixed by the amount of the defendant's liability in the action. The amount was never arbitrary. The duty of the judge, when he had any duty in the matter, was to ascertain what in all probability was the amount for which the defendant was liable. The counsel for the defendant in this case have strongly urged that as the undertaking of the bail is that the defendant shall at all times render himself amenable to the process of the Court, and to such as may be issued to enforce the judgment, the inquiry should be, what is sufficient to secure that end? But I have already shown that the obligation of special bail under the old practice was no greater than this. All that they undertook was that they would surrender the defendant on a *ca. sa.* after judgment. In fact, the obligation of bail at present, instead of being less, is rather more. For they undertake that the defendant shall at all times render himself amenable to process; while the obligation of special bail under the old practice only extended to a surrender on final process. I do not see, therefore, that the Code has made any change as to the principles applicable to the amount of bail. And, so far as practice under the Code is concerned, I believe that the uniform rule has been that the probable amount of the defendant's liability determines the amount of bail. If the amount involved were not so large in this case there would probably be no question as to the rule. I am not certain that in a proper case this rule may not be modified. In fact, it was modified in the present action. The alleged conspirators, as set forth in the complaint and shown by the affidavits as yet undisputed, have taken more than $3,500,000. Indeed the demand of the complaint, embracing other alleged fraudulent transactions than those connected with Garvey and Ingersoll, was for more than $6,000,000. If the defendant Tweed were a culpable party to the transactions he would of course be liable for the whole amount taken, even though he should only have himself received $1,000,000. But the bail was fixed at the last sum, the amount which appeared by the affidavits to have actually passed into his hands. It seemed that there could be no hardship to the defendants if in an action against them, as alleged joint wrong-doers, they were required to give bail, not to the whole amount alleged to have been taken, but only to the amount which one of them was, by direct proof, shown to have received. It was then insisted, as it has been since, on the part of the plaintiffs, that the bail should have been $3,500,000; and, perhaps, on general principles the plaintiffs' counsel were right.

Whenever the public are deeply moved against alleged frauds, and energetic measures have been taken to seek out and punish the guilty, there is danger that the excitement may go too far. It is then especially the duty of courts to be unbiassed by any popular feeling and to do justice calmly and without prejudice. Deeply impressed with this thought, I have given to the motion before me my best and most earnest consideration, under a feeling of responsibility commensurate with the importance of the case, and I can come to no other conclusion than that I ought not to vacate the order or to reduce the bail.

THE CASE OF CONNOLLY.

Why the Motion for Reduction of Bail is Granted.

The following is the text of the opinion of Judge Learned in the case of Connolly, for a reduction of bail:—

SUPREME COURT—*The People vs. Richard B Connolly.*—This is a motion that the order of arrest be vacated or the bail reduced. It is made on an affidavit of the defendant and is opposed by the plaintiffs, who produce affidavits in reply, and who also produce certain vouchers and warrants.

It is made on three grounds:—First—That there is no evidence that the defendant is liable to any one in respect to the matters set forth. Second—That the people are not the proper parties plaintiff. Third—That the bail is too large.

The act of 1870 appointed the defendant with two others to audit all liabilities against the county of New York incurred previous to the passage of the act. These three persons met "as a commission" under this act, and directed the County Auditor to collect from the appropriate committees of the Board of Supervisors such liabilities; and they voted that the evidence of the same should be the authorization of the same by the said Board or its committees, on certificate of clerk or president; and they directed the County Auditor to annex the vouchers to the appropriate blanks for their "signature and action." The Auditor did collect these liabilities—about $6,000,000—which were in point of form so authenticated; he affixed a certificate to each, which was separately signed by the defendant and two other Commissioners. This certificate states that in pursuance of this law of 1870 they have audited the annexed bill and allowed it at such amount.

It is beyond question that so far as appears at present a large number of these claims were grossly fraudulent and fictitious.

The affidavit of the defendant states that these claims came to his office apparently, and as he believed regularly certified by the Board of Supervisors, and were referred by him to the County Auditor, and by him approved; and that the defendant, without any examination of the claims and under the advice hereinafter stated, approved the same with his associates and paid them. The County Auditor, so called, appears to have been a subordinate of the defendant, occupying substantially the same private room and sitting a few feet from him. And if it was defendant's duty to examine these claims, the entire neglect of this appears to be inexcusable, and the blame cannot be shifted upon the Auditor.

The advice referred to was given by the Corporation Counsel in 1868, and is to the effect that the Board of Supervisors is the proper authority to adjust claims against the county, and that when a claim is adjusted by them and is within their legal power to incur, the Comptroller is obliged to raise the money to pay it. It will at once be seen that this advice applied to cases where the Supervisors were the proper authority to adjust the claims, and the Comptroller's sole duty was to pay. By the law of 1870, however, the Comptroller, with his two associates, was made a board or a commission to audit claims. There was imposed on him, therefore, by the plain language of the act, in connection with others, a new duty—that of auditing these claims. Yet his affidavit states that he made no examination of them, but audited and paid them without examination, while one thing was plain on their face—that is, that they were not verified.

It appears by the affidavits that a very large number of these fraudulent vouchers have been taken away from the Comptroller's office. They were taken at a very suspicious time—on the day intervening between the request by a committee for their exhibition and the time appointed to exhibit them. Some, however, remain; and eight were presented on this motion; all of them of Keyser & Co., and all of them said to have forged receipts. It may be well therefore to look at these papers. The bills are made up in a very general manner, a manner which no man would tolerate in his own affairs. The charges are in most instances thus:—"For work done on various armories and drill rooms," or similar vague statements. Two or three items are merely for bills rendered and unpaid, nothing being specified but the amounts. The bills are attached to a printed blank, which contains the provision of law requiring an affidavit of the justice of the claim and that it had not been paid, but none of these blanks are filled up or sworn to. The deponent states that these fraudulent claims came to his office regularly certified and audited by the Board of Supervisors. As to the eight which were presented in the motion the facts are as follows:—Across the face of two of them is a certificate that the bill is correct, signed by William M. Tweed, chairman, and E. A. Woodward, "clerk of said committee," no committee being anywhere mentioned. This can hardly be called an auditing by the Board of Supervisors. On five of these bills there is no certificate whatever, except that the name of William M. Tweed, is written across the face of the bill, sometimes with the letters "Cha" attached. And the remaining bill has no certificate, and not even Mr. Tweed's name. And what is above stated is all which there is on these bills that in the least tends to show an auditing or a certifying by the Board of Supervisors. How can the defendant say that these bills came to his office regularly certified by that Board? By what excuse can he, the Comptroller, the financial officer of New York, justify on such facts as these his signing, with his associates, and attaching to each of these bills a paper stating that he had audited the annexed bill and allowed it a certain amount? Or how does the advice given in 1868 that he ought to raise money to pay bills which the Board of Supervisors had audited furnish any reason why he should authorize himself to pay such fraudulent claims? If those which were abstracted are like those which were shown on the motion, and there is reason to believe they were as bad, a very hasty inspection of them would excite in the mind of any man, and especially of a good accountant, as the defendant is, a suspicion of their fraudulent nature. If there had been only one or two such bills it might be said that in the magnitude of the affairs of his office the fraud had been overlooked. If the work or materials had been simply charged at high prices it might be said that this was common. But when $12,000 worth of carpets are charged at over $350,000; when furniture worth $100,000 is paid for through the defendant at over $1,000,000, and other work at a similar rate, the statement of the defendant that he certified these bills without examining them is certainly remarkable. It cannot fail to excite very strong suspicion as to his motives. And as the defendant in this motion has the opportunity of explanation it is worth while to see what he says in this respect. His affidavit is skilfully drawn, and is noteworthy for what it says and for what it does not say.

He states that his knowledge as to the furniture and supplies for the new County Court House was of the most general character and of limited extent; that he did not know of the work done or supplies furnished for it. He says that there is no reason to believe that he had opportunities to know or be advised of it; that he is not a mechanic or a dealer in furniture, and that it must have been apparent to any candid gentleman that he could not have been advised of the extent and value of the work and supplies without long and special investigation, which he never made. He further says that there is no proof of any fact or circumstance implicating him with any fraudulent purpose connected with the audit or payment of those bills, and he denies all conspiracy.

Now it will be observed that the question is not whether he had opportunities to know that these bills were fraudulent, or whether it is apparent to a candid gentleman that he could not have known of the frauds. The question is:—Did he know of the fraud? I find no denial of such knowledge in his affidavit. Counsel, as well as defendant, could express the opinion that there is no proof of any fact or circumstance implicating him to any fraudulent purpose. But when he makes an affidavit in his own behalf he should deny that he knew of such purpose. Day after day bills were audited and paid to large amounts. Warrants were drawn and signed, among others one for Garvey and Ingersoll, the warrants themselves expressing the nature of the pretended claims, and this was going on for some months. These claims prove to be grossly fraudulent. Over $3,500,000 of the money reached Woodward, a clerk of the Supervisors, who pays nearly $1,000,000 to one of the persons who signed the audit with defendant, and the rest Woodward pays to some one else. Under these circumstances the defendant should either have said nothing or he should have said more than merely that there is no fact or circumstance implicating him with any fraudulent purpose. He has chosen to make an affidavit, and it is reasonable to suppose that he would make it as strong in his own favor as he could. I do not understand why he has not denied in plain and distinct language all knowledge of the fraud. To say that there is no reason to believe that he had opportunities to know of the work done and furniture supplied is only argument. It is not the statement of a fact, yet it would have been easy for the defendant, if he had so chosen, to say that at the time when he audited and paid these claims he had no knowledge or suspicion that they were fraudulent, or that any of his co-auditors were interested therein.

The defendant further says that he was advised by the Mayor that the claims having been approved and audited by the Board of Supervisors the Board of Audit had no power to reconsider the same; that the only duty of the Board was to pass them with the official forms. It is somewhat difficult to understand, if these claims had been audited and allowed by the Board of Supervisors, and if (as the Corporation Counsel advised in 1868) it was the defendant's duty to raise the money therefor, why another auditing should be directed, which was to be no auditing at all. But giving full weight to the advice of the Mayor, the examination of the eight vouchers presented on the motion does not, as it appears to me, show any auditing or allowance by the Board of Supervisors. And there is a further circumstance which tends to show that the defendant did not treat these claims as having been audited by the Board of Supervisors. After the signing of the certificate by the defendant and his two associates, there is attached to each bill a direction signed by the defendant to the County Auditor to draw a warrant. This direction recites the auditing of the bill by the so-called Board of Audit.

After these fraudulent bills had been paid, either directly or indirectly, about $3,000,000 of the avails came into the hands of Woodward, of which nearly $1,000,000 were at once paid to one of the Board of Audit, and the rest to some other person or persons. In regard to this transaction, which sheds much light on this suspiciously careless auditing, the defendant in his affidavit states that there is not the slightest evidence that he participated in any disposition of the money received thereupon, and he says that he did not participate therein. This statement is not as distinct and full as it might be made. It may be that while no one but Woodward participated in the disposing of the money others accepted their portions after it was disposed of. Perhaps, however, participating in a disposition is intended to mean receiving a share, and I desire to give to the language a liberal construction; and in considering this case to take it in connection with the further allegation that the defendant cannot give the bail required.

Upon the subject of the right of the plaintiffs to bring the action I have already stated in the opinion written in the case of the People vs. Tweed, on the motion decided a few days ago, all that is necessary to say, only mentioning that the motion in the case against Tweed was not decided nor the opinion written until after the argument in the present case.

And in like manner, as to the strict principle on which bail is to be fixed, I stated my views at length in that opinion, with my reasons therefor, and need only refer to it. These were in brief that it is to be governed, as a general rule, by the defendant's liability. I need add nothing to what was there said.

I cannot think the defendant free from liability. It appears to me that a great loss has been caused by acts of his which in the most favorable light would be culpably negligent, and which if he had knowledge of the fraud would be worse, and as has been already said his affidavit does not deny knowledge of the fraud.

But taking into account the magnitude of the claim, the denial (as I assume it is intended to be) of any participation in the moneys fraudulently obtained, the alleged liability to procure bail and all the facts as they appear in the papers, to only a part of which I have referred, it appears to me that a reasonable discretion permits a further modification of the strict rule.

I conclude therefore to reduce the bail to $500,000.

Yesterday morning Coroner Schirmer held an inquest on the body of Wm. H. Kane, a lad fifteen years of age, late of 533 West Forty-sixth street, whose death resulted from scalds received on Thursday last by accidentally falling into a tub of hot water, at the manufactory 637 Ninth avenue, where he was employed.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

Doings Yesterday at the Departments—How Tweed's Arrest Was Received at the Mayor's, Comptroller's and Sheriff's Offices—Mr. Green on the City Chamberlain's Interest Moneys and the Broadway Bank as a City Repository—Appointment of a Superintendent of Markets.

The Department of Public Works

was in a terrible worry all day yesterday over the arrest of the head centre of the establishment, and visitors who called to see the "Boss," and who had not read in the HERALD the news of his arrest, were, as a matter of course, rather taken aback. The corridors early in the forenoon, and for several hours during the afternoon, were crowded with a motley gathering of politicians, who waited and waited, and yet knew not what they were waiting for. The clerks and the messengers partook of the general excitement, and passed in and out from one department to another as though they were in a terrible hurry about something, yet had no definite object in view. Indeed, they appeared as aimless in their goings about as the loiterers seemed to be in their waiting. To be sure the latter, when questioned as to their business, declared that they had come to "see William," but for the life of them they could not tell exactly what it was they desired to see him about. The fact was that nine out of ten of them had an idea that the "Boss" would make his first public appearance for the day at the department, and those who had become posted as to what had happened to the "Boss" the night previous, very naturally concluded that a good position on the stairways or in the halls would be the best way to get a good look at the lion of the hour. But the lion came not and the patient waiters were doomed to disappointment. Even the most anxious ones, who were aware of what had been going on in the Court of General Sessions, loitered about the doorway until far in the evening with the expectation that the "Boss" would call at the office after the little "onpleasantness" and the brown stone building in the Park had been brought to a close; but they too had their plans for working and when at last the news came that the "Boss" had left the premises of Judge Barnard and hurried up to the Metropolitan as fast as a pair of horses could speed his carriage along, they went their ways grumbling and mumbling over their disappointment.

The Mayor's Office

was by no means free from the general excitement caused by the arrest of the "Boss." The Mayor arrived a little earlier than usual, and immediately set to work in his private office. Colonel Joline appeared in nowise disturbed at the turn things had taken, and received all callers with a courtesy that made every one wonder if the gallant gentleman did not really know more about the situation than he was ready to tell about, for in reply to every question on the subject he professed himself, in the language of a learned Alderman, "utterly ignorant." Was anybody else going to be arrested? who would be the next victim? and how were the meshes to be wound about the victim? were queries with which the Colonel was pelted at a furious rate as long as he remained in the office, but they led to nothing, and "utterly ignorant" was the verdict he rendered on every proposition.

The Mayor did not receive many calls, but the few persons who succeeded in having a talk with him found him in as amiable a mood and apparently as indifferent to the excitement that was going on in the building near by as if he had just been re-elected Mayor for another two years and the machine was working to perfection.

"Is there anything new, Mr. Mayor?" was the question that almost every caller put to him as he came in. It is almost needless to state that the callers learned nothing for the trouble of asking the question. The fact is, Mr. Hall knew nothing more about the situation than what had been laid out in the HERALD that morning for the edification of the general public. About three o'clock he left for home.

The Sheriff's Office

was a scene of bustle and confusion from an early hour of the day. Crowds of excited individuals thronged the outer offices and assembled in groups near the doorways to speculate about the "Boss" and the probabilities of his case when he would be taken before Judge Bedford. The Sheriff was in active demand all the forenoon, and the inquiries for Mr. Jarvis were so numerous that the clerk stationed in his cosey office next door to the Sheriff's came to the conclusion finally, for his own peace of mind, that he didn't know any such person. He had "never heard of Beman and Jarvis before, you know," although he had a suspicion that a certain Mr. Beman and a certain Mr. Jarvis had gone to pay Mr. Tweed a visit at the Metropolitan Hotel, and that the visit might last all day.

The arrival of the "Boss" from the Court of General Sessions, on his way to the Supervisors' room, where Judge Barnard had preceded him, happily for the Sheriff's office, attracted the attention of the callers who were so anxious to see Mr. Jarvis on "very important business," and soon after the "Boss" had made his way upstairs the rooms were well cleared, and the immense gathering of spectators at the doors of the Supervisors' room received an exceedingly large addition from the Sheriff's office.

It was rumored during the afternoon that further arrests were to be made, and, as a consequence, the friends of the parties whose names were mentioned in connection with the arrest began to assemble near Jarvis' office again as thick as bees. As soon as it was learned that he and the Sheriff had got through with their business on the upper floor the crowd was increased ten fold. It would be useless, and probably unjust, to state what names were mentioned in connection with the rumors of arrest, for the statements that were bandied about from mouth to mouth were after all nothing but rumors and may even be justified in fact. Jarvis was worn out from the labors of the week, and did his best to be amiable to everybody, no matter how silly were the questions put to him, and these were so many and so varied that it required no small amount of patience on his part to make all his callers go home satisfied that, if not realized all the information they were anxious to get and traced to solid fact every rumor they had given ear to, they had at least learned all that was worth learning about the "probabilities of the future."

It was generally expected that Judge Learned's order reducing Connolly's bail would be received during the afternoon, and a large number of his friends loitered about the office till late in the evening, paying occasional visits to Jarvis to ascertain if the long-looked for document had come to hand. But they, too, had in the long run to go away disappointed, for up to seven o'clock the Sheriff had received no official notification that the bail of the ex-Comptroller had been reduced.

"You see, until the Sheriff does receive official notification of the fact," said Mr. Jarvis to an anxious inquirer, "we can do nothing in the matter."

"What will you do when you get the order, if one has been issued?"

Well, if Mr. Connolly can get the required bail and justifies in double the amount in the civil suit against him, of course that ends the matter so far as the Sheriff is concerned."

"What about the order of arrest in the criminal suit?"

"With that we have nothing to do, once he is out of our custody."

"Can be bailed out in the same amount Tweed has just been bailed out in in his criminal suit."

"His case will be the same as far as the General Sessions in concerned, unless the Judge changes his mind about his ruling in Tweed's case. He refused bail in that case, and I suppose will refuse bail in Connolly's case."

It was quite late in the evening before the Sheriff's office was closed for the day, owing to the amount of business that came upon the officials "all of a heap," and when the doors closed for the night there was still quite a gathering of Mr. Connolly's friends in the hallways.

Comptroller's Office.

Comptroller Green yesterday paid over to the Department of Docks the sum of $100,000 for the use of that department. He also placed in the hands of the City Paymaster the funds necessary to pay the "small pipe men," who have been of late so clamorous for their back dues.

The following letters will explain themselves:—

CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Dec. 16, 1871.

JOHN J. BRADLEY, Chamberlain:—

SIR—I have your favor of the 1st inst., in which you state that you had that day received, "over and above the salaries and expenses of your office, the sum of $26,262 19 as interest upon the city and county moneys," and that you had deposited this sum to the credit of an account which you inform me was established by your predecessor of "profits realized by the Chamberlain and County Treasurer on the moneys of the city and county in hands over and above the salaries and expenses of his office."

As this letter with others of a similar character have from time to time appeared in the public prints, it would seem to be your desire that others should accept the conclusion that you and your predecessor have adopted for yourselves, to wit, that these interest moneys are the property of the Chamberlain, and that it is only by an act of liberality on his part that they are handed over to the public treasury.

Not only do I fail entirely to see the matter in this light, but it appears to me that you have no right whatever to draw them from the bank, or in any manner to dispose of or deal with them.

By the laws of 1866, chapter 623, the Chamberlain of the city was directed, by written notice to the Comptroller, to designate not less than three banks in which all the moneys of the city and county raised by taxation and from other sources should be deposited. Under this authority the Chamberlain designated the Broadway National Bank, the Tenth National Bank and the Union Trust Company in which the city and county moneys are now deposited. These depositories have agreed to pay an annual interest of four per cent upon the average daily balances. I know of no law which appropriates this interest to the Chamberlain or which gives to him personally any right or color of right to it. It seems it has been the practice for the depositories to keep separate accounts of the moneys deposited and of the interest accruing, the former of which is drawn upon in the case of the Broadway National Bank by warrants signed by the Comptroller, countersigned by the Mayor, and in the case of the other banks by warrants countersigned by the Comptroller, while the accrued interest has been allowed by the depositories to be drawn by the Chamberlain alone. I cannot say who is responsible for thus treating these accounts separately; but the practice, being without legal authority, must cease.

I have to-day communicated with the banks on this subject, and enclose a copy of my communication for your information.

In your letter of the 1st inst., above alluded to, you state that the $26,262 19 referred to was over and above the salaries and expenses of your office; but you do not inform me the amount of these salaries and expenses. As Chamberlain you are the chief officer of one of the various bureaus of this department, and the Charter, section 33, provides that "the heads of all departments, except as otherwise specifically directed herein, shall have power to appoint and remove all chiefs of bureaus (except the Chamberlain), as also all clerks, officers, employes and subordinates in their respective departments. The number of all officers, clerks, employes and subordinates in every department (except in the Police and Fire Departments), with their respective salaries or compensation, shall be such as the head of each department shall designate and approve.

You will please furnish me, at an early day, a statement of all officers, clerks, employes and subordinates in your bureau, with the salaries paid to and the services performed by each; and where no services are rendered let that fact also be stated, and if there are any other expenses in connection with your bureau, please furnish me with the particulars thereof, and oblige, yours, very respectfully,

ANDREW H. GREEN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Dec. 16, 1871.

To the BROADWAY NATIONAL BANK, Designated Depository of the Moneys of the City and County of New York:—

For some years the moneys of the city and county of New York, raised by taxation and from other sources, have been deposited with you, in accordance with the designation made as required by law, and for the use of the money thus deposited you have agreed to pay the annual interest of four per cent upon the daily balance to the credit of the city or county. It has been your practice, I understand, to keep separate accounts of the moneys deposited and of the moneys accruing as interest upon these balances. The moneys deposited are drawn from you by warrants signed by the Comptroller, countersigned by the Mayor, with the addition, in the case of county moneys, of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, while the accrued interest you have allowed to be drawn by the check of the Chamberlain alone.

As the moneys deposited with you belong to the city and county and not to the Chamberlain, of course the interest accruing for the use of such money rightfully belongs to and becomes the property of the city and county and not that of the Chamberlain. The accrued interest, as in the case of the moneys deposited can only, therefore, be legally drawn from you by warrant signed by the Comptroller, countersigned by the Mayor, and, in the case of county moneys, by the additional signature of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors. The Chamberlain has no authority to draw such interest money, or to require you to pay the same to him, by check or otherwise.

In these circumstances I have now to request that at the end of each month you will please add to the credit of the accounts of the city and county, on your books, the amount of interest which accrues upon the daily balance, at the credit of each account, and that you inform me of the amount of such credits that corresponding entries may be made in the books of this department.

No payment by you out of the funds deposited of the city and county, or out of the accrued interest thereon, will be sanctioned by this department, unless such payment is made by warrant signed by the Comptroller and Mayor, and when necessary by the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors. Very respectfully,

ANDREW H. GREEN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCES,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Dec. 15, 1871.

SIR—You are hereby appointed Superintendent of Markets. The duties of this position, if faithfully and honestly performed, will require all the energy you can command. The abuses which have grown up with this important department will need patient and thorough investigation, and will demand the exercise of great discretion and firmness in their abatement.

In conferring this appointment it is with confidence that in your hands the interests of the city will be carefully guarded, and that, with your great experience in the markets, the interests of the large class of reputable tradesmen with whom you will be brought in immediate and daily contact, as well as those of the public, will be well considered and cared for.

The administration of the markets needs thorough reformation; the glaring abuses that have so long existed, and which have been so oppressive upon many innocent persons must no longer be tolerated.

You will examine and report to me whether the services of any employes, now in the markets, in the employ of the city, can be dispensed with, and as to the most effective method of making the markets productive to the city, and at the same time convenient and acceptable to those dealing in them. Respectfully,

ANDREW H. GREEN, Comptroller.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16, 1871.

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday conferring upon me the position of Superintendent of Markets, with which appointment you say "the duties of this position, if faithfully performed, will require all the energy you (I) can command."

Acknowledging the justness of your remarks in relation to the duties required and the responsibility attending the position you have done me the honor to appoint me to fill, I am free to say that during the whole course of my life my energies have been devoted to the interests of this portion of our municipal organization—the public markets. Being a man more of action than words I respectfully and most cheerfully accept this appointment of Superintendent of Markets—not having sought this or any office, but that the very graceful and acceptable manner in which I have been appointed is most gratifying to my feelings, by which a greater incentive is added to my innate sense of duty to give my faithful attention in aid of accomplishing the reform you have so graphically expressed as being needed.

I conclude this letter of acceptance by saying that I desire to hold this position no longer than my honorable and faithful performed duties can render me acceptable and useful to my fellow citizens. I am, sir, yours most respectfully,

THOMAS F. DE VOE.

To ANDREW H. GREEN, Comptroller.

EIGHTH AVENUE IMPROVEMENT.

A Nut for the Park Commissioners to Crack—Trouble in Store for the Eighth Avenue Railroad Company—Meeting of the Property Owners.

A preliminary meeting of the owners of property on that portion of Eighth avenue which forms the western boundary of the Central Park was held yesterday afternoon, at three o'clock, at the offices of Mr. John McClave, real estate agent, No. 44 Pine street, to consider some suggestions regarding the improvement of the neighborhood. The chair was occupied by Mr. J. W. Pirsson, who explained the object of the meeting.

It appears, according to the chairman, that on all such avenues and streets of one hundred feet width there is allowed fifteen feet for courtyard space and fifteen for sidewalk, at each side. This gives the Park sides of Eighth and Fifth avenues, which have no need of courtyards, stoops or area ways, sidewalks of the almost

WASTEFUL AND UNNECESSARY WIDTH

of thirty feet clear, leaving only forty feet for roadways. On Fifth avenue side this makes little or no difference, the forty feet of roadway being quite sufficient for a good carriage drive, which is so desirable and even necessary to the respectability and good social standing of the neighborhood, and therefore calculated to enhance the value of the property therein. The roadway on the Eighth avenue side of the Park, however, is now occupied by the track of the Eighth Avenue Railroad, leaving no room of any account for an ordinary drive, and, such as it is, there would be no possibility for a carriage to stop before a door so as to allow sufficient space between it and the railroad track for passing vehicles. The property owners desire to remedy this state of things.

Mr. McClave was anxious that the Park Commissioners, in whose hands the power rests in this matter, should consent to throw fifteen of the thirty feet of sidewalk adjoining the Park into the roadway, and that

THE RAILROAD COMPANY

should move their track over on the space thus acquired, leaving the present forty feet of roadway clear for a carriage drive. A petition to this effect was presented in January last to the Board of Park Commissioners, showing that no harm could accrue to the Park if the petitioners' request were granted; that in that case, also, costly and beautiful buildings, which would enhance the beauty of the Park surroundings, would have been immediately erected, and several other advantages to all parties and to the city itself were set forth. The Park Commissioners of that day, however, paid no attention to the petition, and so the matter went over until now, leaving several blocks of good property still unoccupied with magnificent houses, whose beauty and proximity to the Park would have so wonderfully improved the whole district. Mr. McClave felt quite sure, however, that the

PRESENT PARK COMMISSION,

or any other by which the next Legislature may supersede it, would be likely to pay more attention to the interests of New York property holders than the last one did. In any case commissioners do not generally pay much attention to petitions, and the only effective plan, therefore, was for the property owners to organize themselves and take action. It was for this purpose the present informal meeting was called.

Mr. Olmstead (lawyer, firm of Tracy & Olmstead), was for having the railroad moved away altogether from Eighth avenue. He gave various reasons showing why this would benefit even the railroad company. He said the constitution of 1846 empowered the Legislature to compel the railroad companies to yield thus in certain cases to

THE SPIRIT OF IMPROVEMENT,

and he felt confident of being able to induce the next Legislature to exercise their powers in that regard. Mr. Olmstead also urged the desirability of opening a direct communication between the upper end of Eighth avenue and the Broadway Boulevard, thus making a thoroughfare and beautiful drive of that portion of Eighth avenue adjoining the Park and making the property there even more desirable and valuable, on account of its eastern aspect and for other reasons, than the corresponding portion of Fifth avenue. Now was the time to go to work, for the Eighth avenue was about to be newly graded. It would also be of great advantage to have the long and inelegant designations of that and other neighboring streets changed to shorter, distinct and somewhat more

EUPHONIOUS NAMES.

Mr. Olmstead's remarks were long, clear and comprehensive, and were listened to with great interest by the property holders who were present.

After some desultory conversation it was decided, to appoint a committee for the purpose of calling a large regular meeting of the interested property owners. The committee appointed were Messrs. Olmstead, McClave, Vyse and W. R. Martin, to which Mr. Pirsson, the chairman, was added *ex officio*. The meeting then adjourned to the call of the committee.

NEWFOUNDLAND MAIL SERVICE.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 16, 1871.

The Inman Newfoundland mail contract expires on February 1. After that date the service will be performed by the Quebec and Gulf Ports Steamship Company, the steamers to run between St. Johns and Halifax during the winter as now, and between St. Johns and Picton during the summer.

THE BROKEN BANKS.

The Excitement at an End—No Further Developments Yesterday.

About the various suspended banks yesterday there was less excitement than at any time since the panic commenced. The publication of the statements of assets and liabilities of the Ocean and Union Square banks seems to have quieted the depositors. Those of the former, it is believed, will lose but little. At least such is the opinion of members of the committee now engaged in an examination of the securities, and the receiver, Mr. Davies. Nevertheless, a strong feeling is prevalent among the creditors of the institution that it has been most disgracefully managed, and that Mr. Callender's connection with it was very suspicious. His certificate of examination, in which he puffed the institution in October, was found by Mr. Tappan, of the Clearing House, and this led to an examination, resulting in unearthing his paper in the bank and the action of the Clearing House.

Mr. Tappan, who was requested by the Comptroller of the Currency to make an examination and report upon Callender's connection with the banks, was visited yesterday, and reports that he has been so busy that he has been unable to enter upon the task; but he will commence on Monday and make his report to Mr. Hulburd. It seems to be well established that his paper is in the Eighth National as well as in the Ocean and Union Square; but it is not known whether other banks have made him advances.

At the Union Square Bank yesterday there was no excitement, the depositors being satisfied that they will be paid in full after Receiver Beeckman, who is a careful business man, gets things in shape. The same cheering news has gladdened the creditors of the Eighth National Bank, and while Receiver Man has not been able to prepare, as yet, an official exhibit of its affairs, he feels sanguine that each depositor will be paid in full.

The action of the Clearing House Committee, in bearing testimony to the solvency of the Bank of the Commonwealth, has effectually ended the run, and no further trouble is anticipated. It is believed now that the alarm that threatened to become widespread and fatal to other institutions is at an end and that there will be no more failures.

How Bank Examiners Are Paid.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

The numerous condemnatory lucubrations hurled against Mr. H. R. Hulburd, Comptroller of the Currency, for his alleged participation in the causes leading to the recent suspension of the three national banks of this city, by reason of the retention in office of Bank Examiner Callender, having failed to evoke any defence for the action in the premises of the former named official, I have presumed upon your well known reputation of doing every man justice to say a word in such defence.

The bank examiners, or visitors, are appointed by the Comptroller of the Currency, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury. The law stipulates that the compensation for the services of examiners shall be "$5 per day for each day by him employed in such examination, and $2 for every twenty-five miles travelled in the performance of his duty," to be paid by the banks examined.

Persons of prudence, honesty and high order of capacity, involving a complete knowledge of bookkeeping and of accounts, are required for the rapid performance of the duties of appointees. They should also possess sufficient Roman virtue to resist every species of bribery that may be attempted to be practised by associations under investigation.

The labors of such officers are usually severe, sometimes necessitating night work as well as that of day, while the imperturbable, disinterested scrutiny adequate for the faithful investigation of the condition of banks is fatiguing and consuming to mind and body.

The proper characteristics and services can be obtained only from those long experienced in commercial life, and only by the allowance of liberal compensation—surely not for the paltry pay of $5 per day and mileage.

In view of the disabilities Mr. Hulburd has been marvellously fortunate in selection of so many competent examiners, and in the execution of this part of the Currency act he has evinced more than ordinary skill. Many most careful investigations have been made, yearly, into the system of transacting business, capacity of management and kind of securities taken in loans. Many fraudulent and illegal practices have been "nipped in the bud," and the banks saved from the cormorant tendencies of their officers; defalcations found out, abuses and irregularities exposed and corrected. The annual fixed compensation for the office of Examiner of New York and Brooklyn is fifteen hundred dollars—a very small sum, considering the grave and responsible functions of the office. To meet recurring expenses and ordinary aspirations the examiner is impelled to seek other employment or to accept gratuities from the banks themselves. In this city the banks have been in the habit of making voluntary donations, proportioned to the labors performed and results attained, the amounts respectively depending upon the character of reports so made, a "whitewashed" statement, of course, producing larger gifts. Under the skilful manipulations of speculative bank officers Mr. Callender was "bedeviled," seduced, and, possibly, has participated in no small degree in their losses and disgrace.

To prevent future turpitude in the office of the New York Examiner, let the compensation be commensurate with the duties and responsibilities of the position, and capacity and integrity required.

Mr. Hulburd has heretofore urged Congress to make provision for this purpose, without any favorable results. The Clearing House Association of this city has very properly demanded the deposition of Mr. Callender, who is the proposed successor. Can any competent person be found who will undertake for $1,500 per annum the labors of a bank examiner, risking the excoriating criticisms of the newspapers?

If this association will designate such a person, arranging to pay him such a salary as the case merits, I have no doubt Mr. Hulburd would be pleased to make the appointment. Your correspondent was for several years the first officer of a most successful national bank. This institution, under repeated rigid analyses of bank examiners, was pronounced to be the fourth, as to good condition, of all the kindred associations of the country. In this position, and since, he has had abundant opportunity of judging of the fitness of Mr. Hulburd for his position, and submits that to him are we indebted for the satisfactory working of the National Currency Act, and the small losses sustained by customers and shareholders by bank failures are traceable to the sagacity and fidelity of this same officer of the Currency Bureau.

R. C. D.

CONTARINI, THE BIGAMIST, CAGED.

His Future Home at Sing Sing—A Felon's Faithful Wife.

An application for a stay of proceedings in the case of Louis Guiseppe Contarini having been refused that notorious bigamist was yesterday conveyed to Sing Sing by Cornelius Pitcher, Sheriff of Dutchess county. His case has been a peculiar one throughout, and if ever a man merited punishment he does. Since his sentence his infatuated Poughkeepsie wife has visited him daily, and yesterday the unfortunate woman was almost heart-broken when the strong arm of the law separated her from him who has so foully wronged her. The first intimation he had of a refusal to grant him a stay of proceedings was given him Wednesday night, through counsel. He was bitterly disappointed, and when his wife heard of the decision she wept piteously. When Contarini was first put upon his trial he had an air of bravado, and, in fact, was almost impudent. Those who knew his case well believed then and believe now that he meant to still further deceive his Poughkeepsie wife, to make her believe that all the stories he had told her of his utter ignorance of the parties who were witnesses against him was true. Wife after wife was placed on the witness stand, and there was a perfect avalanche of testimony against him. The Brooklyn wife's testimony was given in minute details, and the evidence of the Boston wife was none the less damaging. Still Contarini did not flinch. When, however, he was found guilty and the Court asked him if he had anything to say his bravado, in a great measure, disappeared, and he made a rambling, incoherent speech, protesting his innocence and denouncing some of the members of the city press. The Court sentenced him to two years and five months' confinement in Sing Sing. He separated from his wife yesterday morning, she sobbing bitterly. He was then handcuffed and conducted from his cell to the Sheriff's office, where he bade the jailer and Deputy Sheriff adieu, thanking them kindly for favors shown him. He was then placed in a carriage and driven to the depot, where he took passage on the one P. M. train for his future home on the banks of the Hudson. He had many stories to tell to reporters, but none of them amounted to anything.

There is one feature of the case worth especial notice. Ever since his arrest the prosecution and defence were paid for by Mary B. Distan's father (his Poughkeepsie wife). The poor old man saw how deeply his daughter loved the villain and used every effort to convince her either of his guilt or innocence. He said one day, when spoken to on the subject, "Yes, I am helping both the prosecution and defence. If he is guilty I want him punished, and if he is innocent I want that proven."

OMAHA AND THE UNION PACIFIC.

The Executive Committee of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, at a meeting held yesterday at 57 Broadway, in consideration of the delivery of certain Douglas county bonds and depot grounds at Omaha, on the 1st day of January, by that city, resolved to make that place the actual terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad; to make up all trains bound West at that point; to build and retain all the depots, general offices and land department of the company at that point, and to transfer cars of connecting roads without delay or discrimination. This settles a long existing controversy between Council Bluffs and Omaha entirely in favor of the latter place.

THE MIXED COMMISSION.

What Constitutes National Allegiance.

Decisions Rendered by the British and American Commission on Claims Arising Out of British Property Destroyed During the War.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16, 1871.

The United States and British Mixed Commission to-day decided on the demurrer in the case of Anthony Barclay vs. The United States.

The statement of the case is as follows:—The claimant alleges—himself a native subject of Her Britannic Majesty, resident in the United States for many years prior to the year 1858, for the greater part of of that time was engaged in Her Majesty's service, and from 1842 to 1856 was Her Majesty's Consul at New York city. That in the year 1858 he took up his residence in Georgia, and there engaged in planting and carrying on three separate plantations within the State of Georgia, two owned by the claimant and devoted, one to the culture of Sea Island cotton and the other to products, and on which the claimant resided, and the other plantation to the culture of rice. The third plantation is alleged to have been held by the claimant under lease, and to have been occupied and cultivated by him. The claimant alleges that, in taking up his residence in Georgia, he did not mean or intend to change his nationality or his allegiance to the Queen of Great Britain, but relied on the faith of existing treaties, authorizing and assuring his rights as a British subject to reside in the United States. He alleges also, that he abstained from all intermeddling in the insurrection and civil war, conformed to the Queen's proclamation of neutrality, and in all respects conducted himself as faithfully towards the United States as any loyal citizen could have done without taking an actual part in war. The claimant sets up the President's proclamation of blockade in 1861 and the act of Congress of July, 1861, confiscating property which should be found passing from the insurrectionary into the loyal States, and alleges that it was at no time possible for him to withdraw his effects from the scene of the insurrection. He does not allege any attempt on his part so to withdraw, any movement in that direction, or even any intention of removal. He alleges various acts of plunder and devastation on all the three plantations, committed by the United States forces under General Sherman, on or about December, 1864, and he alleges also the occupation and appropriation of two of his plantations by the military forces of the United States and by emancipated negroes, under General Sherman's special field orders No. 15, dated "Headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, in the field, Savannah, Ga., January 16, 1865." For these injuries to his real and personal property, and for the occupation of said plantations as aforesaid, he claims damages to the amount of $275,000 and upwards.

To his memorial the United States demur, on the ground that the acts alleged do not constitute a valid claim against the United States, under the treaty; that they are not such acts as the United States are responsible for, and that the claimant, by his domicile, is not entitled to claim the position of a subject of Her Britannic Majesty within the treaty. The facts stated in this claim make the strongest case imaginable of permanent absolute domicile. Under all the circumstances, it cannot be said the claimant was desirous to leave the territory and was prevented from doing so by any act of the United States.

The counsel for British claims on the demurrer of the United States maintained that the wanton and malicious destruction of the property of such a person is clearly not a necessary accident of war, nor justified by the laws of nations. This is entirely independent of the question of what redress there may be under the laws of nations in such a case. Such acts are condemned by the modern law of nations, and, if this be so, then it seems undeniable that injuries so inflicted would be the proper subject of reclamation in the case of a neutral. Admitting that the claimant, by his residence in the United States, was a citizen thereof, in the sense of the international law, and owed a temporary allegiance thereto, and had assumed many obligations as such, it by no means follows that he did not continue to be a subject of Her Britannic Majesty. It is perfectly well settled that one may owe a temporary allegiance to one sovereign and a permanent allegiance to another, and so well is this understood that where the two obligations conflict the former gives way to the latter.

The Commission in this case say, the first thing to be decided is whether the Commissioners have jurisdiction, which depends upon whether the claimant is, within the meaning of the treaty, a British subject. That he is, in fact, a British subject there is no doubt: but it is contended that, being domiciled in the United States, he is not one of those intended by the powers of the treaty to be included in that term. It is undoubtedly true, as appears from various cases cited in the argument, that the subject or citizen of one State domiciled in another acquires in some respects privileges and incurs liabilities distinct from those possessed in right of his original birth or citizenship, but he still remains the subject or citizen of the State to which he originally belonged, and we see no reason to suppose that it was the intention of either government to put the limited meaning on the words contended for in the arguments in support of the demurrer, so as to exclude from our jurisdiction a British subject who has never renounced his original allegiance, or been naturalized in any other country. The fact of the claimant having his domicile in one of the Confederate States, will, of course, have a material bearing on the point also raised in the demurrer as to the liability of claimant's property to seizure and destruction by the federal army. It is difficult to lay down a general rule, applicable in all cases to the rights of an invading army; nor in this particular case is that necessary. The statements contained in the memorial are, for the purpose of this argument, assumed to be true. One of the statements in the memorial is that part of the claimant's property was taken possession of by the federal army without any military necessity, convenience, provocation or inducement, and plundered, and that part was wantonly destroyed. Supposing this to be true, we are not prepared to say that some liability might not be established against the United States government. The demurrer is, therefore, disallowed; but the United States government will be at liberty, if they think fit, to take issue upon the facts alleged in the memorial.

The next case decided on demurrer was that of James Crutchell against the United States. The claimant alleges that he is a native born British subject and came to Washington in 1842, and has since resided here for the last twenty-five years. That in 1856 he became largely engaged in manufacturing, in a large building known as Mount Vernon Factory, on the land purchased and owned by himself, fitting up the same with machinery, motive power, tools, material, &c., for the manufacture of articles of peculiarly American character, interest and value from timber previously purchased by him from the Mount Vernon estate, and intended as memorials of General Washington. The factory, he alleges, was, shortly after the breaking out of the late civil war, taken possession of by the United States for military purposes, and possession retained by them for many years for the same uses. He admits payment by the United States to him for the use of this property to the amount of $3,016, and a further sum of $1,200 for repairs, but alleges this was an inadequate and insufficient compensation and that he received the same under protest. The claimant presents a claim for balance against the United States of $173,581. The United States, on demurrer, maintained the point that Crutchell was within the rules of international law, to be considered a citizen and subject of the United States, for all international questions of war and peace can admit of no doubt: and submitted that no claimant can have a standing for hearing before this tribunal to enforce a claim for the vindication of which full and ample means are afforded through the municipal tribunals of the country which are always open to him without possibility of exclusion. Counsel for Crutchell adverts to the argument in Barclay's case, contending that Crutchell has a lawful claim against the United States that he has exhausted every effort to obtain compensation, but has utterly failed. Congress alone had power to grant it, and they have for years entirely disregarded his petitions.

The Commission decide that, in addition to the points already decided as to the effect of domicile, there is a further point raised, that the claimant had his remedy under the municipal laws and authorities of the United States. The Court referred to in the argument as that to which the claimant had a right to apply is the Court of Claims; but by the act of July 4, 1864, it was provided that the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims shall not extend to or include any claim against the United States, growing out of the destruction or appropriation of, or damage to, property by the army or navy, of any part of the army or navy, engaged in the suppression of the rebellion from the commencement to the close thereof. The demurrer is therefore disallowed as in the case of Mr. Barclay.

The next case decided was that of William Dunn, United States, being for personal property destroyed by the United States army. The claim having been submitted on the memorial and claimant's proofs, it is ordered that the claim be disallowed.

The Commission adjourned until the 24th of January next.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

December 17—Third Sunday in Advent.

Religious Announcements—Herald Religious Correspondence—Religious Notes, Personal and General.

Services To-Day.

Anniversary services will be held in the Canal street Presbyterian church, Greene street, this morning and afternoon. Rev. David Mitchell will officiate.

"The Old Man and the New Man" will be the subject of Rev. P. L. Davis' discourse this morning in Berean Baptist church.

Rev. J. Pinckney Hammond, of Reading, Pa., will preach in Christ church this morning, and Rev. D. Ryiance in the evening, in behalf of the Midnight Mission.

Rev. Andrew Longacre will preach, morning and evening, in the Central Methodist Episcopal church.

Rev. Wm. H. Pendleton will preach this morning in the Fifty-third street Baptist church on "The Burning Bush," and in the evening on Stephen's dying exclamation.

Rev. Dr. Krotel will preach this morning and evening in the Evangelical Lutheran church of the Holy Trinity.

Rev. Chauncey Giles will lecture this evening in the new church (Swedenborgian) in Thirty-fifth street, on "The Judgment of Man—What It Is, When and Where it Takes Place, and How it is Effected."

Rev. E. C. Sweetser will preach this evening in the Bleecker street Universalist church on the subject of "King Alcohol, His Ravages, and Our Duty Concerning Him."

Rev. P. Julius Pottgeisser will deliver a lecture in the Assembly Rooms, Second avenue and First street, this evening, on "No Religion."

Rev. Dr. Flagg will preach in the Church of the Resurrection this morning.

Rev. H. D. Northrup will preach this morning and evening in the West Twenty-third street Presbyterian church. His astronomical discourse will be delivered in the evening.

Rev. J. M. Pullman will preach morning and evening in the Church of our Saviour. The subject of his evening discourse will be "The Bondage of Fashion."

Rev. C. S. Harrower will this evening commence a series of discourses on "The Lost Things" in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal church.

Rev. Charles F. Lee will preach in the Fifth Universalist church (Chickering Hall) this morning and afternoon. His subject in the afternoon will be "The Choice of Midas, or the Curse of Riches."

Rev. J. H. Vincent will preach this morning, in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal church, on "The Sunday Schools and the Church."

Rev. Dr. Merrill Richardson will preach morning and evening in the New England Congregational church.

Bishop Potter will preach in St. Paul's church, Yorkville, this morning. Confirmation will be administered after the sermon.

Rev. Dr. Everts, of Chicago, will preach this morning and evening in the Tabernacle Baptist church.

"Moving Forward" will be the subject of Rev. J. J. White's discourse in the Attorney street Methodist Protestant church this morning and in the evening his subject will be "The Bed too Short and the Covering too Narrow."

Bishop Snow will discourse on "The Downfall of the Popedom a Prominent Sign of the Speedy Appearing of Christ."

At the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Mary the Virgin, West Forty-fifth street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue, the full choral service, with litany and the Holy Eucharist, commencing at half-past ten this morning. At four P. M. evening prayer, and at half-past seven this evening Compline, with full choral service and sermon. The seats are free, the expenses of the parish being defrayed by the offertory only.

This morning at eleven o'clock there will be Divine service at the Russian chapel, No. 951 Second avenue, near Fiftieth street. After the liturgy, which is partly in the English, partly in the Russian language, there will be a short sermon by the Rev. Father Bjerring in the English language. The public are invited.

The Four Gospels.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Will you allow me a few remarks concerning the article on the "Four Gospels" in your last Sunday's issue? I agree with your correspondent that the "Holy Spirit is the author of the four productions;" but that "He is the author of even the very words" is a statement which, I think, needs some explanation. The Holy Fathers all agree in saying the Scriptures have God as their author. Clement of Rome calls them "oracles of the Holy Ghost." St. Augustine says "the Scripture is the epistle of Almighty God to His creatures." God, then, is the principal author, no doubt. But God made use of men in writing His oracles. Now, were these writers mere amanuenses, merely writing down every word dictated to them by God? Or did God simply suggest to them the matter, leaving them the choice of the words and style? We think the latter opinion is more reasonable. It stands in harmony with the Scriptures themselves; for if every word were dictated to them by God, then, indeed, there would be no room for "imperfections, mental peculiarities," &c., as your correspondent asserts. But how will he explain (II. Maccabees, xv., 39):—"Which if I have done well, and as it becometh the history, it is what I desired; but if not so perfectly it must be pardoned me?" And if no choice of words is left the writer how will he account for the difference of style? how explain (II. Maccabees, ii., 27):—"And as to ourselves, indeed, in undertaking this work of abridging we have taken no easy task; yea, rather a business full of watching and sweat?" And still clearer is (St. Luke, i., 3):—"It seemed good to me, also, having diligently attained to all things from the beginning, to write to thee in order, most excellent Theophilus." What need was there of such diligence if God had dictated every word to him?

Verbal inspiration was a favorite theory with the Protestants in the first period. But they soon abandoned it, and now we hear from the Protestant pulpits of New York that the Bible is no more than any ordinary book containing some excellent principles of morality. And, indeed, nothing else could be expected from the logical consequence of private judgment in matters of faith. The only sufficient rule in this matter is the infallible authority of the Catholic Church. And, indeed, St. Augustine says:—"I would not believe in the Gospels if the authority of the Catholic Church did move me thereto." This Church has defined in Council of Trent and Vatican I. that the holy books, with all their parts, are sacred and canonical.

To sum up, then, I admit with your correspondent that God is the author of the sacred Scriptures. But a verbal inspiration is scarcely admissible, nor is it at all necessary. President Grant, for instance, may suggest to one of his secretaries the ideas he wishes embodied in his message, and certainly the President is the author of the message and not the secretary, who may use his own words and style. So, too, the sacred Scriptures.

It is always vain to endeavor to prove too much.

CATHOLICUS.

The Written Word.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

There is considerable ado made in the non-Catholic religious world in regard to the revision of King James' Bible, under the auspices of the Anglican Church, which is now in progress in England, some, however, believing, with Bishop Whitehouse, of Illinois, that as the "old Bible is crystallized in the heart of English Christendom" the movement is doubtful, and therefore susceptible of mischief; and others—and these the great majority—treating the subject with indifference, believing that it will have no beneficial results, only gotten up by a handful of stupid Anglican priests, who possess more musty erudition than the evangelical power of preaching the Gospel, and some few well meaning old ladies and gentlemen look at it in a rose-colored way, thinking that it will heal the evils of Anglo-Saxon Protestantism, bring about unity, and, in fine, culminate in a religious millennium on the earth. Two hundred and fifty years have rolled away since King James' Bible was launched out in the English speaking world as the Alpha and Omega, the *summum bonum*, the *opus magnum* of Protestant Christianity, which was to be to every genuine John Bull his own priest, his own tabernacle, and his own altar, where, under his own vine and fig tree, it would be a guide in this life and to the life to come. England, two hundred and fifty years ago, though she had been for more than fifty years in heresy, yet was to the heart Christian, and since that time this Bible has been widely circulated, and what is the result to-day? England to-day, in the language of Bishop Lynch, of Canada, has at least five millions "of men and women who are so plunged in intellectual and moral degradation that they do not know their right hand from their left," and, in the United States of America, we have more than fifteen millions of unbaptized heathens, though some of them pretend to believe in a vulgar superstition which they call religion, yet which brings them no nearer to the spirit of Christian life and practice than is reached by the most benighted pagans in China and Japan: it being left to American heathenism to develop child murder to be among the most important discoveries in art and science; and the case will also hold good in Canada, in Australia, and other colonial dependencies of Britain. Now, if this new revision of the Bible, in ten, in twenty years, will be the means of bringing back one fourth of these domestic heathens to Christianity, it will surely, therefore, be a good and a great work. But no man who calmly views the subject, and who possesses not even common sense but the sense that is common, believes that it will have any such effect whatever. It may not be, then, out of place to notice a couple of points, which, in this connection, have a special bearing on this subject, and the first one is the relation which the Bible bears to Christianity, and, second, as a moral and a religious teacher of men. It is a pretty well attested fact by modern Biblical scholars, Protestant as well as Catholic, that the Church existed for many years before the New Testament was completely written. The Church from the first as founded by Christ on the Apostles, was a visible Church, composed of living men, with full authority from the Saviour to teach "all nations." The Bible was from the first—the Old Testament being a history of the Jewish people—a record of prophecy in regard to the coming of the Messiah and full of inspired teachings by holy men; and the New Testament also being a history of our Lord's earthly pilgrimage and the inspired teachings of the Apostles, the Bible then was, and is now, simply a divine history, a constitutional adjunct of the Church and collateral testimony, but by no means the Church and the infallible guide of Christianity. The American constitution is the foundation of the American State, and the Bible is also the foundation of the Church. But the State needs law officers to rule the State, and also the Church needs officers to rule the Church. The State is visible by its rulers, and so is the Church. But Protestantism, from its birth, has rejected a visible Church, "a visible priesthood, and has set up the Bible as the sum total of Christianity, and the only infallible guide of faith and practice." It is a holy, but a dead book, and therefore every self-sufficient fool has read it, during the last three centuries, to his own damnation. In regard to the Bible, however, as a moral and a religious teacher, as the companion of the Church, it is far different. Catholicism, during the last ten centuries, has almost ignored the Bible as an adjunct with the Church, to build us a Christian life which the religious demoralization of France, Spain and Italy proves to-day, and Protestantism has made it Christianity, which had therefore brought about in Protestant countries heathenism. Both are wrong. But for the baptized, confirmed, earnest, believing Christian who wishes to live up, in the eyes of men to the faith that is in him, and who wishes to walk, if possible, in imitation of Jesus Christ, as a spiritual imitator, it is better than all the writing of the Latin and Greek fathers and mediæval doctors from Augustine down to John Henry Newman.

W. C. D.

Is Church Music Overdone?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Knowing the HERALD takes an interest in religious matters, as in everything of consequence, I feel I may venture a few remarks on the churches of New York. I attended Dr. Chapin's church, on Fifth avenue, having heard so much of his preaching. I expected a great deal, and I was not disappointed. I am sorry I cannot say the same of his congregation. He deserves more. The fore part of the service seemed a concert. The young lady, whom we all know through the HERALD, certainly sings charmingly and is very pleasant to listen to; but do we go to church only to hear a good singer? So it seems, for the church with the best singer is always crowded. The first hymn is sung by Mademoiselle. Dr. Chapin then kneels in prayer, but his congregation but bow their heads. Are they worshipping God or thinking of the singer? I should say the latter, else they would be on their knees, as the hymn just sung tells them—

Oh, let us to His courts repair,
And bow with adoration there;
With joy and fear, devoutly all,
Before the Lord, our Maker, fall.

Then, the prayer finished, another hymn is begun by the songstress and nearly all of the gentlemen, and—I am sorry to say—many ladies, turn their faces to the choir and their backs to the altar. I ask, is this right? Dr. Chapin's is not the only church that this evil is creeping into. Ought we not one day at least devote to God; ought we not to join in his praise as our forefathers did, kneel in prayer and humble ourselves before our King? Do not our fellow creatures humble, yes, even kneel, before living kings—a king by name? and we seem to forget the duty as well as love we owe to Him, the King of Kings. I believe this could be remedied by the preacher impressing on the minds of his hearers how much nearer it brings them to God. I don't believe a human being can earnestly pray unless he is on his knees.

C. T. D.

Intermarriage Between Jews and Christians.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In answer to the article in last Sunday's HERALD treating of marriage between Jews and Christians, allow me to offer a few remarks. A question such as this offers wide scope for reflection, argument and much dilating. It becomes us not to treat it in a partisan, not to say religious spirit, which is always endowed with some rancorous and acrimonious insinuations or even accusations. But to the subject. The writer of the last article certainly was a Christian and a bigoted one. His allusions to the Bible, his deductions, were not those of an impartial essayist, but only suited to his purpose, which is to keep the Christian from marrying the Jew and *vice versa*. The great obstacle in reference to the Messiah has long been vanquished; His advent is no more expected by the reformed Jew than the resurrection by the Christian. Such fallacies, such sophisms have long been scattered to the wind, and the religious, educated person of the present century is the one with a faith in unison with his common sense; supernatural, illusionary wonders, miracles and workings keep us no longer in awe. To do right, and lead a virtuous life are what true religion teaches and every man's Bible is himself; in us do we find truth; develop it and profit thereby. In this faith we are all united; in its performance we are only separated. As caste of station, wealth, &c., has sunk and caste of intellect and culture has taken its place, so sink and will sink all bigotry, fanaticism, intolerance, blind faith, compulsory believing, and in its stead reign Psyche, the soul, that what we can understand by our senses will we believe. In nature we find our religion; in its spheres build our temples. What is God? An invisible power regulating and governing. Is not this the same what our new era thinkers call nature? Therefore God and nature are two terms to one meaning. This we can understand, comprehend; consequently believe it. The orthodox Jew, the fanatical Christian, will never intermarry; only the more developed beings, who adore nature, praise its works, elevate its *cultus*, where natural affinity attracts, are not daunted by ceremony and form. With these the crucifixion of Christ is not a stumbling block and a scandal to the Jew, nor the weeping Jesus an obstacle for the Christian. Had Jesus' religious doctrines been carried out there never would have been a Christian and Jewish religion separately; and if He suffered death for His reforms, His fate was almost shared by every reformer, as far as persecution goes, viz.:—Moses, Socrates, Mohammed, Calvin, Huss, Galileo, and many others; and each and every one left the world grand achievements. True happiness comes only from the conscience and from the heart; the one is our Gospel, the other teaches love, and in these we find truthful convictions. Therefore, should the Messiah be expected, it will be only in the acceptance of a universal, goodly doctrine. The masses will then follow in good fellowship, and the greatest reform will mass under the emblem, "Love thy neighbor as thyself."

A. L. T.

The Female Pope.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In several editions of the Sunday HERALD I often came across letters contributed by zealous Christians, of different denominations, in favor of or against dogmas differing among them; others arguing the "Immortality of the Soul," the "Existence of God," the "Origin of Man," &c., all being incomprehensible to the mortal's mind, who, after having formed in himself his own opinion on the subject, throws aside all others' opinions and suggestions as worthless. Therefore, instead of worrying their minds why does not somebody come out and enlighten his fellow creatures on some historical event happening during the Middle Ages, which, owing to the ignorance and superstition ruling in those ages, was allowed to sleep a deep sleep in the worm-eaten pages of the manuscripts of bygone times?

Why does not some one of the contributors to your world-instructing paper enlighten us on the subject of the female Pope Johana, who sat on the holy seat for several years? I am sure there are many who would like to know whether any such woman ever existed, or whether it was a fabrication intended to throw shame and slander on the Holy See. I hope some one will take up the subject and answer it at once.

E.

Foreign Missionaries.

The Reformed Church of Scotland have appointed the Rev. James Martim, A. M., M. D., to be their first missionary to Syria. The mission is to be conducted conjointly with the Irish Reformed Church. A devotional missionary meeting was recently held in Glasgow for the purpose of commending the Rev. Gavin Martin, Rev. George Macalister, Rev. S. R. Hanna and Dr. James Sommerville to the divine protection, as they were about to leave for the mission field, three of them for Rajpootana and one for Jamaica, all in connection with the United Presbyterian Church. The foreign missions of this Church have issued a notice apprising their young ministers and students that missionaries are wanted for Caffraria, Trinidad, India and China, and that four and a medical missionary are wanted for Old Calabar.

Recreation on the Sabbath.

The Young Men's Christian Association of this city do a good thing in making their fine quarters an attraction on Sunday. Excellent books and warm and comfortable rooms are open to all, and suitable refreshments, with a cup of tea, at six o'clock, are free to all who will stay to enjoy them. This is the way to make the house and the hall a place of pleasant resort.

The Hebrew Translation of a Letter from Rev. Dr. Hildesheimer, Chief Rabbi of Berlin.

BERLIN, the sixth day of the year 5631.

Peace to the honorable and righteous men, Menachern Goldsmith and Marcus Lichtenstein, of the city of New York.

Your letter has reached me, and I do exceedingly rejoice that there is yet a God-fearing man (Mr. Harfield) among you who is proficient in the vernacular and able to stand up against these law-infringing people who aim their arrows to destroy our holy religion by the custom of female singing in a synagogue. Woe be unto the ears that hear such cawings. May God support him to exalt him in the holy laws and the fear of God. And concerning my interfering in this matter, write to the God-fearing rabbies in Europe in the name of a committee, and we shall conjointly use our whole power and influence in the prevention of the conjoint chanting of females and males in our synagogues. Most respectfully,

DR. HILDESHEIMER.

Religious Notes—Personal and General.

Rev. William R. Alger, who returned to Boston from Paris in the fall in serious ill health, is rapidly recovering.

Rev. Lyman D. Calkins, late of Brooklyn, L. I., has been installed pastor of the Presbyterian church at Muncy, Pa.

Rev. Horace Fletcher, D. D., pastor of the Baptist church in Townshend, Vt., died November 27, at the age of seventy-five years.

Rev. Frederick G. Clark, D. D., of New York city, has received a unanimous call from the Genevan Presbyterian church, Gates avenue, Brooklyn.

Rev. Dr. A. W. Leeland, of Columbia, S. C., died on the 5th inst., from a stroke of paralysis, at an advanced age. He was Moderator of the General Assembly which sat in Cincinnati in 1851.

Rev. Thomas H. Skinner, lately of Fort Wayne, Ind., son of the late Dr. T. H. Skinner, Professor in Union Theological Seminary, New York, has accepted a call from the Second Presbyterian church of Cincinnati.

The Prudential Committee of the A. B. C. F. M. request the churches co-operating with the Board to make an annual collection, specifically, for the work in nominally Christian lands—a field which it was voted to occupy at the late annual meeting.

The *Church Journal* (Episcopal organ), of this city, is to pass, on January 1, 1872, into the possession of the Rev. William A. Matson, D. D., and the Rev. William T. Gibson, D. D., heretofore known editorially from long connection with the *Gospel Messenger*.

Rev. J. H. Wingfield, D. D., rector of Trinity church, in Portsmouth, Va., died on Tuesday, the 5th inst. On Sunday he officiated at morning and evening service at Trinity church, and on the preceding Wednesday celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his rectorship.

Bishop Baker, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, living in Concord, N. H., is very low, having had a second paralytic attack within a few days. Bishop Baker has for several years been unable, through physical infirmity, to perform any duty, and has, therefore, been placed on the superannuated list.

A new Baptist church has been organized in Rochester, starting with seventy-three members from eleven different churches. It is an offshoot mainly from the Second church, and does not originate from any disaffection, but from a desire to plant a house of worship in a new district of well-to-do-citizens where a promising field is offered.

The American Peace Society will hold a meeting at Cooper Institute on Monday evening next to uphold the Treaty of Washington, which instrument provides for a High Court of Arbitration, not only for a pacific settlement of all pending difficulties between the United States and Great Britain, but establishes a precedent for the settlement of all serious controversies between nations.

Rev. John Nelson, D. D., one of the oldest preachers in Massachusetts, died at his residence in Leicester on the 6th inst. He has been pastor of the Congregational church in that town since 1813, and though for some eighteen years past he has been an invalid, he has been able to preach occasionally until within a year. Since 1844 he has had a colleague. Dr. Nelson was born about the year 1785, in Worcester, and graduated at Williams College. He was first settled at Leicester, where the whole of his ministerial life of over fifty-eight years has been spent.

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET SYNAGOGUE.

Fruitfulness in Affliction—Faith Causing Joy Amid Troubles and Bereavements—Sermon by Dr. Vidaver.

The more one studies the doctrines of Judaism, as taught in the pulpit of the Thirty-fourth street synagogue by Dr. Vidaver, the more he must be convinced that, save in one particular—that relating to the Messiah—there is no variance between it and the most orthodox Christianity. In both salvation is made dependent upon faith in God, and the fruits of righteousness are alike in each. Yesterday the Doctor's theme was "Fruitfulness in Affliction," based upon Joseph's declaration, as found in Genesis, xli., 52, on the birth of his son—"The Lord hath made me fruitful in the land of my affliction." Long before the law was revealed on Sinai and taught to the children of Israel they had been shown examples of mighty faith in the Patriarchs. Like children, who are first taught to think before they talk, so had they been taught that the glory and power of religion resides in our faith

RELIGION IS THE ONLY ANCHOR

of our hope. In it alone can we find support and encouragement in the land of our affliction. And this is true whether of nations or of individuals. We cannot imagine a religious man, be his prayers never so long and his fastings never so many, who, with a firm trust in God and a life marked by charity and good will toward men, will not, in the darkest hour, as well as in the heyday of life, calmly resign himself to that Providence which controls all his steps and strews them with flowers or with thorns, as may seem best for him. Open the Book of Psalms and you shall find on every page, said the rabbi, promise after promise made to the man of faith. He who really trusts in God can sail over stormy seas in safety, while others are shipwrecked, because He who controlleth the winds and the waves is with him. He shall hide me in his pavilion of grace, said the royal bard; He is a shield to all them that trust in Him. While afflictions overtake the wicked the Lord delivereth the righteous out of them. This is the doctrine of Judaism. This was a favorite song with the Psalmist, and nothing can be more fortifying to the heart of man. We often preach those doctrines from the Book, said the Doctor—they are taught from all the pulpits of our city; but

THEY FALL DEAD UPON THE EARS

of our hearers. You come to the synagogue to pray to God, and you say you firmly believe in His providences and mercies, and yet how few there are who do put that trust in God which we find everywhere manifested by the ancient patriarchs! Too many look upon those doctrines as fine spun religious theories, good enough for the synagogue or the church, but not for the home or the counting house, the mart of business or the mechanics' workshop. And as soon as you leave this synagogue to-day farewell to these realities of faith and of religion. You don't know and you can't know the comforts of religion in the days of evil. No man or woman here needs to be told that the days of evil are many and are full of sorrow. Are you sure that the sky of prosperity which is so clear and calm to-day will be so to-morrow? This is the inheritance of every son and daughter of Adam. And Solomon, the wisest of men, bids us remember the dark days to come, and which are certain at some time or another to overtake every one of us, no matter what may be our condition in life, whether we

LIVE IN A PALACE OR IN A HOVEL.

No one doubts this, and yet how few prepare themselves to meet them so as to be ready to exclaim with Joseph, "The Lord hath made me fruitful in the land of my affliction."

Job, who was stripped of everything—every green hope of his life, every earthly joy taken away, yet he could trust in the Lord even though He should slay him. We must not ask, does that man suffer? but, rather, how does he suffer? How can he stand up under those ills? His heart was fixed on God. Everything external that the world gave he had lost, but that which was internal, which God gave him, was saved. We don't utter fine spun theories, therefore, when we say that many are the afflictions of the righteous, but the Lord delivereth him out of them all. Light in darkness, strength in weakness, joy in sorrow, and victory over all are the heritage of those who put their trust in God. From the history of Joseph we learn how religion qualifies a man for the battles of life and fits him for eternity. He was the child of love and affection in his father's house, the subject of his dreams by night and his meditations by day. But in a moment he is snatched away; a father's hopes are destroyed and the lad is driven into slavery. He who was born to rule now occupying the meanest position on earth and in a land of strangers. Can you imagine, the rabbi asked, a more desolate condition than that? And yet

JOSEPH IS NOT DEJECTED

nor despondent. What is it that makes him bear up in these trying circumstances? Only trust in God. "I have the Lord constantly before me," he could say, "and therefore will I not be afraid." When the wicked woman tempted him he was able to reply, "I cannot do this great wickedness and sin against God." In prison his associates saw intelligence and faith in his eyes, and they told their dreams and poured their sorrows into his ears and he assured them that interpretation of dreams belonged to God alone. And when he stood before Pharaoh he gave a similar answer, "What the Lord is about to do He maketh known unto the King." Trained from childhood to look upon God as the disposer of human affairs, whether for prosperity or adversity, he was neither inflated by the one nor cast down by the other, but was ready to say at all times and under all circumstances, "The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away, and blessed be the name of the Lord." And thus every man who has been fostered in true faith can take whatever of good or evil cometh because the Lord sendeth it. The Doctor then explained what was meant by true faith, not a thing of the memory, but of the heart. He further illustrated its power over the life and its calm and peaceful effects, and urged his hearers to seek it and follow hard after it.

RELIGION IN GERMANY.

The Law Against the Priests Adopted in the German Reichstag.

How a Clergyman May Be Punished and for What Offence—The State Above Criticism—Minister Lutz's Course—Impotency of the New Law—The Old Catholics in Austria—The Bavarian King and His Minister Lutz—The Press Opposed to the Law.

MUNICH, Oct. 28, 1871.

The Bavarian motion made in the German Reichstag for the addition of a paragraph in the penal code providing for the punishment for the misuse of the pulpit for political objects, and adopted on Saturday last, has excited public opinion here to the highest degree, the Old Catholics rejoicing as much as the rival party is indignant. The paragraph, in its accepted form, reads thus:—"A priest, or any other servant of religion, who in the exercise or in the occasioning of the exercise of his calling publicly before a multitude, or who in a church or in another place of religious assemblies shall make affairs of the State the subject of an announcement or debate in a manner dangerous to the public peace, shall be sentenced to imprisonment or arrest in a fortress to the extent of two years." The motion was not accepted unanimously, as may be well supposed; especially did the extreme liberal element see in such an extraordinary measure the curtailing of freedom of speech and conscience, and the clericals strained every nerve to its defeat. The Bavarian Minister, Lutz, however, carried the measure triumphantly through, and the liberal religious press here can hardly find words enough in his praise for his success. It appeared, nevertheless, rather a humiliating confession for Lutz to make, namely, that it was for the German Reichstag to decide

WHO WAS TO BE MASTER IN THE BAVARIAN HOUSEHOLD,

the royal authority or the Romish hierarchy. Reichensperger, Windthorst, Bishop Ketteler and others expended a large amount of sophisticism in battling against the assertion that the Catholic Church assumed the absolute dominion over the State and the laws, and endeavored to make this assumption reality wherever she could; but Minister Lutz, making excellent use of his recent studies on the ecclesiastical question, won over many from the opposition to his views, especially by his citations from Bellarmin, from the measures of the Vatican Council, as well as quotations from the "Civilta Catholica." Cardinal Bellarmin said, it may be remembered, and as quoted by Lutz, when speaking of the indirect power of the Pope in temporal matters, that "though the Pope cannot dispossess princes he can nevertheless change the governments (ministers?) for others necessary to the welfare of the soul; the Pope cannot, indeed, make secular laws or abolish them, but he can do so when such laws are necessary for the welfare of the soul and the King will not grant them," &c. Of course this must be understood as the indirect influence, and such influence in Bavaria is paramount. The new paragraph is, indeed, a very necessary preliminary step towards obtaining

A LESS CLERICAL CAST OF REPRESENTATIVES

in the Bavarian Chambers, for as long as the pulpit is permitted to be used as a political electional instrument the ultramontane majority will continue in spite of the people themselves. Lutz told the Reichstag that his government had been compelled to make this motion by a number of recent occurrences which are characteristic of Bavarian affairs. The Bavarian government had determined to send copies of Minister Lutz's answer to the Herz interpellation as to the course the government intended to pursue to its officials in various parts of the country. The result was that a cry of horror was sent up from the pulpits against this measure, and one pastor (of Deppendorf) went so far as to warn his congregation to the following intent:—

A WARNING.

"It has come to the knowledge of the pastor that, as supplements to anti-faithful newspapers and in other ways—official ones—printed matters have been distributed and transmitted, these being directed, with an expenditure of much injustice and misstatement, against the Pope and bishops, especially against the last Vatican Council. The attention of the faithful is called to the fact that such writings may neither be read nor disseminated without danger to the welfare of the soul, and that whoever disseminates them with intent falls under the heavy penalty of excommunication."

FALLING BACK ON THE BIBLE.

With such opponents in the land it is, of course, impossible that Minister Lutz's answer and other documents of a similar tendency should ever come to the knowledge of the people, and all attempts at intellectual conviction are vain. The question whether even with the aid of the new paragraph the clergy can be prevented from using the pulpit against the government is not settled to our conviction. The Bible is a book so rich in expressions against the ungodly that it can be made use of on almost any and every occasion, and a pious congregation will certainly not misunderstand the preacher who calls for the "vials of wrath to be poured out upon the heads of the workers of iniquity;" and the smartest lawyer in Bavaria would not be able to make out an accusation against the preacher. Against this Von Niegolewski ironically motioned that, as Russia had caused to be prepared for her Catholic subjects

AN ESPECIAL TRANSLATION OF THE BIBLE

instead of the Vulgate, the German government should prepare an especial edition of the Scriptures for its Catholic subjects. Questionable is it, at any rate, if the new law will not be constantly evaded; and you may be certain of this, that what cannot be uttered from the pulpit will find its way to the ears of the faithful in other and not less efficacious ways; and thus we get back where we started. Nevertheless, the great majority of the German press greet the new law warmly and expect much from it. The *Rheinische Zeitung* thinks it marks the turning point in the political side of the religious question, and the second great blow given to ultramontane tendencies in Germany (the first being the Emperor's reply to the Prussian bishops). The *Weser Zeitung* thinks it promises very important political results. The Munich Old Catholic journals think that "the Lutz answer broke up the bridge for an understanding between the ultramontanes and the present ministry, and the new step of Minister Lutz has decided for some time to come

THE RIVALRY BETWEEN THE BAVARIAN GOVERNMENT AND THE ULTRAMONTANE CLERGY."

Yet the journals doubt whether the law will be far-reaching enough. A clerical party that is determined to exert a political influence will not be hindered greatly by a law touching only the smallest part of their labors. There are certain priestly offices that cannot be controlled. "How," says one of our journals to-day, "shall we combat the influence of the clergy upon the women, given out from the confessional—an influence of vast importance in political affairs, and an influence which the present measure does not affect?" I am inclining more and more to the words expressed to me not long ago by an aged statesman and scientist. "No," he said, "it is no good in bothering with the grown up generation; all reforms, and especially such as are demanded now, must begin with the young. Give us the American school system of universal, non-confessional education and in twenty years we are free." American religious affairs formed, by the way, an interesting particle of the discussion in the Reichstag; and Minister von Lutz did us the honor to say that had he such a people as the Americans to deal with his motion would never have been necessary.

THE "OLD CATHOLICS" IN AUSTRIA.

Of other events in the Bavarian political-ecclesiastical horizon the most important is perhaps the spread of Old Catholicism from the Bavarian highlands across into the neighboring Austrian Tyrol, hitherto noted for religious unity and devotion to its spiritual leaders, yet, at the same time, for a certain rugged love of freedom. From Kiefersfeld—the priest of which village was lately excommunicated—it is not far to the Tyrol borders, and the border Tyroleans have shown a marked inclination to repudiate the new dogma. Thus at Kufstein a much beloved priest, Decan Horfurter, had been heard to say that he doubted the wisdom of the step taken by the Archbishop of Munich in excommunicating Pfarrer Bernard, of Kiefersfeld. This came to the ears of the Archbishop of Salzburg. After a time Decan Hofurter received a brief from his Archbishop, saying that all the members of his congregation not acknowledging the dogma should be excommunicated. The Decan replied that he could not do this, and begged the Archbishop not to press matters, as the old Catholic movement was already widely spread over the north of Tyrol, and with the least fanning it would extend to the Brenner. The excommunication of the four chief clergy and the greater part of the congregation of Kufstein is daily expected. The pastor of Kiefersfeld, though formally dispossessed of his living by the Archbishop of Munich, is still supported by his flock. Deputations are constantly arriving with salutations and promise of support from all the neighboring villages.

AN ANECDOTE.

Many of the Munich pfarrers are endeavoring to fulfil their religious duties upon old Catholics as far as they can without bringing censure upon themselves. An anecdote is told of the Pfarrer of St. Ludwig's, who not many days ago spliced a young couple, the bridegroom, however, being a so-called "Museum" heretic—that is, one of the signers of the Dollinger address. When, just before the ceremony, one of the underlings whispered to the aged pfarrer that he had a "heretic" before him, he replied that he knew nothing about it, neither would he hear anything about it. Other cases of similar character are reported, showing the tendency of the ultramontanists to get over the difficulties with as little noise as possible. Only the most desperate of heretics are referred to Dr. Friedrich.

THE BAVARIAN KING AND MINISTER LUTZ.

The King has just given us a new proof of his confidence in Minister Lutz, and, indirectly, the views now expressed by his Minister. The father of the Minister of Public Worship is a school teacher in Wurzburg, who completed his fiftieth year of service on the 12th of September last. This fact appears to have been forgotten by the young monarch until a few days ago, when he addressed a letter from Hohenschwangen to the old teacher, conferring upon him the Ludwig's Order, and saying that he was rejoiced to be able personally to give to "the father of a man whom I esteem as an intellectual statesman and faithful supporter of the throne my fullest esteem, with the wish that the well justified pride in such a son may sweeten still many years the days of the father."

THE PRESS OPPOSED TO THE NEW LAW.

I may add that I have seldom seen such a union of parties in the press against this illiberal and intolerant measure. The *Kreuz Zeitung*, an extreme conservative and extreme Protestant paper, and the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, extreme radical and infidel, alike condemn it. So do the *Presse* and the new *Freie Presse* of Vienna, two of Catholicity's bitterest enemies. If Bismarck thinks that he can oppress with impunity twelve million Catholic Germans he is probably much mistaken. He accuses the Church of plotting against the new German empire. Could anybody adopt more efficacious means for the destruction of that empire than those which he himself at this moment advocates?

BRAVE MRS. BURKE.

The Gardner-Alexander Case Turns Up in Newark, N. J.—Doctor Zeh's Delicate Wife—Young Urick's Story.

The now celebrated Burke-Alexander-Gardner case, the details of which are doubtless familiar to the HERALD readers came up again, in Newark, N. J., yesterday. It will be remembered that at the last consideration of the case Judge Loew, of the Court of Common Pleas, appointed Mr. Adam Brown, of Rahway, as examiner of certain witnesses Mrs. Burke desired examined, resident chiefly in Newark. The consideration of this business was commenced yesterday forenoon in the Grand Jury room of the Court House. The defendants are Ira C. Gardner, Esther R. Gardner, James W. Graff, Carrie G. Graff, William T. Graff, Adrian Graff, Charles S. Westcott and the Union Trust Company, the sum at issue being $60,000, alleged to have been stolen by some of these parties from plaintiff's father, Captain John Alexander.

At the opening of the case yesterday letters were read from two surgeons certifying that a principal witness, Mrs. Dr. C. M. Zeh, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gardner, the principal defendants, was in too delicate a condition to attend. She was therefore excused.

The first witness sworn was young Urick, who had married another of the Gardner girls, Annie. He was formerly a teacher in the Columbia Grammar school in this city, but is now a teacher in the Walnut street school in Newark. He got married in 1869, and in his testimony yesterday said he bought all the wedding jewelry for his wife; his wife had a piano when they got married, he said, and he had heard old Gardner bemoan his lack of funds; he said he never saw the Gardners have bonds, nor ever had any, or negotiated any himself; had heard George Gardner say he had given one to some one to sell; thought he heard him say it belonged to Captain Alexander's estate; didn't think he ever heard about the bond previous to the examination before the Surrogate; Mr. Graff never told him that he had any bonds; never knew of Mr. Gardner owning or purchasing any land since Captain Alexander's death; Mr. and Mrs. Gardner are now living in 117th street, New York, or somewhere up there; witness is now worth four or five hundred dollars; has about $200 now in bank; Mr. Gardner never gave him any money except to pay the rent of the house in 127th street; his wife has no real estate in her own name, and her wardrobe is worth about one hundred dollars; his income as teacher in the Walnut street public school is about one thousand dollars per year; was married before he ever heard of the bonds.

Mrs. Urick, a delicate creature of extreme youth, was next placed on the stand. In giving her evidence she seemed perfectly self-possessed. She said in the course of her examination:—

My name is Annie Urick; I am nineteen years of age; I knew Captain Alexander; he boarded at my mother's house; I was at home when Dr. Shine arrested my father and mother; she never handed me any bonds or money; I never saw them have any, at that time or before; I heard Captain Alexander promise my mother something for her kindness to him; I never heard my mother or father speak of taking some bonds off the person of Captain Alexander; I think my mother spoke of it; I don't know how she came to speak of it; I don't know of my father speaking about purchasing property; never knew of any of the Gardners or Graffs having any bonds since his death; have heard my mother speak of buying a tombstone for him; my father and mother bought me a piano after Captain Alexander's death; don't know how much it cost; my husband has the bill; I have no bonds, real estate or money; my husband presented me with several rings; my mother gave me another; Dr. Zeh gave my mother $100 to purchase my wedding outfit, and Mrs. Dr. Zeh gave me a silver pitcher after my marriage; I went to Belleville every day while my parents were there under arrest.

An adjournment for two weeks was then agreed upon. From the earnest manner in which Mrs. Burke's counsel watched the case it seems probable that she has at last secured a lawyer who will earnestly do his duty in the premises. Mrs. Burke herself developed such a thorough knowledge of the legal bearings of the case that she excited the respect of all present and the admiration of not a few.

CONSOLIDATION IN NEW JERSEY.

A large and influential assemblage of citizens of Hoboken and some of the neighboring townships congregated in Odd Fellows' Hall last evening to canvass the pepular feeling in regard to the consolidation of Hoboken with Weehawken, West Hoboken, town of Union, Union Township and North Bergen. Messrs. Peter Ritter and John Reid were chosen chairman and secretary respectively. Speeches were made by Alderman McGavish and Mr. Albert Bogart. The latter gentleman could not see any advantage in consolidation with the more remote townships, but strenuously urged union with Weehawken. The latter township belongs of right to Hoboken, and was separated from the city a few years ago, in the interest of a monopoly, by legislative enactment. The heavy burdens of taxation laid, in consequence, upon the honest and struggling citizens of Hoboken have repeatedly given rise to popular protest against the unjust scheme of separation. Hence it was that when a motion was made last evening to advocate the consolidation of Hoboken with Weehawken not one present uttered a word against it, save a bewildered looking creature in the rear. The assemblage was unanimous in opposing a union with the other townships. The "manifest destiny" of all those districts, however, lies in an ultimate consolidation with Jersey City.

THE MYSTERIOUS SHOOTING OF ROMAINE ROSSMASSIN, ALIAS WALDEN.

Coroner Schirmer yesterday morning held an inquest in the case of Romaine Rossmassin, alias James Walden, who died in Bellevue Hospital a day or two since. On the evening of the 24th ult. deceased entered the porter house No. 419 Third avenue, apparently quite sober, and after taking one drink sat down on a chair, with a pistol between his legs, and soon afterward shot himself in the back of the head.

Officer Horsman, of the Twenty-first precinct, being called in, asked Rossmassin why he had shot himself, and he refused to answer. He was then taken to the station house, and asking where his revolver was, told the officer he would give him $10 to have a chance for another shot. This remark he repeated several times.

While in the hospital, Captain Leary, of the Twenty-first precinct, waited upon Rossmassin, and upon questioning him closely, he admitted that his name was Rossmassin; that he had bought a large bill of goods in Chambers street for shipment to Santa Fe, New Mexico, and that while in drink he must have shot himself. He would make no further explanation as to why he had shot himself. The jury found a verdict of suicide by shooting.

THE DANGER OF CARRYING STOLEN GOODS.

In April last the premises of Frederick Kleinhanz, of No. 536 West Forty-seventh street, were robbed of jewelry and wearing apparel valued at $122. On Friday last Mrs. Kleinhanz, while in a lager beer saloon next door, saw a ring and handkerchief belonging to her husband, which were among the stolen property, in the possession of John Menk, a baker, residing at No. 182 Warren street. She accused him of the robbery, when he suddenly left. He was, however, arrested yesterday on a warrant issued by Justice Bixby, and held to bail to answer.

SULLIVAN'S COUNSEL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

NEW YORK, Dec. 15, 1871.

By an editorial notice in to-day's HERALD it is inadvertently made to appear that the execution of Lawrence Sullivan, the condemned murderer, was twice deferred at the instance of the late ex-Judge Stuart. Allow me to state that Judge Stuart never did anything in this case, never having been retained therein. I have been Sullivan's counsel and have had all the trouble, responsibility and most of the expense of conducting the unfortunate man's defence, and were Judge Stuart alive to-day, such was his exalted character for truth and honor in the practice of his profession, he would be the first to make this correction himself. I refer to this matter with the deepest feelings of respect for the memory of one who in his lifetime was beloved by all, and whose name will ever be cherished with veneration by, yours respectfully,

JOHN G. BOYD.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

The Globe Theatre.

This well-known Broadway temple of Thespis will open to-morrow as a circus, and the convenience of its location, combined with the high character of the troupe which has now made it its home, it will doubtless make it a favorite and lucrative place of amusement. The interior of the house has necessarily been greatly changed. The stage has been converted into a handsome amphitheatre, which slopes upward toward the back, thus affording to the audience as perfect a view of the performance as though the ring were, in the old-fashioned way, placed in the centre of the theatre. The seats in the pit have also been greatly raised. The ring is thirty-nine feet in diameter, and the low barrier that runs around it is gracefully covered with purple drapery. John Henry Cooke and James Melville are the principal riders and their equestrian fame, earned by long and good service, for the amusement of the public, places the merit of the performance beyond all doubt. Mlle. Rosina also has a deserved reputation as a fearless and accomplished equestrienne. Among the other artists are Mme. De Berg and Mlle. Cordelia, and the athletes Mons Goroux, James Cooke, and the Miaco Brothers, together with a host of well-drilled auxiliaries. Mr. James M. Nixon will act as equestrian manager, a post which his long experience eminently fits him for. The clowns are those old favorites Nat Austin and W. Herbert Williams, and Mr. Finch officiates as business manager. With new appointments and a programme of startling feats, and some interesting novelties, the company will to-morrow make their first appearance, under the fairest auspices.

Conservatory Concert.

A very excellent soirée was given at the American Conservatory hall by the pupils and professors of that institute last week for the benefit of Howard Mission. The soirée was well attended, and a selected programme of choice classical works, such as of Beethoven, Liszt, Rossini, Mendelssohn and Flotow, was discoursed in a most excellent manner. One of the pupils, Miss Huyler, sang Arditi's Valse l'Estasi superbly, and the rendering would have done credit to a professional singer. The young lady has a very beautiful soprano voice and possesses that rare ability to give the proper light and shade and her enunciation is so distinct that every word she sings can be understood. She reflects great credit upon her teacher, Professor Henry Schroeder. Among other pupils that deserve particular mention is Miss Chapman, who has a fine contralto voice and sings with a great deal of expression; Miss G. Haas who sung an aria from the "Barbiere" very creditably; Miss Miller, a very young and promising pianist; Messrs. Wallace and Crosby and Masters Jarvis, Greenfield and Hermanson. The institution has become very popular under Mr. Schroeder's direction and deserves every encouragement.

Humpty Dumpty's Reply to the Savings Bank Man.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, NEW YORK, Dec. 16, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I notice in to-day's HERALD a communication from a party by the name of "Thomas Kean, of the savings bank near to hand," accusing me of failing to furnish him with free passes to witness my performance of "Humpty Dumpty." According to his own statements the only ground on which he rested this bold claim was that he had bought admission tickets, and had found, on entering the house, that nothing was left for his accommodation but a back seat. I plead guilty to this charge; and further, I acknowledge that I did fail to enter into correspondence with the gentleman from the savings bank "near to hand." While I would willingly pay $2 or more to be guaranteed immunity from the annoyance of receiving his letters I decidedly object to "seeing" him in order that he may see me. My line of business, it appears, is too near that of Mr. Kean, and two of a kind never can agree, you know. The Olympic is my bank for savings; Mr. Kean has his in Chambers street, "near to hand." Let him stick to it, and I will stick to the Olympic. I do not complain of this Kean's as an isolated, but as an aggravated case. He, however, being the only one of my epistolary tormentors who has gotten himself into print, I have found him altogether too sharp a blade—too keen, indeed—to run loose. I am not willing that he shall thus publicly "cut and come again." I propose to be as blunt in my expressions as he is sharp in his tricks. I claim that I filled my contract with him; that he received all the facilities that he purchased at the box office. If all who come late and are obliged to take back seats in the Olympic nightly are to demand as a right free passes the day after what is to become of me? There is a great error which many people act on, and notably this Kean man of the savings bank "close to hand." They confound my character on the stage with my character off. They evidently think that because I am called a good clown I must of necessity be a great fool. Now, I assure you most earnestly this is a mistake. I am not half so simple as I appear. Indeed, mine is an intricate nature; I admire financial complexities, and am even sordid enough to regard "Humpty Dumpty" exclusively from "a two dollar point of view." And, moreover, let me say, however willing I may be to play for the public, I have a constitutional aversion to allowing any one to "play on" me. Assuring you once more that I have a separate individuality, and that I have financial ideas as economical as those of the gentleman from the savings bank "near to hand," I beg in conclusion that you record me in your esteemed journal. Yours, truly,

"HUMPTY DUMPTY" FOX,
"Not such a fool as he looks."

Musical and Theatrical Notes.

This is the last week of "Hamlet" at Booth's.

Miss Jennie Engel is the reigning star at Tony Pastor's.

Miss Ella Werner makes her bow at the Comique to-morrow night.

Hartz, the conjuror, has a number of new magical tricks for the holidays.

The Union Square Theatre has a stock of variety bonbons for the holidays.

At Bryant's and the San Francisco Minstrels novelties are the order of the day.

Dick Ralph and a new drama called "Fate" are the latest attractions at the Bowery.

Mr. Lent has prepared some pleasant surprises for the children at the New York Circus.

The new features in "Humpty Dumpty" have drawn additional crowds to the Olympic.

"Charles O'Malley" will be revived this week at the Grand Opera House in splendid style.

Mlle. Aimée appears on Tuesday next with the new tenor, M. Coeuilte, in "Barbe bleue."

A promenade concert will be given on Monday evening at the bazaar of St. Ann's Free church for deaf mutes.

Brougham's new play at Wallack's has taken fast hold of the public, and may be considered a success from the first night.

The Wallace Sisters—Jennie, Minnie and Maria—supported by George K. Fortescue, are playing in the West to crowded houses.

The Nilsson programme for this week is—Monday, "Trovatore;" Tuesday, "Faust," and on Wednesday a grand opera concert at Steinway Hall.

"The Black Crook" commences a new career at Niblo's this week in a handsomer and more brilliant form than ever before. Operti's music is one of the principal features.

The eleventh grand Sunday concert, to be given this evening at the Grand Opera House by the celebrated Ninth regiment band, will introduce as soloists Madame Salvotti, Mlle. Castellan and Mlle. De Try.

"Divorce" has eclipsed all its contemporaries in its popularity, and it is running towards the two hundredth night with no visible decrease in the attendance. The Fifth Avenue Theatre is crowded to the doors every night.

An entertainment in behalf Miss Jennie S. Bell's Industrial Schools for the benefit of the poor white people on the seaboard of North Carolina will be held at the American Conservatory of Music, 211 Fourth avenue, on Monday evening.

A very interesting exhibition will be given at the Academy of Music on Wednesday and Friday evenings, for the benefit of the Home for the Friendless and the Howard Mission. *Tableaux* will be represented by over five hundred young ladies and gentlemen.

Charlotte Stanley is having a new play written for her, called "Battles," with which she is soon to open a Broadway theatre. The Toronto *Globe* said of this lady during her late engagement in that city that she is an artist of undoubted ability and has the faculty of carrying her audience with her by her earnest and accomplished acting.

At a recent meeting of the Directors of the American Institute the following deserved tribute was offered to one of our most popular musicians:—

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be presented to Mr. William Keating, Director of Music for the Fortieth Annual Exhibition of the American Institute, for the very satisfactory execution of his agreements, and the superior excellence of his performances, which have been received with most marked approval by the large audiences assembled within the building and to the entire satisfaction of the officers and managers of the Institute.

A concert in aid of St. Mark's Church Mission Society given on Tuesday evening, at the Mission chapel, 155 avenue A, not only attracted a large and brilliant assemblage—the noble impulse of charity, doubtless, attracting many there—but the amateur artists and performance deserved much praise. Miss Emma A. Abbott, soprano and *protégée* of Miss Kellogg, and whose clear, silvery notes are almost as sweet and powerful as the distinguished cantatrice under whose kindly patronage her vocal powers have reached their present high cultivation, sang several ballads in a truly artistic manner. She is certainly an artist of most brilliant promise, and, with increasing cultivation, is destined to achieve a high position in the world of song. Signor G. G. Gariboldi, basso, who possesses a voice of wonderful depth and sonority, contributed largely to the evening's entertainment. Another *protégé* of Miss Kellogg's, Mr. William Charles Towner, tenor, fully justified her appreciation of his artistic merits. Signor Freisch, tenor, who has been heard in concert before, elicited marked plaudits by his fine singing. Mr. Frank E. Smith, violinist, who has never appeared in a concert before, played with masterly skill. The performances on the piano by Signors Griell and Niccolai were excellent. Altogether the concert was a brilliant success.

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVI........................No. 351

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—JOHN GARTH.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—BLACK CROOK.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—FATE—BROTHER BILL AND BROTHER BEN.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—THE OPERA OF IL TROVATORE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE BALLET PANTOMIME OF HUMPTY DUMPTY.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third st., corner Sixth av.—HAMLET.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 35th st.—Performances afternoon and evening.—TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 23d st.—CHARLES O'MALLEY.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—THE NEW DRAMA OF DIVORCE.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, No. 720 Broadway.—OPERA BOUFFE—LE PONT DES SOUPIRS.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.

PARK THEATRE, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.—SCHNEIDER; OR, DOT HOUSE VON DER RHINE.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISMS, NEGRO ACTS, &C.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth st. and Broadway.—NEGRO ACTS—BURLESQUE, BALLET, &C.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—NEGRO ECCENTRICITIES, BURLESQUES, &C.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 23d st., between 6th and 7th avs.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway.—THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—GRAND OPERA CONCERT.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE RING, ACROBATS, &C.

NIXON'S GREAT SOUTHERN CIRCUS, 728 Broadway.—SCENES IN THE RING, &C.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Sunday, December 17, 1871.

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GOLD 109.—Gold fell to 109 yesterday on the announcement that the Prince of Wales is likely to recover.

DIRECT TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH CHINA AND JAPAN is the subject now agitating the commercial princes of California. Yesterday a bill was introduced into the Legislature there providing for the construction of interoceanic lines by the Pacific Sub-telegraphic Company to those countries, either direct or by way of the Hawaiian Islands. As this is an undertaking that will favorably effect, more or less, the interests of the whole world, it is to be hoped that the bill will be passed at once and, if necessary, backed by pecuniary assistance to forward its execution.

THE GRAND DUKE IN CANADA appears to be taking matters in much about the same manner as any other sensible gentleman would. The authorities of Montreal and other places, while taking care that he shall have no opportunity to complain of their hospitality, have wisely determined to allow him to go about without that forced attention and ostentation which have characterized nearly all his movements in the United States. If Spotted Tail can arrange matters on the Prairies on about this basis the Prince may be enabled to enjoy himself there also.

A BRUTAL WIFE MURDER AT LYNN, MASS., took place yesterday. A man named Venner, having dispatched his wife in the most cold-blooded manner with a large dirk knife, fled to the woods, where he was shortly afterwards found by the police officers who had been sent to arrest him. After fighting furiously and severely wounding one of the officers, and threatening others with the same instrument he had employed to kill his wife, the City Marshal found it necessary to shoot him dead, that being the only manner in which they could take his body without danger to themselves.

BRITISH POLICY IN THE FAR EAST—THE ANNEXATION OF SUMATRA.—Great Britain still keeps stretching out her arms. One of our latest items of news is to the effect that the lower house of the Dutch Parliament has voted the cession of the island of Sumatra, one of the largest and finest islands in the Indian Seas, to the British government. In spite of her so-called decay Great Britain keeps building up a grand oceanic empire. Let any man glance at the map, and, looking at India, on the one hand, and Australia on the other, he will see the value of Sumatra as an integral portion of the British dominions. Java and New Guinea must follow; and then Great Britain in the Malay Archipelago will have no rival. Why should we be so squeamish about annexation when Great Britan is so anxious and so active?

The Criminal Prosecutions for the City Frauds on the Right Tack at Last.

The criminal prosecutions initiated against the parties alleged to have been implicated in the frauds committed upon the City Treasury afford some hope that justice will at length be done and that the mystery enveloping these notorious crimes will be cleared away. The civil suits heretofore instituted in the matter have not promised any satisfactory results. The well known delays of the law threatened to protract the litigation for years; and even should the most favorable termination have been reached in the end and the full amount of the claim set up on behalf of the people have been recovered from the defendants, the demands of justice would not have been satisfied. It was generally felt by the people that the mere disgorgement of three million dollars by men who had stolen more than five times that amount from the public treasury would be a mockery of justice. Without entertaining any vindictive feeling against those who have been recklessly led into these crimes by the passion for sudden wealth, our citizens have believed that a stern and sufficient punishment of the guilty parties was a public necessity in order to deter others from similar violations of trusts in the future. It was with this feeling that the charge of Judge Bedford to the Grand Jury of the General Sessions calling to their attention the duty of thoroughly investigating the city frauds was received with universal favor, and that the action of the jury has since been watched with jealous anxiety. It is in accordance with this sentiment, and not from any morbid desire to arraign the city officials at a criminal bar, that the arrest and formal commitment of Tweed and Connolly afford satisfaction to the people of New York.

From the time of the formation of the Committee of Seventy at the Cooper Institute meeting there has been danger that the movement originally instituted to secure a thorough municipal reform and to detect and punish the criminal violation of public trusts might be perverted to subserve political purposes, and thus rather injure than benefit the cause of good government in the future. As the political campaign progressed this apprehension was strengthened, and it at last became evident that the most noisy advocates of reform were laboring only to transfer the spoils of office from one set of adventurers to another. For partisan purposes a bargain or alliance was made with the ex-Comptroller Richard B. Connolly, and the efforts of the reformers were directed towards winning a victory at the polls rather than to the detection and punishment of those who had been guilty of frauds against the municipal government. Indiscriminate abuse was lavished upon prominent men who happened to be on the side opposed to the self-styled reform party, while the worst corruptionists in the city were taken into the confidence of the reformers, and in some instances advanced by them to positions of trust. As soon as election was over and the victory was won the organs of the party that had most profited by the result set to work to claim its fruits as all their own, and to belittle the services rendered in the cause of reform by those leading democrats to whom the overthrow of Tammany was in reality due. The attacks that had before election been levelled at such men as Isaac Bell have been since election directed against Charles O'Conor, August Belmont and Samuel J. Tilden. The evil of this partisanship has not, however, been confined to malignant misrepresentation of the action of individual citizens. It is felt in the sudden revulsion against any measures looking to the *bona fide* investigation of the city frauds and the punishment of the guilty parties. The evident design of the politicians, who, having secured a two-thirds majority of both branches of the State Legislature, are eager to seize upon the government of the city of New York, and to appropriate to themselves the spoils that had so enormously enriched their predecessors, is to hush up all agitation about municipal corruption, and to suffer the excitement against the dishonest office-holders to die out. It is easy to see that they desire an opportunity to enrich themselves illegitimately out of the public departments, and that they, therefore, no longer wish to prosecute criminally the men who have been engaged in the past three years in defrauding the city out of millions of dollars. The very action of Judge Bedford, which has brought about the present indictments, has been the subject of abuse and ridicule in the special organ of the political reformers, and our citizens have been assured day after day, not only that the professed desire to prosecute the guilty parties was a pretence and a sham, but that the offences charged against the unfaithful city officials were of a venal character and probably could not be made the subject of criminal indictments.

The full and graphic account given elsewhere in the HERALD of all the details connected with the indictments and arrests will render our readers familiar with the proceedings so far as they have gone. Tweed is specially charged with felony, in having, as alleged, audited and allowed, in his capacity of chairman of the Board of Supervisors, a bill or bills of Keyser & Co. for forty-four thousand dollars, when he knew that such bill was fraudulent and had never been presented to the Board, and of having received and appropriated to his own use the money drawn upon the warrant issued in payment of such bogus account. Connolly is charged with gross misdemeanor in having neglected to properly certify a bill for ninety-one thousand dollars, of Ingersoll & Co., and of corruptly paying the same without such auditing. The indictments were found by Judge Bedford's Grand Jury, and were prepared by Mr. O'Conor. In the case of Tweed, who was arraigned before Judge Bedford, the Judge made a commitment without bail, his reason being the same as that assigned by him when he refused to admit Hagerty and Baulch to bail. He regards the offences as too grave to warrant the Court in risking the chance of the escape of the accused, and sees no injustice in refusing bail when there are no obstacles in the way of a speedy trial. The counsel for the prisoner immediately procured a writ of habeas corpus and took Tweed before Judge Barnard, who admitted him to bail in the absurdly inadequate sum of five thousand dollars. This action of Judge Barnard was received with astonishment by the people at large, and we do not hesitate to say that should the accused not be forthcoming at his trial Judge Barnard will be held responsible by the people for his escape. The Judge in fixing the bail stated that he could only regard the case of the prisoner as an ordinary one, and demand such an amount of security for his appearance as he should in any other instance. In this we think Judge Barnard has made a grave error. While the present charge against Tweed may be of itself comparatively light, it is notorious that the city has by similar practices to those alleged against him been robbed of millions of dollars, and hence the case is taken out of the ordinary class. Five thousand dollars is a ridiculously small sum in which to hold a man who is suspected of having corruptly accumulated double that number of millions, and in accepting such sureties Judge Barnard has taken upon himself a grave liability. In the case of Connolly, the accused being already a prisoner in Ludlow Street Jail, a detainer was lodged at that institution, and until he furnishes bail on the civil suit on which he is now confined, and which has just been reduced to half a million, the question of the amount of his sureties on the criminal charge will not be taken up. It is at all events satisfactory to know that both the officials alleged to have been concerned in the city corruptions are now apparently certain of being brought to trial. At such a time it would be unbecoming to enlarge upon the offences they are accused of having committed, or to attempt in any way to excite a prejudice against them. Every man is entitled to a fair and impartial trial, however grave the offence with which he may be charged, and this is all the people desire in the case of Tweed and Connolly. Let them be tried without prejudice and without favor, and whatever may be the result—provided no legal quibbles are allowed to defeat the ends of justice—the citizens of New York will be satisfied.

They have no vindictive feelings to gratify, but they have insisted, and do insist, that justice shall not be prostituted to political expediency, and that the city shall not be suffered to rest under the stigma of being unable or unwilling to punish crimes that have been notoriously committed against the commonwealth.

The British Cabinet and the Foreign Communists in England.

A HERALD special telegram from London goes to show that the foreign revolutionary element which has found shelter in England under the designation of Communist, is subject to the guidance either of a vulgar and indiscreet personal leadership or of that which flows from the individual promptings of an uneducated feeling of levelling democracy. The press organ of the radical "reds," published in the British metropolis, printed an article on the subject of the sickness of the Prince of Wales and its probable fatal result, in which the writer said, "The Prince of Wales' illness is an incident in our interest." The Communist body did not wait, as it appears, to be correctly informed concerning the extent or severity of the malady by which His Royal Highness was afflicted, but hastened to reveal the *malus animus* which moves the associated radicals with reference to the monarchical system of which he is a representative. Considering the facts that the foreign membership of the Communist Society in London consists for the most part of political refugees who have fled from other European countries in order to escape punishments at the hands of their own governments for the public expression of their opinions, and that they have found shelter and asylum under the Crown and Magna Charta of Britain, this conduct was, to say the least, in very bad taste. The Queen's government regards it—as we understand our special report—in this light. The Secretary of State for the Home Department is considering the propriety of asking Parliament for power authorizing him to expel Carl Marx from the United Kingdom. Marx's residence in London is watched by agents of the police. This strife between the two powers, the English executive and the foreign Communist and home radicals, will tend to develop the respective strength of each. It will be an interesting struggle, but the "irresistible genius of universal emancipation," as it is understood in the British constitution, will, most likely, prevail in the end, and be declared a sufficient shield for all reasonable and healthy progressive reformers.

The French Army The Power of the Day in France.

By a special telegram from London, which appears elsewhere in our columns, we are made aware of the fact that the direction of the International Society in England has employed of late a system of active political propagandism in the ranks of the French army. This missionary agency was not, as it looks to us, sent forth for the purpose of preaching among the soldiers for conversion, but for that of obtaining a declaration of firmer faith from reformers who had been already baptized and confirmed in the new creed of European democracy. The preachers have reported to the centre of unity in London. They say that the French army is divided in political sentiment. The men are either republican or imperialists; with the imperialists the strongest in number, the only object presenting against the realization of their hopes being the operations of the International. If this statement is correct the Internationals hold the "balance of power" between the monarchy and the republic in France. A "balance of power" party is always a strong party, provided its leaders are honest and the rank and file guided by principle only.

MR. JAMES STEELE MACKAYE is the new lessee of the St. James Theatre, which he will open early in January for a three months' season. New plays, new scenery, new properties, new costumes, a new orchestra and a new company might alone offer novelty enough to attract New Yorkers, who, like the Athenians of old, always crave something new. But the chief novelty promised by Mr. Mackaye is as faithful an application as possible of the principles of dramatic art which were discovered and expounded by the late Delsarte.

The Incarnation Mystery.

During the coming week the civilized world will commemorate one of the grandest and greatest events recorded in history—namely, the incarnation and birth of Jesus Christ, the Saviour of Mankind. The Christian Church has fixed the fullness of time for this event toward the end of December, and the world has almost unanimously consented thereto. There is very little dispute among men in regard to the life and sufferings and death of Jesus of Nazareth. There has been a great deal of controversy, however, over his miraculous birth and his Messianic mission. And besides the vast body of Israelites in all parts of the earth who stoutly deny these things, there are many nominal Christians who disbelieve, or affect to disbelieve, the entire history of the man Christ Jesus. And one of their strong arguments against this fact, which the Church so firmly believes and proclaims, is its contrariety to natural laws. That a virgin who had never known man should become a mother is undoubtedly opposed to the course of nature; but the Christian Church accepts now, as it has always done, the conception and birth of Christ as miraculous events, and does not undertake to argue the matter upon scientific or philosophical principles. That such a person as the historic Christ lived and died and was buried, and on the third day rose again from the dead, are facts as amply verified as any fact in science or morals need be; and that "this Jesus whom we preach," and whose birth we are soon to commemorate, lived and died to redeem a sinful race of men can be testified to any day by more witnesses of every age and in every land than almost any other proposition that can be named. Still, with such a cloud of witnesses ever ready to attest the truth of this doctrine, men will quibble over it and reject it because they cannot understand it and because they find no analogy in nature for it. But the philosophy of it is very simple and comprehensible.

All forms of life in nature, from the highest to the lowest, whether vegetable or animal, require for their production or reproduction the union of two bodies—the body of the seed, for instance, and the body of the earth into which it is thrown. But these bodies presuppose pre-existing life and power; and Nature herself tells us of a time when her womb contained no seed nor germ of life, and when she was "without form and void." Then it was that "the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters," and, through various creative processes, brought forth the different forms of vegetable and animal life which we behold in beauty and endless variety on every hand. Why is not this fact of creation denied? It stands alone; there is nothing like it. It is a miracle, and as such is as unworthy of credence as any other unattested miracle according to the standard of evidence raised by those who reject Jesus Christ because of his miraculous conception and birth. But there appears by the record to be a very close analogy between the two recorded facts—the creation and the birth of Christ—and though Moses and Luke will hardly be accused of collusion in this case, they use language almost identical to announce both events. Moses says that "the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters," and the result was good, and beautiful and holy forms of life. St. Luke, using the angel's words to the Virgin Mary, says, "The Holy Ghost shall come upon thee, and the power of the Highest shall overshadow thee; therefore also that Holy Being which shall be born of thee shall be called the Son of God." If this language, used to describe two apparently differing and very distant events, is not as substantially alike as it could well be, then we confess we do not know what would constitute similarity of expression. Indeed, the two facts and events have a much closer relation to each other than we are at first inclined to admit. And to understand the latter physiologically we must recur to the former, and note another peculiar phrase of the Bible narrative, which in its simplicity contains the key to this mystery.

Immediately after the Fall, when the Creator pronounced sentence of condemnation upon our first parents, He held out to the woman a promise that "her seed" should bruise the serpent's head. This is the only promise given in the Sacred Word to the seed of the woman peculiarly. Invariably the promises of God regarding offspring have been made to men. To Abraham the promise of inheritance was to "his seed," and to Isaac and Jacob likewise. David and Solomon also received promises of goodness and mercy to their seed and offspring; and the record is uniform in this regard, save in this particular instance of the promised Saviour made to woman. And its subsequent fulfilment produced a perfect human body, sinless and pure, by the same power and means as the original life was produced at the Creation and without at all violating the law which requires the union of two bodies to produce or reproduce life. In both instances there was the union of a spiritual with a physical body and the offspring was "good" or "very good." The proper understanding of these things must encourage our faith and inspire our hopes, and enable us to celebrate this wonderful and important event in a becoming manner and with godly sincerity. And we shall be able, also, the better to comprehend how "the Word was made flesh" and how "God was in Christ reconciling the world unto himself," and we shall be constrained to acknowledge that greater love than this cannot be comprehended by human understanding. Great indeed is the mystery of godliness. God was manifest in the flesh, justified in the spirit, seen of angels, preached unto the Gentiles, believed on in the world, received up into glory; and the first of these successive events is again brought prominently to our remembrance by the recurrence of another Christmas Day. May it be a day of "Glory to God in the highest and on earth of peace and good will to men."

THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL CHANCELLOR, Prince Gortchakoff, has ordered the recall of Minister Catacazy. Mr. Donzas, First Secretary of Legation, will take his place *ad interim*. Mr. Catacazy returns to Russia forthwith. As a consequence his establishment at Washington, with all its sumptuous fittings and furniture, is announced as coming under the auctioneer's hammer at an early day.

This Day's International Funeral Procession—Equal Rights Even on Sunday.

Should the weather be favorable there will doubtless be an immense procession of the Internationals and their sympathizing friends to-day (starting from the Cooper Institute at one o'clock), in respect to the memory of the Communists Rossel, Bourgeois, Ferré and Crémieux, recently executed in France for treason. The Internationals regard these men as martyrs to the cause of liberty, and hence this procession. We have found very little to admire, but much to deplore and condemn in the French Communists. The Commune has appeared to us only as a reproduction of the fanatical, senseless and sanguinary Jacobin clubs of the first French revolution. Its blind excesses have arrested the march of republican ideas in France, and have caused a reaction in the public mind which points to the restoration of the empire. But all this has nothing to do with this procession.

We suppose, however, that from the horrible doings of the Commune in Paris our Police Commissioners, when they first heard of this proposed procession, concluded that it was a project of seditious and disorderly vagabondism that could not properly be tolerated in this community on Sunday; and hence their original interdict. But they soon discovered, as with the interdict against the Orange procession of last July, that there were one or two little principles involved in this business which would be maintained, even in New York, if necessary, to the extremity of an appeal to gunpowder. These principles of American liberty and equality thus affected were the "right of the people peaceably to assemble" and the principle of "equal rights" in reference to these Sunday processions. Accordingly, when brought by the public press to a reconsideration of their vermillion edict, our amiable Police Commissioners wisely revoked it, and so the procession will this day take place.

Many of our pious, church-going people will doubtless be much annoyed and scandalized by this profanation of the Christian Sabbath. But have not our Jewish fellow citizens the same constitutional rights in regard to their Sabbath, which is Saturday, and do they complain that it is not respected as the Lord's Day by Christians? No; they are content with the liberty which they enjoy of worshipping God according to their religions convictions and usages, and they leave other sects to the same liberty. The Jews do more. In deference to our Christian laws and usages they generally respect both their own and the Christian Sabbath; when, really, according to the constitution of the United States, they are not bound to respect our Sabbath. In another view of the subject we find that the universal respect established in this city for Sunday as the Lord's Day is due to the ascendancy here of the Puritan idea of the Sabbath; but how is it in New Orleans? In that city, settled by French Catholics, we find he French Catholic observances of Sunday established, in the devotion of the day, partly to church services and party to military parades, horse races, bear-baitings, cock-fights, and the amusements of the legitimate drama, the opera, *opéra bouffe* and the nigger minstrels. The observances of the Sabbath, then, in this country, are determined by local laws, customs and usages. The usage in this city has been perfect freedom to funeral processions of every description on Sunday, and, according to this usage and this toleration, it would have been a bad thing to have made an exception of these Internationals. But there need be no difficulty upon this subject of the observances here to which Sunday hereafter shall be limited. Let the Legislature, in framing a new charter for us, provide two or three different Sunday laws, and leave it to the people of the city to choose the law they prefer by popular vote, or leave our Sunday regulations entirely to our city authorities, and the whole matter can be soon settled. In this view this International procession may do much good in calling the public attention to this subject so actively as to result in some definite law relating to processions in this city and other cities, not only on Sunday, but on the business days of the week, and particularly in reference to the streets and the hours which may be occupied by processions.

English Speculation in Mourning Goods

A HERALD special telegram from London makes known a curious incident in the history of trade speculation in England. When the Prince of Wales was considered beyond the possibility of recovery, or about that period of his illness, English merchants despatched orders to their agents in Paris directing them to purchase for their use the entire stock of black gloves, all the black artificial flowers, all the jet ornaments and all the black colored dry goods which were held in stock in the French capital. The orders have been complied with, no doubt. The Prince's convalescence will give a direction to the distribution of these habiliment appendages of national woe different from that which was at first intended. The mourning goods will be sold, to a great extent, no doubt, at home during the winter months, and their sombre colors—when the different articles of dress are made up and put on for wear—will meet the eyes of His Royal Highness at every step which he may take out doors—a solemn popular *memoriam*, it may be a warning, to the convalescent. When William the Conqueror laid sick in bed the use of a cutting taunt by a French monarch roused him to exertion and a terrible avengement in France. The Prince of Wales will be soothed by the sight of the products of French looms and of French industry generally. The changes of time and a time of change.

The Law Against the Priests in Germany.

The HERALD's correspondent, writing from Munich, gives us the particulars of the measure recently introduced into and passed by the German Reichstag "providing for the punishment for the misuse of the pulpit for political objects." As may have been expected, the new law has caused considerable stir among the clericals. It is regarded by them as an unjust and a tyrannical measure and a declaration of hostility. The "Old Catholics" and the liberal religious press are undisguised in expressions of its approval. This is not strange when we consider the character of the struggle now going on in Germany by the "Old Catholic party," led by Dr. Döllinger, against the Catholic party proper, who believe in the infallibility of the Pope and give in their adherence to the decrees of the Roman Council. The Bavarian Minister Lutz was the champion in the Reichstag of the new law. The obnoxious paragraph in the law reads:—"A priest or any other servant of religion who, in the exercise or in the occasioning of the exercise of his calling publicly before a multitude, or who in a church or in another place of religious assembly shall make affairs of the State the subject of an announcement or debate in a manner dangerous to the public peace, shall be sentenced to imprisonment or arrest in a fortress to the extent of two years." It will be seen from the foregoing that the State has determined to act with vigor and prevent, if possible, the exercise of religious criticisms of its measures. How far successful in its workings or to what extent the law may be enforced remains to be seen. Persecution makes converts, and persecuted priests are very liable to become martyrs in the eyes of the people. A persecuted Church is a strong Church; and may not this very law, made to protect the State from religious criticism, yet prove the source of serious annoyance in the German empire?

Our Religious Press Table.

The religious press is remarkably dull this week. There is scarcely a thought throughout its columns which if revived can do much toward benefiting Christianity or aid in extending the truths of the Gospel.

The *Independent*, after dismissing the Prince of Wales as a corpse, discourses upon "Mr. Blair on the Passive Policy," and sagely remarks:—

> The "sober second thoughts" of the democratic party can hardly fail to reject this "policy," as both inexpedient and impracticable, and this will leave a square and open fight between the two great parties into which the country is divided. This will, as we have no doubt, be the form of the contest, and there can hardly be less doubt as to which party will be the winner. Indeed, democracy is already defeated, as shown by the result of the preliminary skirmish.

We are gratified to learn from the *Evangelist* that that map of the Presbyterian Church is completed and is in the hands of the printer. Now that the *Evangelist* has taken a hand in the map business, why does it not give us a map of the tergiversations of other churches, and thus point out to the ignorant the signposts on the way to glory?

The *Evangelist* has a leading editorial on the subject of "Victor Emmanuel in Rome." We reproduce a paragraph:—

> We may pardon the somewhat exultant tone in which Victor Emmanuel recently addressed his Italian Parliament assembled in the new capital. "The great work," he said, "to the accomplishment of which I have devoted my life, is now happily completed." If he had done nothing more, if his career should now close, the King of Italy has made himself a name that will live in history and be conspicuous on the roll of illustrious men. He has been instrumental in restoring unity to Italy, welding its fragments into a single nation and giving it its old historical capital on the Seven Hills of Rome.

The *Jewish Messenger* has a note from a Hebrew, in which the non-instrument subject in choirs in the synagogues is mooted. The Talmud is quoted, and the writer throws mud upon all who advocate the employment of string or wind instruments in this connection. "At the time of the existence of the Temple," says the *Messenger's* correspondent, "there were twenty-four synagogues in Jerusalem. Had they any musical instruments in their interiors? Most emphatically no!" If the synagogues had enjoyed the luxury of having one of our street organ grinders in their "interiors" they would, doubtless, have worked out their salvation without being obliged to resort to blowpipes.

"Trust not in oppression and be not vain in robbery," was the significant text for an excellent sermon delivered recently by Rev. Dr. H. Vidaver, at the B'Nai Jeshurun synagogue, in this city. The "vanity of riches" has given way in this day to the vanity of robbery. Five thousand dollars' bail is cheap for a five million robbery. Who can interpret "Coleman's Dream?"

The New York *Tablet* is one of the best conducted papers of the Catholic persuasion in the country. In discussing the President's Message it says:—

> We wish it had recommended the abandonment of the irritating and useless Ku Klux policy, shown some respect for State rights, and urged a complete amnesty to all who took part in the late rebellion. Revenge is unworthy of a great people, and experience has proved the impossibility of maintaining in the late Confederate States decent government with scalawags, carpet-baggers and recently emancipated slaves, while the real people of those States, under their natural leaders, are excluded from the body politic. We sustained the war for the preservation of the Union, but we never dreamed that so shameful a chapter in the history of our country could ever need to be written as that which records the treatment by the general government of those States since they laid down their arms and surrendered to the Union.

The *Tablet* has an article on the "Catholic Union" of New York. "We hail," it says—

> With undivided joy the organization in New York of an affiliated branch (of that in England), under the sanction of His Grace the Most Rev. Archbishop. We regard it as the breaking of ground for a massive edifice which will one day receive within its wide portals Catholics from every State and every portion of this vast republic of the Occident. There have been able and busy brains at work on the plan and practical machinery of this Catholic Union of the city of New York, and the success which has been already attained testifies to the solidity and working efficiency of the organization.

The *Observer* (Presbyterian) has a characteristic article about sectarian donations, and says:—

> Our Legislature is soon to be convened, and the question is sure to come up. One of the first things that ought to be done is to set on foot an amendment to the constitution of the State of New York—and we would like to see the same amendment to every State constitution and to that of the United States—by which all grants of money or other aid, direct or indirect, shall be forbidden to be made to any institution that is under sectarian control. Such a provision would put all our churches, colleges and schools on an equal footing before the law. It would take sectarianism out of politics. It would be in harmony with the theory of our government, which does not concern itself with the religious opinions of its citizens; but if their practice is obedience to the law it treats Christian and Jew alike. We do not wish it to do otherwise.

Personal Intelligence.

Professor G. W. Greene, of Cornell University, is at the Hoffman House.

José Manuel Gallegos, Delegate to Congress from New Mexico, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

J. B. Dutcher, of Pawling, is stopping at the Gilsey House.

General J. E. Mumford, of Richmond, is sojourning at the Grand Central Hotel.

Governor J. L. Gibbs yesterday arrived from Washington at the Astor House.

Rev. D. M. Halliday, of Connecticut, is sojourning at the St. James Hotel.

Ex-United States Senator J. M. Thayer, of Nebraska, is among the recent arrivals at the Astor House.

Judge George A. Hardin, of Little Falls, is domiciled at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Ben Field, of Albion, is registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Generals Franklin and Smith, of the United States Army, have quarters at the Astor House.

United States Senator Aaron H. Cragin and W. E. Chandler, of New Hampshire, are domiciled at the Westmoreland House.

United States Senator William M. Stewart, of Nevada, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' ILLNESS.

Herald Special Report from London.

THE MOMENTS OF FIRST ALARM.

Mercantile Ventures in Anticipation of His Death.

Heavy Purchases of Mourning Goods in Paris.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special despatch to the **Herald** has been received from our correspondent in the capital of England:—

LONDON, Dec. 16, 1871.

The English merchants made heavy purchases of mourning goods in Paris, in anticipation of the death of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

When his illness became alarming—or about that moment—the British traders despatched orders to the French capital, under which they secured the entire stock of black gloves, with all the black artificial flowers, black colored dry goods and jet ornaments which were held in stock by the French shopkeepers.

THE PATIENT'S CONDITITION.

Commencement of the Period of Convalescence.

LONDON, Dec. 16—11 A. M.

The first bulletin reporting the condition of the Prince of Wales to-day reads as follows:—

SANDRINGHAM, Dec. 16—9 A. M.

The convalescence of the Prince has commenced and progresses slowly, but steadily.

THE LATEST BULLETIN.

Satisfactory Progress During the Day.

LONDON, Dec. 16—6 P. M.

The following is the latest bulletin:—

SANDRIGHAM, Dec. 16—5 P. M.

To-day His Royal Highness has been more tranquil than at any time since the fever declared itself. His progress in all particulars is satisfactory.

No further bulletins will be issued to-night.

The next will appear at nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

PUBLIC REPORTS.

Popular Summary of the Satisfactory Appearances.

LONDON, Dec. 16, 1871.

The Prince of Wales has now entered upon the first stages of his recovery.

There is every indication at Sandringham that the danger is over.

The members of the royal family who were summoned thither in such haste, and have remained there all the week, are preparing to leave.

Her Majesty the Queen will return to Windsor to-day, probably accompanied by the Princess Louise.

The Duke of Cambridge has already returned to London.

No noon bulletin from Sandringham appeared to-day, but it is announced that its publication has been discontinued.

THE QUEEN AT WINDSOR.

Return of the Royal Family From Sandringham.

LONDON, Dec. 16—4 P. M.

Queen Victoria, accompanied by the Princess Louise and other members of the royal family, arrived at Windsor Castle this afternoon by special train from Sandringham.

THE FIRST DAY OF THE FEVER.

A telegram, dated at Sandringham on the 21st of November, addressed to the London newspaper press, fixed the first day of the Prince's illness thus:—

The Prince of Wales did not accompany the Duke of Edinburg to Elvedon Hall, the seat of the Maharajah Dhuleep Sing, last night. It was only the Duke of Edinburg and his equerry who arrived at Elvedon Hall; the Prince of Wales found himself at the last moment too indisposed to accompany the Duke of Edinburg. It was intended that His Royal Highness should have proceeded to Elvedon to-day, but he had not sufficiently recovered to enable him to do so.

SWITZERLAND.

Federal Legislation Against the Jesuits.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERNE, Dec. 16, 1871.

The Federal Assembly has passed a bill interdicting the establishment of Jesuit communities, or the em loyment of Jesuits as doctrinal teachers, in Switzerland.

SPAIN.

General de Rodas' Return to Madrid.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Dec. 16, 1871.

General De Rodas, late Captain General of Cuba, has returned to Madrid.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16—7 P. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The high barometer, which was Friday afternoon central in Louisiana, has moved east and northeastward of the South Atlantic States, where clear weather has prevailed to-day after the rain of Friday. Cloudiness has generally cleared away from Pennsylvania to Maine, only to be renewed again this afternoon, in advance of the area of low barometer and threatening weather that has prevailed over the lakes. The central lowest pressure, after moving southeastward, has turned to the northeast and east. Brisk and high southwest winds have prevailed on Lake Michigan. The pressure has fallen quite low in California.

Probabilities.

A rain storm, probably accompanied with high winds, is apparently threatening the coast of California. An area of low barometer and threatening weather will probably, on Sunday, extend northeastward toward Arkansas. Southeasterly winds and cloudy weather prevailing on the Gulf coast. Pleasant weather continues in the South Atlantic States with southerly winds. The low barometer on Lake Superior moves east and southeastward, with northeasterly winds on the upper lakes, southwest winds on the lower lakes, Middle and Eastern States, with threatening weather in New York and New England.

Cautionary Signals Ordered.

Cautionary signals continue for this evening at Chicago, Milwaukee, Grand Haven, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester and Oswego.

The Weather in This City Yesterday.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, **Herald** Building, corner of Ann street:—

	1870.	1871.		1870.	1871.
3 A. M.	28	18	3 P. M.	33	34
6 A. M.	27	19	6 P. M.	31	33
9 A. M.	30	20	9 P. M.	30	31
12 M.	34	28	12 P. M.	32	32

Average temperature yesterday.....26⅝
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....30⅝
Average temperature for the week.....30⅛
Average temperature for corresponding week of last year.....41⅛

THE FRENCH ARMY

Herald Special Report from London.

Revolutionary Statement of the Politics of the Military.

The Great Engine Inclines Towards Imperialism.

The "Reds" a Balance of Power Party.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special despatch to the **Herald** has been received from our correspondent in the capital of Great Britain:—

LONDON, Dec. 16, 1871.

The agents of the International Society, who are employed in operating among the soldiers of the French Army, have just reported to the revolutionary headquarters in this city that they find the opinion of the military divided on the subject of the future plan of government for France.

The parties are classed as republicans and imperialists.

The latter is much the strongest in number, and the only serious obstacle to the fulfilment of its public hope comes from the International.

FRANCE.

The Minister of Finance Figures a Budget Surplus.

American Sailors Drowned.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Dec. 16, 1871.

The budget of the Finance Minister, M. Pouyer Quertier, shows a surplus of 14,000,000 francs.

A bill, which was recently introduced in the Assembly, providing for the partial renewal of the Chamber, has been rejected by the committee which had it under consideration by a majority of one.

American Sailors Drowned.

LONDON, Dec. 16, 1871.

Five sailors of the American ship James Brett, lying in the harbor of Havre, were accidentally drowned yesterday.

MOVEMENTS OF ALEXIS.

His Visit to Montreal Very Quiet and Approaching Its Close.

MOTREAL, Dec. 16, 1871.

After the Grand Duke returned from his drive yesterday he attended an inspection of a battery of artillery and afterwards spent a quiet evening at his hotel, no strangers being present at dinner.

For to-day there are no arrangements except luncheon at Mayor Coursol's and a visit to the skating rink this evening.

His Visit to Ottawa—No Public Demonstration to be Made.

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 16, 1871.

The Grand Duke will arrive here on Monday afternoon, and receive the address of the Mayor and City Council privately on Tuesday.

He does not wish for any public demonstration. The visit will probably be a very quiet one.

CALIFORNIA.

The China and Japan Telegraph Scheme—Arrest of a Collector of Customs for Piracy—Eastern Burglars Operating on the Pacific Coast—Fire Insurance Business at a Discount.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 16, 1871.

A bill has been introduced in the California Legislature, and referred to the appropriate committee, giving to the Pacific Submarine Telegraph Company the right to construct lines and land cables for an interoceanic telegraph to China and Japan, either direct or by the way of the Hawaiian islands.

Don Manuel Cobas, a citizen of Ecuador, and Manuel Chaverro, Collector of Customs at the Mexican port of La Paz, who arrived here on Thursday last on the steamship Constitution, have been arrested on warrants charging them with piracy in seizing the American schooner Greenwood for an alleged violation of law at Magdalena Bay on the 28th of October. The lower California Company appears to be the principal mover in the prosecution.

A number of burglars, while ransacking the residence of General Thomas L. Caseneau, of California street, here, early this morning, awakened Captain Caseneau, a son of the General, who shot and wounded one of them. They all escaped. The police are now searching for them. It is believed there are two gangs of burglars, recently from the East, operating here extensively.

The Occidental Fire Insurance Company here have reinsured all their outstanding policies.

The Commercial Union Fire Insurance Company, of London, England, will retire from business after settling their Chicago losses at fifty cents on the dollar.

The Pacific Fire Insurance Company will have a deficit of over one hundred thousand dollars, which the stockholders will make up by subscription.

Professor Marsh and the Yale College exploring party sailed for New York by the steamship Constitution at noon to-day.

Richard Weath, a tobacconist of Oakland, has filed his petition in insolvency. His liabilities are $57,000, mainly due to houses in Lynchburg, Va.

VIRGINIA AFFAIRS.

The House of Delegates and the State Debts—Mayor Cahoon Pardoned by the Governor—Railroad Accident at Salem.

RICHMOND, Dec. 16, 1871.

The following concurrent resolution was passed in the House of Delegates this morning:—

Resolved, That until proper steps have been taken to ascertain the entire amount that will be required to pay the current expenses of the State government, and the interest on the State debt, as provided for by the funding act, and increased rate of taxation it may necessitate, should the whole debt be funded the Second Auditor should and he is hereby instructed to discontinue any further issue of the new bonds until such time as these facts can be ascertained and such legislation be perfected in the premises, should any be necessary, as the public good may require.

The Senate will probably concur in this resolution.

Governor Walker has pardoned ex-Mayor Cahoon, heretofore twice convicted of complicity in the Haunstein forgery. Very general satisfaction is expressed at this action of the Governor, who states that his principal reason for so doing is that it was earnestly recommended by a large number of worthy citizens.

This morning the caboose of a material train on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad was thrown to the bottom of a ravine while crossing a bridge near Salem. Conductor Robert Fagus and Frank Campbell (colored) were killed. The contents of the stove set fire to the car, which was burned, together with the two bodies and several spans of the bridge.

COLLISION ON THE NORTH RIVER.

The Jesse Hoyt Disabled by a Jersey Ferryboat.

The Long Branch steamboat Jesse Hoyt was run into by the New Jersey Central ferryboat Elizabeth on Friday evening, opposite pier No. 9 North River. About twenty feet of the guard rail of the Jesse Hoyt, on the starboard side, between the bow and wheelhouse, was carried away, while the ferryboat sustained no injury. There was great excitement among the passengers, but fortunately no person was injured. The Jesse Hoyt was put into the Long Dock at Jersey City for repairs. The collision occurred about seven o'clock.

VIEWS OF THE PAST.

DECEMBER 17.

1830—General Simon Bolivar, the South American Liberator, died.

1807—The Milan decree against all Continental intercourse with England issued by Napoleon.

1778—A theatre in Saragossa, Spain, burned and 400 of the audience perished.

THE INTERNATIONAL.

Herald Special Report from London.

Communist Calculation of the Consequences of the Prince of Wales' Death.

Probable Expulsion of Carl Marx from Great Britain.

Abuse of the Shelter of Political Asylum.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special despatch to the **Herald** has been received from our correspondent in the capital of Great Britain:—

LONDON, Dec. 16, 1871.

The *Qui Vive* newspaper, the press organ of the Communists in London, writing on the subject of the condition of health of the heir apparent to the British throne some few days since said:—"The Prince of Wales' illness is an incident in our interest."

THE RELIANCE OF THE "REDS."

These political personages merely proportioned the probability of the Prince dying in accordance with the fact that a number of the leading merchants of London had forwarded orders to their agents on the Continent directing them to make heavy purchases of mourning goods for the English market.

RETALIATION BY THE GOVERNMENT.

It is considered that the foreign Communists have abused the hospitality of the English people in affording them a refugee asylum, by action such as this.

The Secretary of State for the Home Department will most likely request the Parliament to give him authority to expel Carl Marx from the United Kingdom.

Marx's residence has been placed under watch of the agents of the police.

THE PARADE OF THE REDS TO-DAY

Order of Formation and Line of Route—An Imposing Procession in Honor of the Dead Communists—Material Aid and Letters of Sympathy.

The Police Commissioners having squarely backed down from their absurd position toward the International Workingmen's Association, the parade of the men of the Red flag will take place to-day without official interference. At a late hour last night everything was in readiness, and should the day turn out fine an imposing force of workingmen will occupy the streets. As is already well known the demonstration will take the form of a funeral in honor of Rossel and his companions, recently executed at Versailles by the government of Thiers. The formation will be made at the Cooper Institute at one o'clock, the column to be headed by the band and drum corps of Hawkins, Zouaves and a company of that regiment. Immediately after these will follow on foot a number of ladies, Mesdames Woodhull and Claflin having a prominent place.

CITIZEN MARY HULCK,

delegate from London, England, will carry in her hand a red flag. Twenty or thirty flags of the same sanguinary color will be borne by the sections. Several carriages will be in line for the use of ladies and children only. The catafalque to be used is large and tastefully built. It will be draped in black, decorated with red flags and streamers and drawn by six horses. It will be taken to the Cooper Institute by sections 2 and 22 of the International. In the march it will be surrounded by a guard of honor, composed of Zouaves. MM. Dereure and Megy (late commander of Fort Issy), will be the pall-bearers, and with them will walk the refugees from Paris—about twelve in number. All the banners will not be red. At several points in the procession flags of deep black and having the following inscription in white letters will be displayed:—

"TO THE MARTYRS OF THE UNIVERSELLE REPUBLIC."

The military will form on Eighth street and the Bowery, left side; ladies and trades unions on Seventh street; Cubans and Swiss citizens on Sixth street; other societies on Fifth street; Internationals and citizens not belonging to societies on Fourth street, and carriages on Third street. The marshals will all be on foot. Of course the Internationalists will wear red saches and ties and carry rosettes. The Printers' Union, the Bricklayers' Union and the Cabinet Makers' Union will certainly parade, but others are expected to turn out to do honor to their brother workingmen. The following are the sections of the International that will bring up the rear of the procession:—Sections 2, 6, 10, 13, 22, 25, 9 and 12 of New York, 18 of Newark, 29 of Paterson and a section from Hoboken, about six thousand in all. It is confidently expected that there will be at least ten thousand men in the procession.

THE ROUTE

will be down the Bowery, from Cooper Institute to Great Jones street, from Great Jones street to Waverley place, from Waverley place to Fifth avenue, from Fifth avenue up to Thirty-fourth street, from Thirty-fourth street across to Sixth avenue, down Sixth avenue to Fourteenth street, through Fourteenth street to Lincoln's monument. The procession will countermarch round the monument and then disperse.

Every possible precaution has been taken to prevent disorder on the route, and if any disturbance should unfortunately take place (none is anticipated) it will not be the fault of the Internationalists.

The committee of the Federal Council having in charge the arrangements for the funeral procession asssembled at 68 Grand street last night, Mr. Melot in the chair, and at once proceeded to business. The secretary read a number of letters received since the last meeting from sympathizing friends. The Cuban Ladies' League offered the Cuban flag and sent $10, contributed by their children; Woodhull & Claflin sent their check for $100; the Ancient Order of Egyptian Monks offered their sympathy and support. Mr. Banks, the Secretary, read the following characteristic telegram from the irrepressible Train, which provoked a great deal of laughter:—

CINCINNATI, Dec. 16, 1871.

City Bank, please pay $40 for International Parade. *Vive victory!*

G. F. TRAIN,
Next President of America.

"That's good," said Mr. Banks, "but we haven't got the money yet."

The Treasurer reported that after paying all expenses so far he had in hand $245, which, he said, was more than they required for the purpose of the parade. Among those who were present at the meeting were Mr. John Devoy, one of the Irish exiles, and Captain O'Rorke, an irrepressible "man in the gap" in the Fenian days. Both of these gentlemen are earnest workers in the cause of the Internationalists. After the transaction of a lot of routine business the committee adjourned.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Dec. 16—2 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅝ for money and 92½ a 92⅝ for the account. United States five-twenty bonds, 1862's, 92½; 1865's, old, 93¼; 1867's, 93¾; ten-forties, 91¾.

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, Dec. 16—A. M.—United States five-twenty bonds opened at 97⅛ a 97¼ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Dec. 16—2 P. M.—The cotton market closed quiet and steady. Middling uplands, 10d.; middling Orleans, 10¼d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export. Sales of cotton shipping or shipped at New Orleans have been made at 10d. for middling. The shipments of cotton from Bombay to the 15th inst., since the last report, have been 5,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Dec. 16—P. M.—Corn, 31s. 9d. per quarter. Lard, 45s. 3d. per cwt.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Dec. 16—P. M.—Pork, 53s. 6d. per cwt. for fine Western prime mess.

A despatch from Fargo, Minnesota, on the Northern Pacific Railroad, says the worst storm ever witnessed has been prevailing since ten o'clock on Friday night. It is snowing and blowing furiously.

Luke Conniffe, one of the election rioters in Greenbush, was convicted at Albany yesterday, and sentenced to six months imprisonment.

HORRIBLE MURDER.

Cowardly Assassination of a Wife at Lynn, Mass.

Brutal Coolness of the Husband After the Deed.

He Fled to the Woods, and in Fighting with the Officers Who Surrounded Him Was Shot Dead.

LYNN, Mass., Dec. 16, 1871.

Another and a most revolting case of wife murder has occurred within the suburbs of Boston. In this instance, however, retribution followed closely upon the commission of the deed, and the murderer lived but one hour after the death of his victim. The principals connected with the affair were one William Wenner, about thirty years of age, and his wife a woman of forty. They were not much known in Lynn, having come to the city not long since from the State of Maine, in the vicinity of Augusta. Their short residence in Lynn has, however, established the fact that they have not lived happily together; the man was addicted to drinking, and when in liquor had a most dangerous and ugly disposition. He had a sister whose name is Caswell, who lives in the city and at her house the parties had made their home for a few days, up to last Wednesday, having come from Maine short time ago.

THEATS TO TAKE HIS WIFE'S LIFE.

At this house of this sister unpleasant quarrels between the couple were of very frequent occurrence, and fights were of almost daily occurrence. It was only a few days ago that Venner threatened the life of his wife, and the interference of the police was required to prevent trouble. On one occasion a knife was taken from his possession by an officer. Some stories are to the effect that Venner was insane, but suco does not appear to be the fact. According to present developments the house at which the bloody murder was enacted is in a respectable locality, being on Adams street, 190. It is owned by an old lady named Roundy, who occupies the upper story, and leases the lower floor to Mr. Francis Cogway, who resides in it with his family.

A CHANGE OF RESIDENCE.

Last Wednesday night, Mr. and Mrs. Venner left the house of Venner's sister, having been directed to the house of Mrs. Roundy, where they were to find board. They inquired of Mrs. Conway, also of Mrs. Hawley, of the name of Mrs. Roundy before being married to her present husband lived there. They were told that she did, and, being shown to that lady, secured board with her. After this things seemed to go on quietly enough, though the parties had little difficulties almost every day.

PURCHASED THE DIRK KNIFE.

A day or two ago Venner told his wife that he had left off drinking, and obtained from her about forty dollars in money, with part of which he bought a large dirk knife, though for what purpose was not stated. This morning there seemed no new trouble between the parties, but on the contrary they seemed to harmonize perfectly, so much so that it was noticed by Mrs. Conway, who went up stairs about half-past nine o'clock and saw them together. Venner was eating his breakfast, his wife was sitting near, and all seemed to be peaceful and happy. Shortly after this Venner went down into the cellar, it is stated, to split some wood for his landlady. While he was in the cellar, and at about ten o'clock, Mrs. Venner also went down one flight of stairs, but descended no farther, as it was on this floor—that occupied by Mrs. Conway—that she met her cruel death. It is supposed that she had started to go down stairs and was met by her husband, who, coming up from the cellar,

MURDERING MRS. VENNER WITH THE DIRK.

At ten o'clock Mrs. Conway, who was eating breakfast at the time, heard loud screams coming from the entry way at the foot of the stairs, which was separated from her only by one door, and which also had a door opening on the street. Mrs. Conway rushed to the door and there beheld a sight which filled her with horror. Mrs. Venner was struggling in the grasp of her husband, who held her by the hair with one hand, while in the other he held the dirk knife, before referred to, with which he was dealing murderous stabs about the head and neck of the poor victim. Mrs. Conway rushed into the street by a near door, crying in terror. An old man named Ayres, who happened to be in the vicinity, went to the front door, hearing sounds within, and attempted to push open the door. He was met by the murderer, who was then standing over his wife, from whom life had not yet departed. Venner waived his knife threateningly, and said:—"Damn you, don't you come in here." The old man being frightened immediately retreated.

HE COOLY WALKS OUT AFTERWARDS.

A moment more the murderer flung open the door and walked coolly forth. Mrs. Conway shouted "There's the man, stop him," but although by this time half a dozen persons were attracted to the spot, all were horrified and no one stirred. Venner then ran away to the woods. An alarm was immediately given and a large detachment of the city police repaired to the house, only to learn the circumstances of the case and institute search for the murderer.

SURROUNDED BY THE POLICE.

Their efforts soon proved successful, for an hour after the commission of the crime they had secured and caged its perpetrator in the woods, in Rocks Pasture, just in the rear of the house.

FIGHTING AND WOUNDING THE OFFCERS.

He showed fight when surrounded by the officers and attempted to escape. His eyes glittered like those of a wild animal, and in an infuriated manner he bid his pursuers to stand off, but they were not to be balked in this manner. The officers pressed forward until it was apparent to the frenzied men that there was nothing left him but to cut his way through their ranks, and this he attempted at the risk of his own life. Starting madly from the tree, against which he had been leaning, dirk in hand he rushed through the throng. Officer Goodrich tried to check him in his progress, but it was useless. Officer Thurston stood in his way; but Venner did not mind this either—he attacked the officer, and with the force of his onset threw Mr. Thurston upon his back, Venner stabbing him repeatedly with the dirk in the back and head. One of the wounds laid the left cheek of Mr. Thurston wide open, and all of them are of a serious character. Mr. Thurston resisted as vigorously as possible under the circumstance, but being underneath he could do little in self-defeace.

THE MURDERER SHOT DEAD BY THE CITY MARSHALL.

Officer Whittier came to the rescue and used his club to good advantage, but before the brute could be compelled to relinquish his hold City Marshal Barrett appeared upon the scene and shot him dead, inflicting four wounds in the head, shoulder, side and hand, upon the left side of his body. The body of Mrs. Venner was removed to the City Hall, where it was discovered that thirty-five wounds had been inflicted upon her body, almost any one of which would have been sufficient to cause death. There is a great deal of excitement in town about the affair, which is an occurrence almost unprecedented in this locality, and much comment has been produced thereby. All about the streets the subject has been the main topic of conversation, and the gossip connected therewith has been generally wide of the mark.

THE CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE.

The real truth of the matter, sifted out from the many contradictory rumors which prevail, seems to be that Venner and his wife were unequally matched from the first. She was a widow, forty years of age, with a family of five children, when the marriage took place, and Venner was a steady young fellow, with a few hundreds laid up in the bank. After the marriage their incompatibility of temperament became more manifest. Venner began to stay away from home and indulge in strong drink, and Mrs. Venner, not to be outdone in independence of life, sought out and entertained acquaintances of whom a virtuous woman should have been ashamed. Their little property gradually washed away until they were well nigh penniless, and it was then that Venner, driven to desperation by his own evil courses and the conduct of his wife, committed the crime for which he afterward gave up his life.

THE HOUSE WHERE THE ASSASSINATION TOOK PLACE

The following is the statement of Mrs. John Roundy, the woman who kept the house where the scene of the murder is located. She is a short, puffy sort of an old woman, of the "Sairey Gampian" school, with glasses, neckerchief and all the adornments which befit an ancient nurse. Her habitation is a quaint story and a half house in Adams street, distinguished only from the neighboring dwellings by its yellow color and by the general air of neatness which surrounds it. A large and uncultivated yard intervenes between the house and the low paling which extends along the line of the street, but there is nothing else noticeable about it. Inside, however, a ghastly scene is presented. The small and narrow entry is covered with blood, the wallpaper is splashed with deep red stains and the doors are besmeared with human gore. On the lower steps of the flight of stairs which lead from the hall there is a clotted mass of human blood, sickening to witness, and which the matron of the household had vainly attempted to mop up with a multitude of cloths. The house altogether presented a sad appearance. Mrs. Roundy occupies a room just at the head of the stairs, and it was there that she was found this afternoon.

MRS. ROUNDY'S STATEMENT.

She was very much agitated, as might naturally be presumed, but finally recovered breath enough to make the following statement:—

"Mr. and Mrs. Venner came to my house last Wednesday evening, and wished to stop for two for three days. His father and sisters live close by, and I have always been very intimate with them, so I thought it was no harm to give shelter to Venner and his wife. To be sure I knew that Venner was accustomed to the use of intoxicating liquor, and that he was discharged from his job of driving John Sargents team because he drank so much, but I didn't mind that much. As for his wife, I did not know much about her, except that she belonged in Hollowell, Me., and that she had five children by a previous husband. I've heard, though, that she was somewhat loose in her habits; but I dont always believe everything I hear. They were always happy when I saw them together.

AT THE BREAKFAST TABLE.

This morning they got up and came down to breakfast. It was just cleverly cold, and I had a nice warm fire to greet them. They rubbed their hands together over the blaze and seemed pleased with themselves and everybody else. When they did so we sat down to eat together. My husband and I sat just opposite each other and so did Mr. and Mrs. Venner. We were all very jolly; we cracked jokes and laughed and talked like children. I dont know when I have passed a pleasanter morning, for I hadn't the slightest idea of what was to come.

After breakfast Fenner said he would build a hen coop for me in my back yard, and went out, as I supposed, to get some materials to build it with. This was about eight o'clock. I didn't see him again for an hour. The next thing I knew about the matter was, I should judge, about nine o'clock this morning, when I heard deep groans and a scuffle at the foot of the front stairs. I got up from my chair and started for the door, but I had not gone three steps before

VENNER RUSHED IN, HIS HANDS COVERED WITH BLOOD,

and brandishing a dirk knife in the air. His face was pale and he trembled like a leaf. I was greatly agitated. He looked at me a moment and said, "Now I have killed her; she has been a curse to me and made me lose all my property; I have killed her and I know I have got to die for it." Then he walked calmly across the room into his own sleeping chamber, took off his outside coat and told me to give it to his sister. Next he went to the sink and washed his hands, and also attempted to wash the blood from the knife which he had used. I recovered my equanimity while he was doing this and ran to the window; opening it I screamed

"THERE IS MURDER HERE."

Mr. Abner Alley was standing in front of my gate, and he rushed into the house: I was so much excited that I don't remember anything more about the matter, except that they took Mrs. Verner's body away on a cart. That is all I know about the matter, and I am glad it is no more. I only hope the thing will not injure my property, for I am sure I would rather have given $100 than had it happened.

WASHINGTON.

Catacazy Recalled by the Czar.

Mr. Boris Danzas His Successor Ad Interim.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16, 1871.

Mr. Catacazy, the Russian Minister, Peremptorily Recalled by the Czar—His Furniture For Sale—Danzas His Successor Ad Interim—The Grand Duke to Have Another Chaperon.

Secretary Fish has to-day received from the American Minister at St. Petersburg the gratifying intelligence—to him—that Minister Catacazy has been peremptorily recalled by Prince Gortchakoff, the Imperial Chancellor, and that the Russian Legation at Washington has, by order of the Emperor, been placed in charge of Mr. Boris Danzas, the first Secretary, until a new Minister shall arrive in this city.

The importance of this action of the Russian government can be best understood in diplomatic circles, where the exultation of the Secretary of State is fully appreciated. It will be remembered that, though Mr. Catacazy, under the pressure of the curt notice from our government, that he could be no longer tolerated after the presentation of the Grand Duke Alexis to the President, hastened to surrender his actual control of the Legation, he was as quick to notify Mr. Fish that he delegated his powers of his own motion, and to an attaché of his own selection, and that he reserved to himself the title and immunities of his position till it should please his august master, the Emperor, to terminate them. This defiant and undiplomatic note gave great offence to the President and Secretary of State, and the serious embarrassment occasioned to his own government by the zeal of this adopted Russian official may best be judged by the severe measures it has now taken. The appointment of a simple Military Attaché to the Charge of the Imperial Legation, without orders that could have been applied for and received in a day, has been rebuked by the express assignment of its charge to the first secretary, to whom, according to all diplomatic usage, Mr. Catacazy should have entrusted it in the first place. It is well known that Mr. Catacazy owes his rise in the Russian service to the personal favor and friendship of Prince Gortchakoff, and it could be nothing less than the grave and gratuitous complications that his indiscretion has been fomenting between two nations which mutually desire to be cordial, that could induce the decisive course the Russian government is now pursuing. Prince Gortchakoff evidently remembers Count Beneditti and the scenes at Ems which led to the Franco-German war, and he is not disposed to weaken the relations between his country and our own by any thick-and-thin backing of his injudicious friend. As the result of his determination, an advertisement appears in the Washington papers offering the furniture, carriages, horses and the whole establishment of the Russian Minister for immediate sale, and, with those who are interrested more in the social and family life of the capital than in its diplomatic squabbles, there is a feeling of regret that the charming home of the fascinating wife of the offending Minister is to be rutinlessly broken up, and her exquisite taste in the selection of its accessories used as a bait to tempt purchasers in the broker's office. Mr. Catacazy returns immediately to Russia; for even his special functions as *chaperon* of his august master's imperial son are terminated. It is now known that about the time the Senate called for the Catacazy correspondence Count Schouvakhoff, the immediate custodian of the Imperial Prince, intimpted to Catacazy that, in view of the representative character borne by the Prince in his tour through the United States, and the importance attached to his visit by the Russian and American people, it was hardly compatible with the dignity of the occasion and with the interests concerned therein, that he, the Minister, should longer occupy the conspicuous position of chief manager of the excursion party, and that the Prince was naturally much embarrassed by the peculiar relations into which Mr. Catacazy had got himself with the administration at Washington. In short, it was suggested in a friendly way that his retirement altogether from any representative capacity was the best thing for all parties, and it is supposed that the absolute recall of the Minister to Russia was hastened by such bonsiderations. As it is necessary that some one familiar with our people and our country should have charge of the Prince's tour, General Gorloff or Mr. Bodisco, the Russian Consul General at New York, will relieve Mr. Catacazy, and it is understood to-night that the latter has been designated by the Czar for the purpose. So much being accomplished there is a feeling of satisfaction in the Departments of State that a chronic grievance has at last been laid to rest.

Comptroller Hulburd Washes His Hands of the New York National Bank Examiners' Sins—A Republican Senator Warns the President.

The present Comptroller of the Currency, Mr. Henry R. Hulburd, disclaims any responsibility for the malversation of Collender, the national bank examiner at New York, on the ground that Collender's appointmen was made by Freeman Clarke, the former Comptroller and present Representative in Congress from the Twenty-eighth district of New York. No suspicion of the examiner's fidelity was ever entertained; and as the office he filled was devised by Senator Sherman, of the Finance Committee, as a watch upon the National Banks, the present Comptroller takes the ground that it would have been useless to set a watch upon a watcher, as any systematic unfaithfulness could have been carried out *ad infinitum* through any extended series of safeguards, after the first had been corrupted.

Comptroller Hulburd now proposes to appoint Callendar's successor upon the nomination of the officers of the New York Clearing House, and require him and the Examiners at Philadelphia and Boston to furnish duplicates of their report to him on the condition of the banks to the respective Clearing Houses; but this is only an experimental safeguard and some changes in the existing law may yet have to be made.

The exceptional weakness of the Committee on Retrenchment appointed in the Senatrial caucus yesterday is a cause of unconcealed dissatisfaction to Senator Trumbull and the other reformers, radical or conservative, and even the better class of the Administration Senrtors make no pretence to defend the action taken. Indeed, one of the President's best friends in the Senate advised him to-day to send in a special message to that body inviting the fullest and most impartial investigation of the Executive branch of the government, and thus give his real friends a chance to repair the mischief that Conkling, Cameron, Chandler, Morton and the rest did yesterday in packing the Committee. The Senator told the President frankly, and has as frankly stated elsewhere, that if something be not done by the President to show the people that he has not the fears of an open inquiry that possesses the "whir-cracking" Senators, his political fortunes are lost.

A.—Holiday Presents, Regardless of Cost or value, at the great original DOLLAR STORE, 667 Broadway, opposite Bond street. Thousands and thousands of articles are daily disposed of at that wonderful establishment for $1, that cannot be purchased elsewhere for $5 00. Their mammoth stock in its immense variety surpasses any exhibition of goods that has ever been placed before the American people. The excitement of the purchasers and the tremendous rush at the establishment is most wonderful. The proprietors have decided to open their institution at 7½ A. M., and remain open until 10½ P. M., until further notice. Over 100 salesladies have been engaged to assist in exhibiting, disposing of and wrapping up the various articles, which consist in part of a complete assortment of the most elegant Books, a full cargo of Toys, Melodeons, Concertinas, Accordeons, 7¼ octave Pianos, Workboxes, Bureaus, Mirrors, Drums, Toolchests, black walnut Hat and Coat Racks, Whatnots and a splendid assortment of Children's Furs, Muffs, Collars and Boas. There are Vases decorated in gold and toilet sets of 3 pieces each. We noticed the stock of silver plated ware, handsomely engraved and chased; Cake Baskets, Butter Dishes, Breakfast and Dinner Castors, Tea and Coffee Pots, Goblets and Mugs, Fish and Cake Knives, Dinner and Tea Spoons and Forks. There are also Silk Umbrellas, Canes, Albums, Chessmen, Chequer Boards, Table and Pocket Cutlery, of great variety and of the best quality. We noticed Oil Paintings and French Chromos, in black walnut frames of large size; Writing Desks, Billiard Tables, Dolls, Statuettes, Meerschaum Pipes, Smoking Sets, Satchels, Brushes, Perfumery. The few articles mentioned do not comprise one-tenth of the variety. The Milton Gold Jewelry Department, which occupies a prominent part in the Dollar Store, contains without doubt the largest variety and best assortment of the latest styles of Jewelry that there are in the city. There are Ladies' Opera Chains, set with pearls, rubies and garnets; there are gents' curb, square link and machine Chains, full sets of the latest European styles of Jewelry, Bracelets, Necklaces, Sleeve Buttons, Rings, Pencils, Armlets, Shirt Studs, set with various kinds of precious stones. In fact, there is nothing in the jewelry line that cannot be found in the assortment at the Dollar Store. The Milton Gold Jewelry is guaranteed by the proprietors of the Dollar Store to always retain its color and brilliancy. They say it will stand the test of acids, and that even the most expert jewellers of New York cannot detect any difference between the Milton Gold Jewelry and jewelers' gold. The proprietors of the Dollar Store are the sole agents in the United States for this Jewelry. They receive it direct from England, where it is manufactured, and has been worn for years and sold by many of the leading jewelers of London for pure gold, on account of its close resemblance. There seems to be a great demand for these goods, which we believe will give satisfaction. It will be advisable for those who desire to avoid the jam to call between 8 and 11 A. M. or after 6 P. M.

A.—Espenscheid's Holiday Style of Gentlemen's Silk Dress HATS.—This, the gem of the season, is now ready for inspection and sale at 118 Nassau street.

At the Tip Top of the Heap.—Doctor, as you are aware, one bottle of your "RESTORER AMERICA," has entirely removed the white patch from my whisker—perfect brown harmony now prevails. I sent my father, who is 67 years of age, three bottles of your "No. 2," and he writes me:—"This preparation has worked wonders. My hair, instead of being black or purple, as formerly, after using other restorers which you sent me, is now a nice brown—the original color of younger days." I cheerfully add that having, in my drug store in Philadelphia, dealt extensively in the various hair preparations now upon the market, I unhesitatingly pronounce yours the most perfect "restorer" in existence. Yours truly, C. A. LOVEJOY, M. D., 21 John street.
To Dr. J. J. O'BRIEN, 202 East Thirtieth street.

A.—Herring's Patent
CHAMPION SAFES,
251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

Angell's Turkish Baths, Lexington Avenue, corner Twenty-fifth street.—Gentlemen every day and all night; ladies day and evening; best ventilation; highest temperature; best shampooing; no gratuities; Europe outdone.

Ask for Novello's Operas, $1; Oratorios, 50c; Organ Books, 50c.; Piano Books, 50c. 751 Broadway.

A.—Napoleon's Cabinet
CHAMPAGNE,
the wine used at the reception of Prince Alexis, at Delmonicos, and all first class restaurants.

A.—Royal Havana Lottery.—J. B. Martinez & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall st.; box 4,685 New York Post office.

A.—Watts' Nervous Antidote I Have Found an unfailing cure for Neuralgia and Headache.
JOHN K. PHILLIPS, 34 Dey street.

A Mistake often made is that our rooms are so crowded that patients have to wait a long time before we extract their teeth. They seldom have to wait more than five or ten minutes. COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION, 19 Cooper Union.

American Shelving Company.—When a party once see the great superiority of this Shelving they will thereafter use none other. The readiness with which it can be put up, taken down, adjusted to any height or width, and made to conform to the will in every manner, is truly surprising. Depot 31 New Church, corner of Cortlandt street.

A.—30,000 Choice Books, Suitable for holiday presents, at prices to suit the times.
JOHN PYNE, 109 Nassau street.

Bargains in Fine Gold Jewelry.
WHOLESALE PRICES.
FINE GOLD EARRINGS AND PINS.
ETRUSCAN CAMEO, GARNET, &c.
CORAL EARRINGS AND PINS.
ONYX AND JET EARRINGS AND PINS.
GOLD BAND AND CHAIN BRACELETS.
GOLD LOCKETS AND NECKLACES.
SEAL RINGS, AMETHYST, CAMEO, TOPAZ, &c.
SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS.
HANDKERCHIEF RINGS, GLOVE FASTENERS.
DIAMOND RINGS AND STUDS.
CHILDREN'S GOLD AMULETS.
CHILDREN'S GOLD RINGS AND EARRINGS.
GOLD WATCH CHAINS.
GOLD THIMBLES.
SEE PRICES BEFORE BUYING.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED.
GEO. C. ALLEN, 841 Broadway, near Fourteenth street.

Bargains in Silver-Ware.
WHOLESALE PRICES.
GEO. C. ALLEN, 841 Broadway, near Fourteenth street.

Batchelor's Hair Dye—The Best in the world; the only perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous. At all druggists.

Beautiful Flowing Hair for the Holidays.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR restores gray hair, stops its falling out, increases its growth.

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Donovan's Ladies' and Gentlemen's Restaurant, No. 5 East Twelfth street.—Table d'Hote from 6 to 8; a specialty.

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For the Holidays—Swiss Carved Goods.—The Swiss Manufacturing Company, 36 East Fourteenth street, New York.

Gettysburg Katalysine Water
can be procured fresh from the spring at
JEREMIAH QUINLAN'S,
136 and 138 William street,
New York Depository.

Holiday Presents of Affection and Charity for wife, mother, sister and friend.
WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES,
625 Broadway.

Holiday Presents.
French embroidered Slippers for ladies and gents, Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, in every variety, selling at popular prices. Also English manufactured waterproof Boots, for gentlemen's wear, at 573 Broadway. C. C. RICHMOND.

Huntley & Palmer's Celebrated English BISCUITS.—For sale by all first class grocers. SUGAR WAFERS, a great delicacy for the holidays.
A. DE BRACKELEER, 96 Beekman street, sole agent.

"Pike's Toothache Drops" Cure in One Minute.—HILL'S HAIR DYE, black or brown, only 50 cents.

Royal Havana Lottery.—The Highest Rates paid for Doubloons, all kinds of Gold and Silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 15 Wall street, New York.

Steinway & Sons'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Old Pianos taken in exchange. Illustrated catalogues sent free on application.
Warerooms Steinway Hall, 109 and 111 East Fourteenth street, New York.

Saunders, No. 7 Astor House, Has a Great variety of fine imported Pocket Knives, Sporting Combination and Scissor Knives, Razors and Scissors (single or in cases), Table and other Cutlery, also Toilet Articles.
B. & G. F. SAUNDERS.

The Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machine.—The best and cheapest first class machine in the world; price from $45 to $100; easy payments. Salesroom 707 Broadway.

The Largest and Finest Collection of Holiday Books at H. MILLER'S, 82 Nassau street.

Udolpho Wolfe's Scheidam Aromatic SCHNAPPS.—Among the complaints for which the SCHNAPPS has been declared a specific by the eminent physicians who have corresponded with the proprietor are dropsy, dyspepsia, debility consequent upon long-continued sickness and old age, epilepsy, asthma, gravel, colic, affections of the kidneys, and all chronic diseases. For these and many other disorders it is now prescribed, with great success by more than three thousand medical practitioners in various parts of the United States.

Wines.—Superior American Ales, "Jamieson" seven years old IRISH WHISKEY.
JOHN J. STAFF, 115 Chambers street.

Watts' Nervous Antidote is Concentrated Electricity. It cures by electrifying and strengthening the entire Nervous System. Cures guaranteed.

$350 Reward for Case Rheumatism or Neuralgia Dr. FITLER'S RHEUMATIC SYRUP will not cure. A guarantee to cure or no charge. Home references. Physicians' advice gratis daily. Office 21 John street.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A DESIRABLE FACTORY, SUITABLE FOR CARriage or manufacturing purposes, 27x100 feet, corner of Broadway and Eightieth street. Rent low.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A DENTIST CAN OBTAIN FINE ROOMS AT 30 WEST Twenty-ninth street; best location in the city; also furnished Rooms to let, to gentlemen, at moderate prices. References.

A PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY TO LET—NEAR TWENty-third street and Sixth avenue; newly fitted up and well located; good light and ready for business; possession at once. We have one on Fifth avenue, lease five or more years. C. S. PECK & CO., 947 Broadway.

A FINE LARGE CORNER STORE AND BASEMENT to let, Fifty-third street and Seventh avenue, fitted up with a baker's oven, &c., but suitable for almost any business. WATERLOW & CO., 851 Sixth avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets.

BROADWAY.—TO LEASE, STORE 632 BROADWAY, running through to Crosby street. Apply at the MANUFACTURERS' UNION Carriage Warerooms, 638 Broadway.

FINE LOFTS, 50X100, WITH STEAM POWER, TO LET—Together or separately; good light. Apply at 35 and 37 Wooster street.

STEAM POWER AND SHOP ROOM TO LET—882 Second avenue, northeast corner of Twenty-second street; one room about 88x50 feet, and one 25x50 feet, communicating, with two continuous lines of shafting running through both; steady power and thoroughly lighted. Apply on premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—A ROOM, 50X100, WITH Steam Power. JOHN M'LAREN, Third and Grand street, Hoboken, N. J.

STORE TO LET.—LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES for sale of a Ladies' Hairdressing Establishment; illness the cause of selling; or will be sold without stock. 148 Third avenue, corner of Fifteenth street.

STUDIO TO LET—INQUIRE ON PREMISES OF BELL BROS., 35 Union square.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT OF HOUSE NORTHWEST corner of Eighth avenue and Horatio street; suitable for restaurant or store; immediate possession. Apply to JOHN SCOTT, 641 Hudson street, second story.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 8 AMITY STREET, NEAR BROADway; good location for business; immediate possession. Inquire at 221 West Sixteenth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

TO LET—RARE CHANCE—STUYVESANT HOUSE, 759 Broadway; 50 Rooms handsomely furnished; rent only $600 per month. Inquire of H. H. THOMPSON, at Hotel office.

TO LET—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, IN BLEECKER street, corner Greene, Second Floor; $55 per month; also Fourth Floor, $10. Apply to EUGENE CHEVALLIER, 81 Cedar street.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, THREE WELL lighted Lofts, together or separate, at 11 Vandewater street. For particulars inquire of CHAS. A. SCHIEREN, 90 Gold street, New York.

TO LET—FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS; WATER and gas; for business or private purposes; good location. Inquire at 1,257 Broadway, in the store.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FINE, LARGE, CORNER Store; has been used for a market; will be let for the same or any other kind of business. Inquire on the premises until let. 358 Sixth avenue, corner of Twenty-second street.

TO RENT—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, THE BUILDING southeast corner Forty-fourth street and Fifth avenue. Apply at 521 and 523 Fifth avenue.

TO RENT—HOUSE, TWO DOORS WEST OF UNION square; altered in the most elegant manner; house 25x90; plate glass show windows on first and second floors; suitable for pianos, jewelry or any first class business; second story and above adapted to millinery or dressmaking; elegant show room and living apartments. Apply at 17 East Sixteenth street.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED, SUPERB, NEW FOUR story high stoop brown stone full sized Residence, fronting Central Park, Fifty-ninth street.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE TO LET, handsomely furnished, Twenty-first street, near Fifth avenue. H. R. DREW & CO., 175 Fifth avenue; branch office, 837 Sixth avenue.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—ON PARK AVENUE, a four story high stoop brown stone, from January 1 to next October, or a longer term if wanted; rent $4,000 per year. JAS. R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

A.—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED HOUSES ON MADIson, Fifth and Lexington avenues, for winter or longer; Fiftieth, Thirty-sixth, Twenty-first and Twenty-eighth streets; some at $150 per month.
WM. N. POOLEY, 27 Park place.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH 16 rooms; very reasonable arrangements will be made with responsible parties for immediate possession; part taken in Board. Address HOUSE, box 101 Herald office.

A FAMILY OF TWO ADULTS AND CHILD WILL rent their House, fully furnished, to a family of two or three and board with them in lieu of rent; house small and convenient and in Ninth ward. Address CHARLES M., box 147 Herald office.

HOUSE TO RENT AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—Vicinity of Broadway and Ninth street; always full of boarders; receipts about $650 per month. Address Mr. TODD, 25 Waverley place.

RARE CHANCE.—FIRST CLASS FIVE STORY BROWN stone House to let, completely furnished; best location in this city for boarding house or private family. Address BARGAIN, Herald office.

THE WHOLE OF A FOUR STORY BROWN STONE house to rent, newly and handsomely furnished, at a moderate rent; or will let in suits for light housekeeping. Apply at No. 156 West Thirty-second street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

THREE STORY BROWN STONE FRONT HOUSE TO let—Newly furnished; Lexington avenue, near Fifty-ninth street. Address A. B. C., box 144 Herald office.

TO RENT—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY AND RESPONSIble party only, a completely and handsomely furnished medium-sized House, containing all modern city improvements, situated in the most select portion of the city of Elizabeth; avenue paved with Nicolson, and sewered; immediate possession. Address OWNER, box 171 Herald office.

Unfurnished.

A THREE STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE TO LET—Furnished; Thirty-ninth street, near Third avenue; $135 per month. H. R. DREW & CO., 175 Fifth avenue. Branch office, 837 Sixth avenue.

A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP HOUSE, NEWLY painted, with new furniture; everything included for housekeeping, and located a short distance from Fifth Avenue Hotel. C. S. PEEK & CO., 947 Broadway.

A HOUSE, TWENTY ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNfurnished; heaters and all improvements; good for boarding house; receipts $200; immediate possession; location few doors from Broadway and Fortieth street, 565 Seventh avenue; widow owner.

HARLEM.—THE WHOLE OR PART OF A THREE story, basement, high stoop frame House, filled with brick, with all the modern improvements and newly painted throughout; board taken in exchange for rent and the difference paid. For particulars apply on premises, 21 West 127th street.

SMALL FOUR STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE, with all modern improvements, to let, on reasonable terms; house in good order. For cards to view apply to Mr. GLAENTZER, 489 Sixth avenue.

TO LET—IN HARLEM, A NEAT COTTAGE AND Grounds, to a small family who will take good care of it, for $30 per month. Apply at 603 Hudson street.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY AND ATTIC MARBLE stoop Dwelling House No. 63 Washington square, south; lately painted throughout; immediate possession. Apply to T. J. GIBBONS, 113 Bleecker street.

TO LET—A HANDSOME TWO STORY AND BASEMENT brick Cottage House in the Ninth ward; rent, $750 per year; immediate possession. JOHN ROSS, 56 Eighth av.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, A three story and basement brick House, suitable for dwelling or light business purposes. For terms, &c., apply on premises 121 White street, three doors east of Centre street.

THREE STORY HIGH STOOP HOUSE, 12 ROOMS, UNfurnished or fully or partially furnished; rent $1,500; Forty-fifth street, Broadway and Sixth avenue.
WILLIAM ELLIOTT & CO.,
1,491 Broadway, near Forty-fifth street.

TO RENT—A PRETTY FOUR STORY FRENCH ROOF House, 12 rooms; bath, gas, washtubs, heater, range; excellent neighborhood; seven minutes' ride from ferries; rent $50 per month. Engraving and further information to be had of A. M. CAPEN, 361 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A PARTIALLY FURNISHED THIRD FLOOR TO let—40 East Fourteenth street, Union square; suitable for gentlemen or light housekeeping. Address HARRIS & CO., 71 Broadway, room 58.

A SMALL FAMILY WILL LET SECOND FLOOR OF four rooms, completely furnished for housekeeping.

A SUNNY THIRD FLOOR FRONT ROOM, BEDROOM and closet, with water, furnished, for light housekeeping; rent moderate. Also hall Room, $2 per week. 405 West Thirtieth street.

A NEW HOUSE TO LET—IN FLOORS OF SIX rooms, having all modern improvements; rents from $30 to $46 per month. Inquire on premises, 329 West Twenty-first street, or of J. CORBET, 253 Ninth avenue.

A.—TWO FRONT ROOMS, BEAUTIFULLY FURnished, to let; 27 Stuyvesant street, near Cooper Institute. Private family; terms reasonable.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM ON second floor, also a back Parlor, to let, to gentlemen, without board, at 14 Irving place, corner of Fifteenth street.

A LARGE, WELL FURNISHED ROOM ON SECOND floor, to gentlemen only, without board; hot and cold water, &c.; convenient to Westminster, Clarendon, Everett and Gramercy Park Hotels; family private. 131 East Seventeenth street, near Irving place.

A FEW NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With all modern conveniences; place for cooking. Three lines of cars pass within one block. 409 West Thirty-third street.

A DESIRABLE SINGLE ROOM OR SUIT OF HANDsomely furnished front Rooms to let; Broadway, nearly opposite Grand Hotel; terms moderate. Address M. STUYVESANT, box 111 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A LARGE, WELL FURNISHED ROOM, GAS, &C., without board, in a small private family, good location, can be had by inquiring at 20 King street.

A FEW FIRST CLASS FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—To single gentlemen or gentleman and wife, at 68 Macdougal street. Inquire for three days.

AT NO. 6 WEST ELEVENTH STREET, SECOND DOOR off Broadway; best location in the city; nice furnished rooms to let; house built with all modern improvements.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED SECOND FLOOR TO let, also Room on floor above, at $3 50 per week; gas, bath, fire; particular attention paid to neatness; fine location. 208 West Twenty-fifth street; reference; convenient to Fifth Avenue, Booth's and Grand Opera House.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A.—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, AT moderate prices, to gentlemen only, at 51 Amity street.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—TWO NICE HALL Bedrooms, with water and gas. 782 Sixth avenue.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR LIGHT HOUSEKEEPING—From $5 to $6 per week. Apply at 230 West Twenty-eighth street.

FIRST CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS, SINGLY or en suite, for gentlemen only, at 86 Clinton place, near Fifth avenue; private house; no boarders. References required.

COMFORTABLE FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITHout board, at 86 East Ninth street, between Broadway and Fourth avenue.

FURNISHED ROOM FOR ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN, with gas, and stove if required. No. 8 Grand street, four doors from Varick.

FURNISHED RECEPTION AND BEDROOM, $7 weekly; two large Rooms, bath and closet, connecting, $9; hall, first floor, $3 50. Business location. 106 East Fifteenth street, three doors from Union square.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN OR GENTLEmen and wives to let, without board, in the first class house 34 West Twenty-fifth street, near Madison square; choice location.

NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—FOR LIGHT housekeeping or without board. 612 Hudson street, corner Twelfth street, opposite Abingdon Park.

SPLENDID
newly furnished Apartments,
bath adjoining,
with attendance,
Suitable for a gentleman. No meals.
Inquire at No. 3 Clinton place.

TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN, TWO HANDSOMELY FURnished Parlors and single Rooms, in brown stone house 126 West Thirty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue.

TO LET—A FRONT PARLOR, FURNISHED AS BEDroom or otherwise, to a gentleman or lady, with use of kitchen if required. 227 West Tenth street, near Bleecker st.

TO LET—NICELY FURNISHED SECOND FLOOR, part of Third and front Basement, in private house 228 West Eleventh street, to a small family of adults. Rooms large.

TO LET—TO ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN, WITH Breakfast if desired, a well and comfortably furnished large Room, provided with all modern conveniences, in the private house 147 East Twenty-first street, Gramercy Park; also a hall Room; moderate rent.

TO LET—A FURNISHED FLOOR, FOR A GENTLEman and wife, or would take two gentlemen to Board. Call at 207 East Forty-ninth street.

TO LET—LARGE ROOM; TWO BEDROOMS; FURNished or unfurnished; without children; rent unfurnished, $12 per month. Second floor, 511 West Twenty-second street.

TO LET—IN A RESPECTABLE LOCALITY, A FURnished Sitting Room and Bedroom, first floor, front; terms very reasonable. 243 East Fifty-fifth street, between Second and Third avenues.

TO LET—UP TOWN, A FRENCH FLAT, CONSISTING of nine Rooms; corner house; newly furnished and in perfect order. Parties desiring houses or rooms apply at Everett Library, 588 Sixth avenue.

TO LET—A NEWLY FURNISHED BEDROOM, WITH use of small sitting room, gas and fire, for a single gentleman; no other lodgers. 1,259 Broadway, opposite Grand Hotel.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, THIRD Floor of private house; water on floor; privilege of stationary tubs. 171 Waverley place, between Chambers and Perry streets.

TWO BASEMENTS AND ROOMS BETWEEN; ALSO back Parlor, with extension Room, to let, together or separately, furnished complete for housekeeping, at 146 Waverley place, a few doors west of Sixth avenue.

TWO FINE FRONT ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR, IN A private house, furnished, for light housekeeping, situated in West Thirty-first street. Apply to COLE & MUDGETT, 536 Sixth avenue.

TWO VERY NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen, without board; suitable for one or two persons; unexceptionable references given and required. 20 West Fifteenth street.

2 NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—IN A PRIvate family, at 133 West Twenty-ninth street.

4 NEILSON PLACE, BETWEEN WAVERLEY AND Clinton places.—To let, the First Floor, unfurnished, three rooms, water and gas; also furnished Rooms to let, for light housekeeping; rent moderate.

8 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—NEWLY FURnished Rooms to let, in perfect order; references exchanged.

$5 PER WEEK.—THREE FURNISHED ROOMS, PRIvate house, modern improvements; fine location; easy of access; and Rooms suitable for a doctor. Call at 249 East 125th street, Harlem, Second avenue.

25 EAST FIFTEENTH STREET, OPPOSITE TIFFAny & Co.'s.—Elegantly furnished Rooms, to gentlemen only, without board.

14TH STREET, 108, EAST.—A SECOND STORY FRONT Parlor and Bedroom, handsomely furnished, hot and cold water, &c.; also a third story front Room.

27 EAST NINTH STREET, CORNER OF UNIVERSITY place.—To let, without board, a nicely furnished Sitting Room and Bedroom; convenient to cars, stages and restaurants; house first class.

30 EAST NINETEENTH STREET.—A LARGE, handsomely furnished Room on first floor, with ample closet room; hot and cold water; also several small Rooms.

31 EAST TWENTIETH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—To let, an elegantly furnished Parlor Floor, en suite or singly, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; also Rooms on second floor.

44 WEST ELEVENTH STREET, FIRST DOOR FROM University place.—Handsomely furnished Room, without board, for single gentlemen, in a French family; reference required.

51 WEST THIRTY-FIRST STREET, CORNER BROADway.—To let, a middle Parlor, suitable for lady or gentleman; one who goes out during the day preferred; best of reference given and required. Apply as above. Terms moderate.

73 WEST TWELFTH STREET.—GENTLEMEN WISHing pleasant, well furnished Rooms can find such in a private family; large Parlor, first floor, $9 to one or two; also Room on third floor; all conveniences.

100 EAST ELEVENTH STREET.—A FURNISHED Parlor and Bedroom, in a private family; references given and required.

103 WEST FORTY-FIRST STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Second Floor, three rooms, with accommodations for light housekeeping; small family; location first class.

104 WAVERLEY PLACE, NEAR WASHINGTON square.—Square front Room and Bedroom adjoining to let, furnished, for light housekeeping, or for single gentlemen.

106 KING STREET.—A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET, suitable for housekeeping or two single gentlemen.

108 EAST TENTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY FURnished Rooms, for gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with or without private meals; every convenience and comfort; house first class.

134 MACDOUGAL STREET.—HANDSOMELY FURnished front and back Parlor to rent for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; rare chance for new housekeeper; terms easy.

135 ELIZABETH STREET.—CHEAP FURNISHED Rooms for small respectable families or single gentlemen, from $1 50 to $4 per week.

196 THIRD AVENUE, BETWEEN SEVENTEENTH and Eighteenth streets.—A neatly furnished front Parlor and Bedroom to let, singly or en suite.

210 WEST FORTIETH STREET.—TO LET, IN A French family, furnished Rooms, suitable for light housekeeping; hot and cold water and bathroom on same floor.

411 FOURTH AVENUE, BETWEEN TWENTY-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets.—A furnished Room to let, suitable for two gentlemen or man and wife.

417 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—FURNISHed, one large Room and Bedroom $6 per week; also single Room $5 per week, suitable for housekeeping; house has all modern improvements.

480 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—FURnished large front Room, with two large pantries, at $6 per week; one hall Bedroom adjoining, $2 50 per week; would be let together or separately.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A NEATLY FURNISHED HALL BEDROOM, TO A gentleman, on very reasonable terms, at 270 West Eleventh street, top floor, near Bleecker street.

A FLOOR, CONTAINING FIVE ROOMS, TO LET—Also one containing seven rooms, in premises 583 Sixth avenue; also other Parts of houses, for prompt tenants only. Apply to C. S. PECK & CO., 947 Broadway.

A.—HAVING TAKEN HOUSE 122 EAST SIXTEENTH street, opposite Westminster Hotel, will let few small double Rooms at $5 to $7, without board; also handsomely furnished Parlor, hot and cold water, on first floor.

A COUPLE OF COSEY, PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS to let, suitable for gentlemen; rent $5 a week for the winter. Inquire for Mrs. FLORENCE, 138 Sixth avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh streets.

AT 252 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET, NEAR SEVENTH avenue.—Parlor and Basement Floors, six rooms, all improvements; Hall Room if required; occupied by owner. Can be seen to-day.

A GENTLEMAN LEAVING TOWN WISHES TO LET an elegant French Flat, in the upper part of the city; a rare chance for parties desiring superior accommodations. Apply to D. W. C. WARD, corner Fifty-third street and Sixth avenue.

FIRST FLOOR TO LET—CORNER FIFTY-THIRD street and Third avenue; five rooms and kitchen; perfect order; water, gas fixtures; entries furnished; fine location; cheap rent. Inquire in the drug store.

HALF FLOORS TO LET—IN SUITS OF FOUR ROOMS, with stationary tubs, gas, marble mantels; rents from $19 to $21; 428 West Fortieth street. Apply to J. CORBIT, 253 Ninth avenue.

ROOMS ON FIRST AND FOURTH FLOORS, FURnished, and second and third floors, unfurnished; all improvements; references. 141 West Twenty-sixth street.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, A LARGE, HANDSOME Parlor; also two smaller Rooms. Call at 33 Lafayette place.

TO LET CHEAP—SECOND FLOOR OF 508 CANAL street, several Floors and a Store, Ninth avenue, corner of Forty-eighth street. Inquire on the premises, or at 603 Hudson street.

TO LET—THE VERY DESIRABLE FLOOR CORNER of Forty-third street and Sixth avenue, containing six rooms, bathroom and water closet; stationary tubs in kitchen. Apply to MACY & CO., 757 Sixth avenue, corner Forty-third street.

TO LET—TO A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY, cheap, until May, Third Floor, in excellent order, of first class house. Apply at 408 West Forty-third street, or 31 Nassau street.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

TO LET—A FINE FLOOR OF FIVE ROOMS. APPLY to E. J. CRANE, 850 Sixth avenue, corner Forty-eighth street.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR OF COTTAGE 510 WEST Fifty seventh street, containing seven rooms, with water; rent $24. Call for two days.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR, THREE ROOMS, 166 EAST Twenty-eighth street; also a Room and Berdoom; also a French Flat consisting of nine Rooms; all modern improvements. H. M. CONDIT, 139 East Twelfth street.

PIANOFORTES.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF SECOND HAND GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, OF STEINWAY & SONS' MAKE, for sale cheap. Also a number of Pianos of other makers, at STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, 109 and 111 East Fourteenth street, New York.

AN ALMOST NEW PIANO FOR $425.—CALL FOR one week, from 2 to 4 or 8 to 9 o'clock, at 339 East Fifteenth street, between First and Second avenues.

A STEINWAY PARLOR GRAND PIANO FOR SALE AT a great sacrifice or to rent; guaranteed in perfect order. Call at 48 and 50 East Twenty-third street.
J. N. PATTISON & CO.

A 7 OCTAVE ELEGANTLY CARVED PIANO FOR $250; other good Pianos from $100 to $200. Fine new Pianos very cheap, and monthly payments taken. Pianos to rent. T. S. BERRY & CO., 789 Broadway.

A BARGAIN.—A MAGNICENT CARVED ROSEWOOD Pianoforte, seven octave, overstrung bass, all the late improvements, for $150. Apply at 243 East Thirtieth street, between Second and Third avenue.

A CHICKERING UPRIGHT PIANO, FIRST CLASS, rosewood case, almost new; also a first class Cabinet Organ, made by Carhart & Needham, eleven stops, in good order, at decided bargains. Can be seen at F. COLTON'S, 53 East Thirteenth street, near Broadway.

A HOLIDAY PRESENT FOR $175.—A FIRST CLASS seven octave Piano; all improvements; celebrated city maker; a perfect gem; worth double the money. Also perfectly new Piano for $275. Address PRIVATE SALE, box 172 Herald Uptown Branch office.

A MAGNIFICENT DOUBLE ROUND GRAND SQUARE rosewood 7⅓ octave Pianoforte, all modern improvements, patent agraffe, nearly new, made to order for $900, will be sold for $275; Stool, Cover and Music Stand; Parlor Suit, satin brocatel, $150; one do., $50; Bronzes, Paintings; also, at a sacrifice, all the Furniture at the private residence 252 West Forty-second street, near Seventh avenue.

AN ELEGANT SUPERIOR TONED PIANOFORTE, rosewood case, round corners, carved legs, patent agraffe, best city makers, used five months, made to order, cost $800, for $300; Stool, Cover and Music Cabinet. Call at private residence 120 West Twenty-third street. N. B.—Can be seen to-day or Monday.

A CHANCE.—NOW IS THE TIME TO PURCHASE A Piano, if you desire to avail yourself of the extra inducements offered for the holidays by
HAINES BROS.,
27 Union square.

A STEINWAY AND CHICKERING PIANO AT A great sacrifice for cash; seven octave, round corners, carved legs; in perfect order.
J. BIDDLE, 18 Amity street, near Broadway.

CHAMBERS' IMPERIAL CABINET GRAND UPRIGHT and square Pianos—Equal in tone and infinitely cheaper and more elegant than any concert grand. Buy a Chambers Piano on "Chambers' easy one year system." An $800 upright, $450; a $550 upright, $325. Other pianos rented and sold to suit customers, $100, $250, $275, $300, $350, $375. 101 Fourth avenue, near Twelfth street.
CHAMBERS & SON.

CHAMBERS' IMPERIAL CABINET GRAND UPRIGHT and square Piano—Sold on Chambers' easy one year system; Steinway and other Pianos, $150 to $300; elegant $1,200 carved Piano, $600. CHAMBERS & SON,
101 Fourth avenue, near Twelfth street.

ELEGANT UPRIGHT AND SQUARE PIANOS FOR sale at 110 Bleecker street, two blocks west of Broadway.
A. ZEIGLER.

MIXSELL & CO.—PIANOS, FIRST CLASS, EXCELlent, durable, $265 to $325. 560 Broadway.
J. E. STONE.

PIANO TO LET—$5 PER MONTH OR $50 PER YEAR; in good condition, &c. Inquire at 24 West Twenty-ninth street Monday or Tuesday.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS—OF NEW AND most beautiful styles, of different makers, at lower prices for cash or monthly instalments, or for rent at WATERS', 481 Broadway, than can be found elsewhere.

RARE CHANCE.—ANY ONE WISHING TO PURchase a new Piano, selecting from stock of first class makers, can save 30 per cent by addressing H., box 160 Herald office.

THE PATENT
Arion
Pianofortes
excel all others.
In tone and durability and in elegance of finish they are unsurpassed. Call and examine these superb instruments.
ARION PIANOFORTE COMPANY,
Sole Manufacturer,
No. 5 East Fourteenth street, near Fifth avenue.

THE BALL SEASON.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
JANUARY 9, 1872.
JOSEPH DOWLING
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JOHN COMAN, } Secretaries.
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FIREMEN'S BALL.
THE FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL BALL
in aid of the
WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND
of the late
VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT,
will be given at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 29, 1872.
TICKETS FIVE DOLLARS
(Admitting a gentleman and ladies); can be obtained from any of the members of the Committee.
JAMES F. WENMAN, President, 146 Pearl street.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, 120 Fulton street.
GEO. F. NESBIT, Secretary, 157 Pearl street.

M. T. BRENNAN COTERIE
ANNUAL BALL,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, TUESDAY, January 16, 1872.
Boxes for the above to be had of the Committee. Plan of the same may be seen at the store of Mr. M. J. Sheppard, 417 Broadway (Brandreth House), from 8 to 12 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M., daily.
J. VON GLAHN, }
M. J. SHEPPARD, } Committee.
T. J. NEALIS, }

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.
FIFTEENTH ANNUAL BALL,
in aid of the New York
ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
MONDAY EVENING, January 22, 1872.
HONORARY MEMBERS.
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Michael J. Cody. John J. Bradley. Richard O'Gorman.
Z. J. Halpin. Geo. G. Barnard. Joseph H. Hamilton.
Walter Roche. James Moore. John R. Brady.
Francis Curran. John Kelly. Patrick H. Jones.
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AT S. MISH'S, 137 THIRD AVENUE, LADIES AND gentlemen can receive the highest prices for cast-off Clothing and Carpets by calling or addressing. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Mish.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOOTH.
TO-MORROW (MONDAY) EVENING.
LAST NIGHT BUT FIVE
of Mr.
EDWIN BOOTH
as
HAMLET.
THE ONLY MATINEE OF
HAMLET,
ON SATURDAY NEXT, at ONE O'CLOCK.
Box book open six days in advance at the theatre, also at Ditson's music store, 711 Broadway.
ON MONDAY EVENING NEXT, DEC. 25,
grand production of Shakspeare's historical Tragedy of
JULIUS CÆSAR.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOOTH
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
ON MONDAY EVENING NEXT, DEC. 25,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
as
BRUTUS,
in Shakspeare's grand historical tragedy of
JULIUS CÆSAR,
which will be presented,
after many months of careful preparation,
and for the first time at this theatre,
with
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT
AS CASSIUS
(expressly engaged for this character).
Mr. F. C. BANGS..........as..........MARC ANTONY
Mr. D. W. WALLER..........as..........JULIUS CÆSAR
Mr. JAMES STARK..........as..........CASCA
Miss BELLA PATEMAN..........as..........PORTIA
and a judicious distribution of the rest of the characters.
The tragedy will be produced with every attention to scenic propriety and correctness of detail illustrative of the epoch.
ENTIRE NEW SCENERY by Mr. C. WITHAM.
ENTIRE NEW COSTUMES by Mr. THOS. JOYCE.
NEW APPOINTMENTS by Mr. J. P. DEUEL.
NEW MUSIC by Mr. ED. MOLLENHAUER.
NEW MACHINERY by Mr. J. DUNNE and assistants.
CALCIUM EFFECTS by Mr. JOS. SCOLLON.
Seats for JULIUS CÆSAR may now be secured.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 BROADWAY.
JOSH HART..........Manager.
SILVESTER. ELLA WESNER.
THE GREATEST ARRAY OF TALENT
ever presented to the public.
A MONOPOLY OF ALL THE STARS.
Nothing so extensive in the line of amusements has ever before been witnessed.
MONDAY, December 18, first appearance of the beautiful young vocalist,
MISS ELLA WESNER.
MISS ELLA WESNER. MISS ELLA WESNER.
Also the Champion Contortionist,
W. H. LESTER.
SECOND WEEK of the great wonder,
PROF. SILVESTER,
SILVESTER, SILVESTER,
assisted by
MLLE. ANGELIQUE SCHOTT,
in an entire change of acts.
The mammoth double Company in an entirely new Olio.
READ THE NAMES OF THE COMPANY.
THE GREAT SILVESTER,
assisted by
MLLE. ANGELIQUE SCHOTT.
The beautiful Vocalist, being the particular Star in her specialty, outshining all others,
MISS ELLA WESNER.
MISS JENNIE HUGHES.
MISS ADA WRAY.
MISS KITTY O'NEIL.
MISS EMMA MADDOCH. MISS KITTY TILSTON.
CHAS. WHITE. JOHNNY WILD.
MASTER MARTEN.
Larry Tooby. James Clarke. Harry Gulon.
THE FOREPAUGH BROTHERS.
E. D. Goodin. George Warren. J. Bradley.
G. L. Stout and the young comedian,
MR. JOSH HART.
Second week of the very laughable local drama,
WHO STOLE THE MONKEY?
Mr. JOSH HART..........as the..........NEWSBOY
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
HUMPTY DUMPTY IN HOLIDAY RIG.
128TH TO 137TH NIGHT.
SEE FOX. SEE FOX.
SEE G. FOX. SEE C. FOX.
MATCHLESS SPECIALTIES.
STARTLING NOVELTIES.
THE FOXES. THE MARTENS.
THE GIANTS. THE NIXES.
EVERYTHING OF THE BEST.
THE BEST CLOWN. THE FUNNIEST DWARFS.
THE BEST BALLET.
THE SWEETEST SINGERS.
THE PRETTIEST FAIRIES.
THE FINEST SCENERY. THE GRANDEST TABLEAUX.
AN ANIMATED POEM OF THE NURSERY.
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
THE VERY BEST.
DON'T BE BEHIND THE AGE.
SEE FOX. SEE FOX.
MATINEES WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
HOLIDAY WEEK, THREE GRAND MATINEES,
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE,
UNION SQUARE THEATRE,
corner of Fourteenth street and Broadway.
THE HEAD CENTRE OF ATTRACTION.
GRAND HOLIDAY WEEK PERFORMANCE.
A BRILLIANT BILL OF NOVELTIES EVERY EVENING.
THE PERSECUTED DARKEY.
THE APPLE WOMAN'S LAMENT.
HE WOULD GET SQUARE.
DOUGHERTY AND THE COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY.
MLLE. BONFANTI AND GRAND BALLET.
SERGT. BURKE IN HIS LIGHTNING ZOUAVE DRILL,
using the United States Army Springfield musket.
THE WONDERFUL MATTHEW FAMILY.
ROLLIN HOWARD'S NEW VERSION OF "O, TELL, O."
WAMBOLD PULLING STRINGS AT ALBANY.
The Comic Pantomime entitled
MAD AS A MARCH HARE.
All the great STAR COMPANY in their SPECIALTIES.
Doors open at 7; curtain rises at 8 o'clock.
Seats reserved in advance.
MATINEE EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

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Fourteenth street, opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........DIRECTOR
MATINEES WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS AT 2½,
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THE MAMMOTH TROUPE OF ARENIC STARS
IN THEIR VARIED SPHERES OF
DARING EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES,
THRILLING GYMNASTIC ACTS,
CLASSIC ACROBATIC FEATS,
surpassing in every particular the combined efforts of any other five circus companies in the world.
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MLLE. ROLLAND, MISS LUCY WATSON,
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THE FOUR BEST RIDERS IN THE WORLD.
AMAZING ACROBATIC EXERCISES BY
F. SIEGRIST AND HIS INFANTILE WONDERS.
THE ASTOUNDING BATTOUTE LEAPS.
A GORGEOUS CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME,
which has been in preparation for five weeks, will be produced for the first time on
CHRISTMAS AFTERNOON.
HOLIDAY MATINEES WILL BE GIVEN EVERY DAY
AT 2½, COMMENCING ON MONDAY, DEC. 25

NEW YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
NEW CLASSES NOW FORMING in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music, Harmony and Composition and Modern Languages.
Also Private Lessons, day and evening.
APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION must be made at the General Conservatory Offices,
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FREE ELEMENTARY CLASSES, designed especially for pupils of the Conservatory, who are deficient in the rudiments of music.

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A.—SAUSE'S DANCING ADADEMIES, MASONIC Hall, 114 and 116 East Thirteenth street, and Brevoort Hall, 154 and 156 East Fifty-fourth street.
SOIREE at Masonic Hall, Tuesday, December 19, 1871.
PRIVATE LESSONS at any hour, day or evening.
CIRCULARS at private academy, 212 East Eleventh street

BROOKES' DANCING ACADEMIES, 361 BROOME street and 133 West Twenty-third street.
All the fashionable Dances in one course of lessons.
A NEW CLASS FOR TUESDAY, BROOME STREET.

BALLET MASTER DUMAR'S PRIVATE DANCING Academy, 24 West Fourth street, near Broadway.—Classes every day. All dances taught perfectly in one quarter. Six dances in six private lessons.

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Plimpton's Building, corner Stuyvesant and Ninth sts.
Classes Mondays and Thursdays.
Soiree on Monday, December 4 and 18.
Private Lessons at any time of the day or hour.

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J. THOMPSON'S DANCING ACADEMY, 289 Bleecker street.—A new class for beginners on Tuesday evening. Soiree every Monday. Children's class Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

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Select Classes for Ladies,
Gentlemen, Youths and small Children.

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AMUSEMENTS.

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Sole Lessee and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
Twenty-fourth street, near Broadway. Curtain rises at 8.
EVERY NIGHT, for the 16th week, will be acted Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY'S powerful drama of the times, entitled DIVORCE.
THE DRAMA OF DIVORCE.
New and superb Toilets, magnificent Scenery, and Characters by Miss Fanny Morant, Fanny Davenport, Clara Morris, Mrs. Gilbert, Linda Dietz, Mary Cary, Nellie Mortimer, Kate Claxton, Louise Volmer, Mr. D. H. Harkins, James Lewis, W. J. Lemoyne, W. Davidge, Louis James, Henry Crisp, D. Whiting, George De Vere, Owen Fawcett, Chapman, Beekman, Burnett, Godfrey and others.
There has been no such dramatic or social sensation for ten years to equal this play of DIVORCE.—Times.
The theatre has been absolutely crowded to the doors for four months by eager and delighted audiences.—Sun.
18TH DIVORCE MATINEE, SATURDAY, at 1½ o'clock.
**Seats may be secured ten days in advance.
CHRISTMAS DAY,
at 1½ o'clock,
A SPECIAL DIVORCE MATINEE.

WALLACK'S.
NOTICE.—The public is respectfully notified, in order to prevent confusion, that the Balcony Chairs will be reserved during the entire evening.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING,
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
MR. BROUGHAM'S NEW PLAY, written expressly for this theatre, entitled
JOHN GARTH.
NEW MUSIC, SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS.
MR. LESTER WALLACK, MR. JOHN GILBERT, MR. C. FISHER, MR. J. B. POLK, MR. E. M. HOLLAND, MR. PECK, MISS PLESSY MORDAUNT, MRS. CLARA JENNINGS, MRS. JOHN SEFTON, MISS LILLIE McCORMICK and others in the cast.
"John Garth," was a triumphant and enthusiastic success. It is scarcely necessary to add that the setting of the piece is in admirable taste. That is one of the traditional glories of Wallack's. "John Garth" promises to be one of the most successful pieces that have ever been put on the boards even of this deservedly favorite theatre.—Herald.
We can say with candor of "John Garth" that it is one of the best off-hand melodramas we have ever seen. It is, to begin with, full of life and "go." The incidents are well conceived or well chosen, they follow each other with tact and rapidity, the climaxes are bold and significant, and the auditor is always really anxious to hear the whole story out. A further merit is—and with dramas of bustling action the merit is rare—that the characters are endowed with not a little individuality, and, apart from the wondrous scenes set forth by them, are interesting in themselves. "John Garth" has made a decided impression, and there is every sign that it will have a long and lucrative run.—Times.
Due notice will be given of the reappearance of Mr. CHAS. MATHEWS and Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
The management of Niblo's Garden take great pleasure in announcing that, in compliance with the earnest solicitations of thousands of their patrons, and in deference to the wish of the great theatre-going public, unmistakably expressed, they have determined to reproduce at their magnificent theatre, IN A STYLE OF UTTERLY UNEXAMPLED SPLENDOR,
THE GREAT THEATRICAL SENSATION OF THE CENTURY,
THE MOST SUPERB SPECTACLE OF MODERN TIMES,
THE BLACK CROOK.
In their revival of this most popular entertainment the management have spared neither time, trouble or expense, and as actors, actresses, dancers, scenery, machinery and musical appointments are all new, it is not so much a reproduction as a re-creation of this successful spectacle for which they solicit the public patronage.
MISS KATE SANTLEY..........as..........STALACTA.
Her first appearance in America.
MISS JENNIE LEE..........as..........CARLINE.
THE WONDERFUL MAJILTONS,
in a new series of their unique performances.
A CORPS DE BALLET OF 60 ARTISTES,
Headed by the Queen of the Ballet,
MLLE. PRENNA SASSI.
CORA ADRIENNE, BEDOU FELICITA, ISRIALDI ANNETTA, CLOTILDA MARCHESI, ISABELLA, LEONTINE, LEHMAN, KRUGER, JOSEPHINE, ANTOINETTE, CAROLINE, JEANNETTE and 100 Coryphees.
A TRIO OF EGYPTIAN JUGGLERS.
THE ST. FELIX PARISIENNE INFANT BALLET TROUPE.
PROFESSOR SAMWELL'S TROUPE OF TRAINED ANIMALS.
PROFESSOR SCHMIDT AND PUPILS IN CLASSIC GROUPINGS.
THE NEW GROTTO SCENE.
THE CASTLE OF WOLFENSTEIN.
THE TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
BRILLIANT MUSIC. SPLENDID COSTUMES.
A WORLD OF MARVELS.
Doors open at half-past seven. Curtain rises at eight.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE TO-NIGHT AT 8.
ELEVENTH GRAND CONCERT
by Colonel JAMES FISK, Jr.'s
NINTH REGIMENT BAND OF ONE HUNDRED MUSICIANS.
The Management take pleasure in announcing the first appearance at the Grand Opera House of the celebrated soprano,
Mme. MARIE SALVOTTI,
with Mlle. TERESA CASTELLAN, Violoniste de S. M. la Reine d'Angleterre, and Mlle. ELIZA DE TRY, Violoncelle de S. M. le Roi de Portugal.
Herr CARL BERGMANN..........Musical Director
Mr. D. L. DOWNING..........Leader
PROGRAMME.
PART I.
1. Overture, "Fra Diavolo"..........Auber
2. Valse, "Gedanken Flug"..........Strauss
3. Cujus Animam, "Stabat Mater"..........Rossini
4. Scena and Aria from "Nebuchadnezzar."
Mme. MARIE SALVOTTI.
5. Concerto en G mineur..........Golterman
Mlle. DE TRY.
6. Grand Potpourri, "Musical Tour through Europe"..Conradi
PART II.
1. Overture, "Le Deserteur"..........Bath
2. Polka, "Les Fauvettes"..........Bosquet
3. "Ave Maria" (prelude by Bach, violin obligato)...Gounod
Mme. MARIE SALVOTTI.
4. L'Attaque du Soldat..........Saro
5. Rondo du Grand Concerto Militaire..........Servais
Miles. CASTELLAN and DE TRY.
6. Finale, "Grand March"..........D. L. Downing
Reserved seats..........$1 | Admission..........50 cents
Proscenium boxes..........15 | Balcony boxes..........$6

AIMEE'S OPERA BOUFFE. 720 BROADWAY.
MONDAY, DEC. 18,
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF
LE PONT DES SOUPIRS.
TUESDAY, DEC. 19, DEBUT OF M. CŒUILTE IN
BARBE BLEUE.

NIXON'S GREAT SOUTHERN CIRCUS,
728 and 730 Broadway, opposite New York Hotel.
OPENING OF THE GRAND AMPHITHEATRE,
MONDAY, DEC. 18.
MR. J. M. NIXON'S CARD.
The proprietor of the Great Southern Circus, not having appeared in this city with his troupe since his great equestrian success at Niblo's in 1860, has now the pleasure of presenting to the public an entertainment of such magnitude and splendor as will eclipse the attractions of all former efforts, and place his troupe immeasurably above and beyond all attempts at rivalry in this city. The opportunity at present offered for securing the most distinguished riders and gymnasts of the age, together with the prevailing taste for this popular species of public amusement, have determined the selection of the central and convenient locality on Broadway opposite the New York Hotel. The building has been thoroughly refitted and transformed into a magnificent amphitheatre.
The following are among the principal artists engaged:—
THE GREAT JOHN HENRY COOKE,
The great JAMES MELVILLE and his equestrian family,
FRANK MELVILLE, GEORGE MELVILLE,
ALEX. MELVILLE, HENRY WILBY
COOKE, GEORGE ADAM,
Mlle. ROSINA.
The peerless equestriennes,
Madame DE BERG and Mlle. CORDELIA.
The superb corps of athletes,
Mons. Emile Goroux,
James Cooke, the Vaulting Phenomenon,
Miaco Brothers, Aerial Gymnasts,
Don Gonzales, W. Franklin, E. Holloway, J. Saunders, Charles Davis, J. Ward, T. Watson, and 24 Auxilliary Tumblers, Somersaulters, Leapers and Accobats.
Clowns......NAT. AUSTIN and W. HERBERT WILLIAMS
Equestrian Manager..........JAMES M. NIXON
Ring Master..........FRANK WHITTAKER
FREDERICK COSTELLO,
EVA COSTELLO,
Double Trapezists.
The entertainments will be accompanied by a
FULL ORCHESTRA AND MILITARY BAND.
Extensive preparations are making for the
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S FESTIVITIES,
introducing equestrian pageants, fairy legends, &c., got up in a style and with effects such as no other equestrian establishment in the city has the ability and resources to produce.
Admission, 50c.; Parquette and Balcony Chairs, $1; Gallery, 30c.
MATINEES on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, 2 o'clock.
Seats can be secured six days in advance on Friday, Dec. 15, at the Box Office and 114 Broadway.

NIXON'S CIRCUS, ON BROADWAY.
Artists with strictly first class Equestrian and Gymnastic Specialties, particularly Lady Gymnasts, will apply personally to JAS. M. NIXON, 728 Broadway.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, TWENTY-THIRD STREET, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, near Booth's Theatre. Every evening at 8 and Saturday Matinee at 2.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. UNCLE EPH'S DREAM.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. UNCLE EPH'S DREAM.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. OLD KENTUCKY HOME.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. OLD KENTUCKY HOME.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. THE AFRICAN STATUES.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. Little Mac as the Monkey, Nelse
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. Seymour, Dave Reed, McAn-
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. drews, Morrissey, Emerson,
DAN BRYANT.
Saturday Matinee at 2. Christmas Day Matinee

HARTZ'S CONJURING REPOSITORY, 743 BROADWAY.
GREATEST NOVELTIES In the world.
CONJURING TRICKS
from 50 Cents.
SPLENDID
BOXES OF TRICKS
from $5 to $125.
FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
THE MARVEL PRESENT OF THE AGE.
Containing apparatus for the performance of 12 Tricks.
HARTZ'
$5
BOX OF TRICKS.
With full printed instructions. Any one can perform them.
Equal to $20 worth of ordinary Toys.
Always amusing and cannot be damaged.
Send a stamp or call for the new price list.
Evening parties attended with magical performance.
GRAND FREE EXHIBITION
OF THE HORIZONTAL BAR PERFORMER.
The most wonderful Automaton in the world.
This triumph of art, manufactured by M. HARTZ, will be working in the window all the week.
It will do all a living man can do except speak.

A GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,
in behalf of the destituted
WOMEN AND CHILDREN
in the island of Cuba, next Monday night, Dec. 18, 1871,
AT STEINWAY HALL.
Price of tickets, $2.
Tickets can be procured at any time at the ticket office of said hall.
"La Junta Patriotica" of Cuban ladies rely on the sympathy and generosity of the American people in favor of the sufferers.

BLIND TOM, THE MUSICAL PRODIGY,
will give concerts at
Yorkville, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 19.
Harlem, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 20,
Greenpoint, on Thursday evening, Dec. 21.
Williamsburg, at Washington Hall, on Friday and Saturday evenings, Dec. 22 and 23.
AT THE BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM
for one week, commencing on
CHRISTMAS DAY, MONDAY, DEC. 25.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY—MONDAY, "IL TROVATORE."
The Twenty-fourth Subscription Night of the
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
On MONDAY, DEC. 18, at 8 o'clock P. M.,
IL TROVATORE.
Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON in her great role of LEONORA.
Miss A. L. CARY, Sig. BRIGNOLI,
Sig. BARTOLINI, &c., &c.
MAX MARETZEK..........Musical Director and Conductor
Seats now at the Academy; also at 701 and 114 Broadway.
TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 19, FAUST (last time).
SPECIAL NOTICE.
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 20, at 8,
at STEINWAY HALL,
GRAND OPERA CONCERT,
at which Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON,
and all the artists of the Strakosch Opera Company, will assist.
Sale of Seats on MONDAY next, at Steinway Hall, for the Concert only.

STEINWAY HALL—OPERA CONCERT.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, December 20, at 8.
Messrs. Maurice and Max Strakosch beg to announce the first and only
GRAND OPERA CONCERT,
on the London (England) system, as at Her Majesty's Opera House and Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, December 20, at 8,
when Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON
and all the artists comprising the
STRAKOSCH OPERA COMPANY will appear, viz:—
Mlle. LEON DUVAL, Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY,
Mons. V. CAPOUL, Sig. BRIGNOLI, Sig. BARTOLINI,
Mons. A. BARRE, Mons. JOSEF JAMET,
Herr DIONYS PRUCKNER, the eminent Pianist,
with Miss JOANNA HESS, Master WILLIAM HESS,
and the Grand Chorus and Complete Orchestra of the
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
Musical Director and Conductor..........MAX MARETZEK.
GENERAL ADMISSION (2) TWO DOLLARS.
Reserved Seats $1 and $2 extra, according to location.
GALLERY, ONE DOLLAR.
Sale of Seats will commence Monday, December 18, at 9 A. M., at the Hall; also 701 and 114 Broadway. Steinway's Pianos are used by the Strakosch Opera Company.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Manager..........Mr. WM. B. FRELIGH
AN EXTRAORDINARY NOVELTY
NOW READY.
Engagement with
DICK RALPH,
THE
WONDERFUL PROTEAN ACTOR,
VERSATILE VOCALIST
AND
INSTRUMENTAL PERFORMER,
who will appear in the entirely new drama, written expressly for him, entitled
FATE,
OR, THE
NEW YORK NEWSBOY.
In which
DICK RALPH
will personate
EIGHT DISTINCT INDIVIDUALITIES,
PERFORM ON TWENTY DIFFERENT INSTRUMENTS,
AND DANCE JIGS, &c.
Preceded by a roaring Farce.
Great preparations are being made for the approaching Holidays.
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES ON CHRISTMAS DAY.
In active preparation a new drama, by J. W. Meath, Esq., entitled
PEDESTIN,
in which the great comedian and character actor, Mr. CHARLES PETRIE, will make his first appearance in New York.

MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE RETURN TO THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE ON CHRISTMAS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS, AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
SUSAN DENIN, J. B. STUDLEY, J. B. ALBAUGH
and full dramatic company in the great moral drama,
TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.
TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.
MATINEE PERFORMANCES AT 2 P. M.
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.
Production of the romantic Drama, in five acts, of
SATAN IN PARIS;
OR, THE MYSTERIOUS STRANGER.
In active preparation, the new Dramas
BENEDICT ARNOLD
and THE WINNING HAND.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—
Lessees and Managers...Mr. and Mrs. F. B. CONWAY
The Drama of intense interest, entitled
ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.
Produced with new scenery, appointments, &c.

PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.
Managers..........Carroll & McCloskey
JOHNNY ALLEN, JOHNNY ALLEN,
in SCHNEIDER; Or, DOT HOUSE VON DER RHINE.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 18,
and every evening of the week and Saturday Matinee,
THE GRAND MILITARY DRAMATIC ROMANCE,
CHARLES O'MALLEY,
from the pen of the author of "Eileen Oge,"
will be presented with the original costumes and accessories and a
STUD OF TWENTY HORSES!
For the proper representation of this interesting play a draft has been made upon the best material of the complete dramatic organization of the Grand Opera House.
**Seats secured from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., at the box office, Schirmer's, 701 Broadway, and at Erie ticket office, Twenty-third street, Broadway and Fifth avenue.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
CONTINUED SUCCESS.
EVERYBODY DELIGHTED.
Cheerful screams at the world famous
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
First week of the new piece entitled
BEWARE OF THE DOG.
BEWARE OF THE DOG.
BEWARE OF THE DOG.
Seats secured six days in advance.
MATINEE CHRISTMAS DAY, AT 2.

STEINWAY HALL.
CHRISTMAS NIGHT.
KELLOGG
in the MESSIAH.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THE GREAT REPUBLIC.
Allegory and Tableaux.....Prof. J. M. HAGER, Director
WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, DEC. 20 and 22,
By over 500 YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
Benefit of the "HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS" and the "HOWARD MISSION."
Admission, $1; reserved seats, $1 50; secured at Academy.
Prof. GEO. F. BRISTOW and Miss F. A. HAGER, Pianists.
Steinway's Pianos are used exclusively by Prof. HAGER.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 BOWERY.
MATINEES TUESDAY AND SATURDAY.
First appearance of the celebrated artist
PROF. CAMPBELL,
And his wonderful miniature Theatre, with a full and complete company of
LILLIPUTIAN COMEDIANS.
THE THEATORUM. THE THEATORUM.
TONY PASTOR'S LATEST.
JENNIE ENGEL. JENNIE ENGEL
KERNS, QUEEN, MASON, GIRARD, CHADFERD, ADA STEWART. GOSENFLOS, &C.

MLLE. KARCILLA RENA, PRIMA DONNA DE Grand Opera, just from Paris.—For lessons and engagements for concerts please apply at 116 East Twenty-second street.

LAUGHING GAS.
Dr. COLTON will give a Lecture on
LAUGHING GAS,
to ladies only, in the large hall of
COOPER INSTITUTE,
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 21.
After the lecture twelve ladies will inhale the gas, showing its amusing effects.
Tickets, 25c. For sale at the door. Doors open at 1, to commence at 2 o'clock.

BILLIARDS.—CYRILLE DION WILL GIVE AN OPENing seance at his new hall, 243 Broadway, on Monday, at 3 o'clock. The champion will be assisted by Prof. Albert Garnier, Maurice Daly, Almedee Gullette and others. Madame Garnier will possibly be present.

EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT.—JOHN WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East Twenty-eighth street, near Fifth avenue; open day and evening; athletic exercises Monday evening; admission free.

YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN HAVING GOOD voices, yet not knowing how to sing properly and deficient in reading music, should join clubs now forming at the American Conservatory of Music to begin after the holidays. Subscription books are open at the Conservatory office, 211 Fourth avenue.

$40 WORTH CHOICEST MUSIC FOR $2 50.—"THE Musical Treasure," just the book for the parlor and household; contains over 100 of the best piano and vocal music of the day; a musical gem for the holidays. Price $2 50, or in full gilt $4. Sold everywhere.
DITSON & CO., Music Publishers, 711 Broadway.

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AN ENGLISH LADY OF EXPERIENCE AS TEACHER of vocal or instrumental music in a private family, school or church. Address Madame F., 54½ West 32d st.

A SOPRANO OF ABILITY DESIRES A SITUATION in a quartet choir in or near this city; Episcopal preferred. Address H. C. F., box 165 Herald office.

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A TENOR, WITH GOOD VOICE AND ABILITY, IS open to engagement in a first class quartet; Episcopal service. Address B. B., box 110 Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES A FEW MORE PUPILS ON piano and singing; $10 per quarter. Address TEACHER, 51 Eighth avenue, drug store.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, 211 FOURTH avenue, next Clarendon Hotel.—For particulars see prospectus. SCHROEDER, Director.

A LADY WISHES A FEW MORE PUPILS ON THE piano at her residence; or would go to the pupil's; terms, $8 and $10 for 20 lessons; particular attention paid to beginners. Address TEACHER, box 145 Herald office.

AMERICAN MUSICAL AGENCY—211 FOURTH AVEnue. Organists, singers, teachers of music, musicians for concerts, parties, &c., and substitutes furnished at short notice without charge.

ALL MUSIC LESSONS STRICTLY PRIVATE.—PIANO, Guitar, Organ, Violin, Singing, Harmony, &c. 92 Clinton place (Eighth street). Day and evening. Circulars mailed free. J. JAY WATSON, Director.

A GENTLEMAN WILL GIVE INSTRUCTION ON THE pianoforte, at pupil's residence, for $10 per quarter; best of references given. Address, with residence, TEACHER, box 122 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

HERR KARL GOFFRIE, FOR MANY YEARS PROfessor of singing to their Royal Highnesses,
The Duchess of Hamilton,
The Countess of Paris,
The Princess Francoise d'Orleans,
The Princess Marguerite de Nemours, &c.,
informs the musical public that ladies desirous of having their voices improved and receiving instruction in singing on a new and successful method, will please apply for terms and references to Messrs. F. SCHUBERTH & CO., music store, 820 Broadway.

LITOLFF'S SPLENDID EDITIONS OF CLASSICAL and modern Music, unrivaled in beauty, correctness and cheapness, are especially suited for holiday gifts. Catalogues sent free on application. HENRY LITOLFF, Publisher, 211 Fourth avenue (Union square).

MLLE. CATERINA LAMI, OPERATIC ARTIST, DEsires a position as soprano in a Catholic church, either in or out of the city. Address, care William Hall & Son, 751 Broadway.

NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
A SELECT SCHOOL for all branches of Music
(Decker Brothers' Building),
UNION SQUARE (Broadway), near Sixteenth street.

TWEED'S NEMESIS.

CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE.

that, in case said recognizance shall be forfeited, that a copy of the order of the Court forfeiting the same, together with this recognizance, be filed in the office of the Clerk of the city and county of New York, and that judgment may be entered for the several sums set forth in said recognizance, and that execution issue forthwith thereon according to law.

WILLIAM M. TWEED, Principal.
ALFRED B. SANDS, Surety.

Witness—R. H. JEROME.

THE BAILSMAN.

Mr. Alfred B. Sands presented himself as Mr. Tweed's bondsman, and having justified in $5,000 satisfactorily to the Court, was accepted and sworn.

THE END.

This concluded the legal proceedings yesterday, which attracted more public attention than any other case of like character ever submitted to the Courts of our city.

The Indictment Against Tweed.

The jurors of the people of the State of New York, in and for the body of the city and county of New York, upon their oaths present:—

FIRST COUNT.

That by the fourth section of the act of the Legislature of said State, passed April 26, 1870, entitled "An act to make further provision for the government of the county of New York," it was enacted that all liabilities against the county of New York incurred previous to the passage of said act should be audited by the Mayor of New York city, the Comptroller, and the then President of the Board of Supervisors of New York county, and that the amounts which should be found to be due should be provided for by the issue of revenue bonds of New York county, payable during the year 1871, and that the Board of Supervisors of said county should include in the ordinance levying the taxes for the year 1871 an amount sufficient to pay said bonds and the interest thereon, and that such claims should be paid by the Comptroller to the party or parties entitled to receive the same. (Here substantially follow the allegations.) That at the time the act became a law A. Oakey Hall was Mayor, Richard B. Connolly Comptroller and William M. Tweed President of the Board of Supervisors; that in their individual capacity they became auditors of the public trust, and as such were bound to perform all the duties faithfully; that on the 5th of May said auditors met and passed the following resolution:—

"That the County Auditor (meaning James Watson) collect from the Board of Supervisors all bills and liabilities against the county incurred prior to the 26th of April, 1870, and that the evidence of the same should be the authorization of the same by the said Board, on certificate of its Clerk or President, and that thereupon said County Auditor annex the vouchers to the appropriate blanks for the signatures of A. Oakey Hall, William M. Tweed and Richard B. Connolly, and payment afterwards."

That afterwards Tweed did cunningly, contrivingly and corruptly and fraudulently, intending, under the cloak and cover of pretendedly carrying into effect provisions of said act, to receive and acquire to his own use large sums of money belonging to the county, and the proceeds of bonds so issued; and that he knowingly, falsely and fraudulently wrote his name William M. Tweed, Ch., upon certain papers purporting to be claims against the county, presented to the said Board of Supervisors, and authorized to be paid.

(Here follow the vouchers of Keyser & Co., of May, June and July, 1869, for $41,481, with the signature referred to across their face.)

TWEED'S GUILT.

It is alleged that Mayor Hall understood this signature as a certificate that the pretended claims had been legally acted upon by the Board of Supervisors, of which Mr. Tweed was chairman, and found to be just, and that the County Auditor took these papers as a claim on such a liability against the county incurred prior to April 20, 1870, and as one collected from an appropriate committee of the Board of Supervisors, the evidence being Tweed's signature. On this evidence the County Auditor audited the claims. That William M. Tweed well knew that the County Auditor would so audit the claims. Here follows a statement of the mode pursued by the County Auditor in so auditing these claims.

That on June 4, 1870, the County Auditor delivered to Mayor Hall for his signature the claim in the name of Keyser & Co., and that Mayor Hall believing the signature "Wm. M. Tweed, Ch.," to be an indication of the justness of the claim, affixed to it his signature and delivered back the claim to the County Auditor with a blank attached, and that the claim was signed again by R. B. Connolly and W. M. Tweed.

Then follows the allegation that the representations of Tweed were false, and that the claims had never been presented to the Board of Supervisors, and could not have been found correct by them, and that the claim was unjust and sham; and that though some work had been done, and some materials furnished, yet they were so cunningly included in the items of the claim endorsed by W. M. Tweed, that the specific and exact portion done the jurors could not say, but that the actual amount was not two-thirds of what was stated to have been done in that claim, and that W. M. Tweed so knew at the time.

SECOND COUNT.

And the jurors aforesaid on their oath aforesaid do further present that by the fourth section of the act of the Legislature entitled "An act to make further provisions for the government of the county of New York," passed the 26th day of April, in the year 1870, it was enacted that all liabilities against the county of New York incurred previous to the passage of said act should be audited by the Mayor of the city of New York, the Comptroller of the city of New York and the then President of the Board of Supervisors of the county of New York. And that the amounts that should be found to be due should be provided for by the issue of Revenue Bonds by the County of New York payable during the year 1871, and that the said Board of Supervisors should include in the ordinance levying the taxes for the year 1871, an amount sufficient to pay said bonds and the interest thereon, and that said claims should be paid by the Comptroller of the city of New York to the party or parties entitled to receive the same upon the certificate of the officers named in the same section—to wit, the officers herein above named.

That at the time the said act became a law, and at all the times hereinafter specified and referred to, Abraham Oakey Hall was, and has been, Mayor of the said city of New York, and Richard B. Connolly then and at such times was and has been Comptroller of the city of New York, and at the same time the act became a law William M. Tweed was the then President of the said Board of Supervisors of the said county. That at the said city and county of New York, and on the 5th day of May, in the year last aforesaid after the passage of said act, the said Abraham Oakey Hall, Richard B. Connolly and William M. Tweed, as Mayor of the said city, as Comptroller of the said city and as President of the Board of Supervisors of the said county, respectively, accepted the said office and the said public trust and employment as such auditors as aforesaid, and entered into and upon the performances of the duties enjoined upon them as such auditors in and by the said fourth section of the said act, and thereafter during all the times hereinafter specified and referred to were bound faithfully and honestly to do and perform the same.

JAMES WATSON.

That in order to do and perform the same and to proceed to an auditing by them of all said liabilities against the county of New York incurred previous to the passage of the said act, the said Abraham Oakey Hall, as said Mayor; the said Richard B. Connolly, as the said Comptroller, and the said William M. Tweed, as the then President of the said Board of Supervisors, afterward met together on the 5th day of May, in the year 1870, at the said city and county of New York, and did then and there make this resolution, in substance as follows, to wit:—That the County Auditor (meaning James Watson, a certain person an employe in the office of the said Comptroller and commonly called the County Auditor of the county of New York), collect from the appropriate committees of the Board of Supervisors (meaning the Board of Supervisors of the said county of New York) all bills and liabilities against the county (meaning the said county of New York) incurred prior to April 26, 1870, and amounts on said 5th day of May due thereon, and that the evidence of the same be the authorization of the same by the said Board (meaning said Board of Supervisors of said county of New York) or its appropriate committees, on certificate of Clerk or President (meaning the Clerk or President of said Board of Supervisors of said county of New York), and thereupon the said county Auditor annexed the vouchers to the appropriate blanks for the signature and action of said Abraham Oakey Hall, as Mayor aforesaid; Richard B. Connolly, Comptroller as aforesaid, and William M. Tweed as President of aforesaid Board of Supervisors, as directed by said section fourth of the said act and payment.

That one James Watson during all this time acted as the official called the County Auditor. That in the accustomed mode of paying the liabilities provided by the fourth section of the act mentioned, to be paid after the liabilities had been put in the form of claims against the county and had been audited by the auditing officers, then the Comptroller would direct the County Auditor to draw a warrant for the claim as audited, in the form of an order to the County Auditor at

THE NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK

directing him to pay the person specified the specified amount. This warrant, when drawn and signed by the qualified officers, would be placed in the custody of the County Auditor, to be paid by him in payment of the claim on account of which it was drawn, and during all the time before specified such was the mode of issuing and disposing of warrants.

CUNNINGLY DEVISED FRAUD.

That afterwards W. M. Tweed, cunningly, &c., devising to acquire large sums of money the property of the county by means of false and fraudulent claims, and he falsely certified as correct by him and upon which, after being audited on the strength of these false certificates, warrants for the payment of those sums would signed and be would fraudulently obtain the warrants, and with the words and letters, "William M. Tweed Ch.," upon a certain paper, which purported to assert a claim against the county, founded upon a liability in the section mentioned. Then follows a bill of Keyser & Co., the same bill set forth in the first count of this indictment, with the endorsement, "William M. Tweed, Ch.," across its face.

WHAT TWEED KNEW AND INTENDED.

That as William M. Tweed knew by the force of the resolution before mentioned and the regular course of business the words "William M. Tweed, Ch.," would be understood by Mayor Hall as a certificate that the pretended claims and the alleged furnishing of work and materials had been properly presented to the Board of Supervisors, and would also signify to all persons employed in the public service of the city to whom they should come in the course of business that the claims had been legally acted upon by the Board or one of its appropriate committees, and found correct and just.

That County Auditor Watson did take, as William M. Tweed knew he would and intended that he should, into his possession the pretended claim with the words, "W. M. Tweed, Ch.," written thereon, as a claim on such a liability against the county incurred before the 26th of April, 1870, and as one collected from an appropriate committee of the Board of Supervisors, the evidence of which was the said words, "W. M. Tweed, Ch.," written thereon.

THE WAY IT WAS DONE.

That afterwards the County Auditor, in the usual practice of his duty, prefixed the following words and figures:—

County Audit No. —. County Expenditures
The county of New York to Keyser & Co., residence —, Dr:
18th For annexed bill, plumbing, &c., done in armories and drill-rooms, May 19 to July 17, 1869. $41,481 00
Interest made up to June 24, 1870 .... 2,907 67
Total $44,388 67

That afterwards the County Auditor—Tweed knowing he would do so—in further pursuance of the directions of the resolution, and under the section of the act mentioned, annexed the claim to the proper blank, as follows:—

CITY OF NEW YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 24, 1870.

The undersigned, in pursuance of section fourth, chapter 382, Laws of 1870, certified that they have audited the annexed bill of Keyser & Co., and have allowed the same at the sum of $44,388 67. Dated June 24, 1870, New York.

MAYOR.
COMPTROLLER,
PRESIDENT BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

That the County Auditor, in further pursuance of the direction of said resolution, would present this blank, annexed to the pretended claim, to Mayor Hall and Connolly, and also to William M. Tweed for their signatures and action; and that those persons would then make their signatures upon the blank, prefixed to the designations of their offices; and the claim was then returned into the possession of the County Auditor, who annexed another blank, as follows:—

CITY OF NEW YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 24, 1870.

The claim of Keyser & Co. against the county of New York having been duly audited by the Mayor, Comptroller and President of the Board of Supervisors, in pursuance of, and as authorized by, section fourth of the act, chapter 382, Laws of 1870, the Comptroller hereby adjusts the same and allow the sum of $44,388 67, in full settlement of all demands

THE WARRANTS

arising therefrom.

The County Auditor would draw a warrant for the above stated sum, viz., $44,388 67, to the order of Keyser & Co., and charge to account of "county liabilities," and upon payment receive and file full release and acquittance therefor.

COMPTROLLER.

And the County Auditor presented this in the usual course of his duty to Richard B. Connolly, Comptroller, and said Comptroller then made his signature, "Richard B. Connolly," prefixed to the printed word "Comptroller." Then the County Auditor drew a warrant on the 27th of June, 1870, signed by A. Oakey Hall, Mayor; Richard B. Connolly, Comptroller, and Joseph B. Young, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and countersigned by S. C. Lynes, Jr., as County Bookkeeper, which warrant was as follows:—

To the COUNTY TREASURER OF NEW YORK at the National Broadway Bank. No. 2,823. New York June 27, 1870, $44,388 67.

Pay Keyser & Co., or order, forty-four thousand three hundred and eighty-eight and sixty-seven hundredths dollars, for plumbing, &c., "for various armories and drill rooms, May 19 to July 17, 1869."

A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
J. B. YOUNG, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

COUNTY LIABILITIES.

Registered—S. C. LYNES, JR.
Countersigned County Bookkeeper.

THE FRAUD CONSUMMATED.

On the 27th of June, 1870, James Watson took back in his possession, as auditor, the warrant so signed and countersigned, which warrant was in his hands, for the sole purpose of being applied to the payment of the claim to which it referred, of a valid liability of the county, set out as drawn, signed and countersigned to William M. Tweed, to whom he delivered it; and that William M. Tweed, with intent to defraud the people of New York and each of the taxpayers of the city and county, upon James Watson delivering the warrant to him did convert the warrant to his own use, whereas in truth and fact the pretended claim had not been at any time referred to the Board of Supervisors, and had not been at any time found to be legally owed by the county. That the claim was not at any time a just claim. The work and materials pretended to be furnished had not been at any time furnished; but items included in the claim of the work and materials pretended to have been furnished were so cunningly arranged that the jurors cannot state what specific portion of the work or materials had been done or furnished. At any rate they did not amount to two-thirds of what was claimed. That William M. Tweed knew these facts and that he

FRAUDULENTLY AND FELONIOUSLY OVERSTATED THE AMOUNTS

to the extent of one half over and above their fair value. That with intent to defraud the people William M. Tweed obtained from County Auditor Watson the said warrant, the property of the county, of the value mentioned, against the form of the statute for such cases made and provided, and against the peace of the people of the State of New York.

THIRD COUNT.

The third count sets forth the same allegations as the first and the second counts up to the introduction of the bill of Keyser & Co., mentioned before, which is dated May 19, July 17, 1869, for $44,388 67, and a second bill, of the same date, for $41,486. Attached to the latter is the following affidavit:—

City and County of New York, ss:—

———, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the items charged in the above account are correct; that the services specified and the articles enumerated therein have in fact been performed and furnished and by due authority; also that the prices charged are reasonable and just, and that said account has not been, either in whole or any part, paid, satisfied or assigned, and the same is now justly due to him

Sworn to before me, —— ——

Also the following certificate:—

"I certify that the articles above enumerated have been received and the services performed; that they were necessary for and have been or will be applied to the use of ———, and that the prices specified are just and reasonable."

After this is the receipt given the Comptroller from the person who presented the claim, as follows:—

NEW YORK, June 24, 1870.

Received from Richard B. Connolly, Comptroller, a warrant on the County Treasurer for the sum of fourty-four thousand three hundred and eighty-eight 67-100 dollars, in full payment of the above account.

$44,388 67. (Signed) —— ——

Here occurs the allegation of the presentation of the papers to the Mayor and Comptroller for their signature; and that Tweed, being bound to perform his duties faithfully, and honestly audit the claims presented to him, did, for the purpose of

CORRUPTLY ACQUIRING MONEY,

by means of the warrant which he knew would be issued for the claim, feloniously sign his name "William M. Tweed" upon the paper prefixed to these words, "Pres. Board of Sups.," and the County Auditor took it in his possession after that signing and annexed the proper blanks, and had the warrant signed and countersigned, as in other similar cases.

The remainder of the count reiterates the allegations of frauds and violations of the statutes which are mentioned in the first, with no fresh points of interest other than those mentioned.

The document is signed

SAMUEL B. GARVIN, District Attorney.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

The Morning at the Hotel and the Day at the Courts.

Such a day and such an excitement! The man who lately actually ruled the city and county of New York—head of Tammany's Committee and Society, head of the public works, owner of the Black Mountain iron mine, chief of the Hoosatonic Tunnel work; director in banks, insurance, stationery and printing companies and newspapers; member of the highest branch of the Legislature of the Empire State, "Boss" of everything—the immortal Tweed, a common prisoner, on a criminal charge! Surely, this was enough to make this city yesterday a hotbed of excitement. The process of his arrest, as reported in the HERALD of yesterday, actually set the "town on fire" with excitement. Everybody had read it, and everybody hurried down town, as far, at least, as the Metropolitan Hotel—the latest county jail—and there they waited, some for hours, to see the illustrious prisoner. The guests at the hotel were generally very much surprised on reading the HERALD in the morning to know that such proceedings had taken place in the house the night before, and they were of course very anxious to see the prisoner there confined (?)

THE LATEST COUNTY JAIL

comprised rooms Nos. 112 and 114 on the first floor, above the office, and fronting on Broadway. They are, of course, elegantly furnished and the fare is about the same, if not "more so" than in the recent county jail on Broadway, near Waverley place. At a late hour in the morning the "Boss" retired to rest, but the Deputy Sheriff, Jarvis, and his assistants, Erbe and Keyes, were vigilant and untiring in their watch. When the great accused arose he seemed, it is said, not much discomposed, but somewhat annoyed at the presence of deputies of the Sheriff having possession of his room, and also, really, of his body. The "Boss" and his keepers took their breakfast at an early hour. The prison fare was good, very good. Deputy Keyes enjoyed it very much. Being Friday he eat "codfish, Shaker fashion," with a spoon, and warmed his hands over the blaze of an "*omelete au rhum*," and declared that Dick Tweed was really accommodating to send that warming pan along for a fellow who was up so long to warm his hands at. Deputy Erbe was astonished at Keyes' action, and assured him that his (Keyes') stomach was not educated. He wondered why his colleague did not "take a few gooseberries before breakfast," as he did.

"Gooseberries?" queried Deputy Keyes; "gooseberries—them; why them's potatoes."

"What's potatoes?" interrogated Erbe.

"Why, them; taste one?"

Erbe bit one, and, after doing so, looked up at Keys, and smilingly said:—"Why, that's so; they are potatoes; I wonder who built them so small."

"would you eat one of them?" queried Keyes.

"Would I eat one?" replied Erbe—"would I eat one—would I eat a million of them?"

"Yes, I think you would and more too if you were lush."

"Oh, no! I ain't lush. I ain't a stenographer, you know. Lush is a stenographer."

Thus the talk went on, frivolous and flippant in every way. Both gentlemen were performing a duty which was unpleasant, and they were endeavoring to make as light of the surrounding circumstances as was possible.

It was all of no avail.

THE "BOSS" WAS DOWNCAST.

His two sons, General William M., Jr. and Richard, were present, as was also his brother, and they three seemed more depressed even than the great "Tycoon" himself.

At about half-past ten the deputy sheriffs and their charge prepared to leave the hotel, but as there were several curious people about the entrance it was deemed best to take the prisoner away by the private entrance, while the crowd waited on Broadway to see the ponderous prisoner. One of the deputies accompanied Mr. Richard Tweed, brother of the "Boss," to a carriage on Broadway, while Mr. Judson Jarvis took the "Boss" himself out by the side door, entered a carriage and drove rapidly down to the Court House. The crowds at the Court House were not posted, and, although they awaited the arrival of "the accused," they evidently did not expect him so early as he arrived, and he passed into the court room of the General Sessions almost unnoticed. He was speedily observed, however, and then occurred the scene above described in connection with the proceedings before Judge Bedford. The sentence of the little Judge, by which the "Boss" was

COMMITTED WITHOUT BAIL

seemed to fly with lightning-like rapidity from one public office to another. Everybody seemed to know of it, and the crowds which had gathered here and there flocked to the brown stone building to see and hear all that was going on. Mr. Tweed and his counsel passed from the court room to the office of the District Attorney, and at his heels was an excited crowd clamoring for admittance. Anticipating something of this sort the officials had sent for an extra force of police, and Captain Thorne, of the Twenty-sixth precinct, with all his command immediately repaired to the Court House. As soon as the writ of habeas corpus had been prepared and granted by Judge Barnard it was served on Mr. Jarvis, order of arrest deputy of Sheriff Brennan, who was at the time getting ready to repair to the Tombs with his distinguished captive. He, of course, started to the new Court House, where Judge Barnard was sitting, holding Chambers in the Supervisors' Room. A noisy, demonstrative crowd followed, and it was really difficult to determine whether the majority intended to rescue Tweed or lynch him. He walked rapidly ahead, and as he entered the room of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors a rush was made for the door by

THE EXCITED MOB,

at his heels. The police immediately formed a cordon, and for a few moments the utmost confusion prevailed. The crowd surged and swore and shouted at the police. The latter in return held their clubs aloft and ordered the crowd back. Then a small charge was made by the bluecoats in a body, and the crowd was forced back to the stairs. Some, who evidently expected mischief, took possession of the stairs, as a good place from which to take observations. Presently the counsel and Deputy Sheriffs, who had been denied admittance by the police, started for the doorway opening directly on the chamber of the Board of Supervisors. Hither the police rushed, and in a few moments were arranged, under Captain Thomas' direction, in double lines, and permitted the crowd to file into the room between them. In a very few minutes the room was thronged by a most motley assemblage, including politicians of all grades, who had evidently enjoyed the "Boss's" favors in times gone by. They said nothing, but watched the progress of events, and as the counsel on one side or the other made some good point they gave a simultaneous breath of relief with such a hearing as showed plainly the peculiarity of their emotions.

Judge Barnard sat on the high priced chair, and beside him sat Sheriff Brennan.

THE JUDGE WHITTLED AND CHEWED

a small piece of pine log, as is his wont, while Matthew T. gazed at the crowd and looked wise. While Mr. O'Conor was speaking the room was quiet as a church during the delivery of some impressive sermon. "Boss" Tweed sat staring at him, and at one side sat his son, the General, who had evidently been weeping, and a few feet behind him was his son Richard, of the Metropolitan Hotel, while his brother Richard sat on the other side. The proceedings were opened and carried out as above reported. As Judge Barnard or the counsel for the accused made some point in law or enunciated some formula the ponderous head of Counseller Stoughton nodded approvingly.

When Mr. O'Conor's speech touched on the hour and finally on an hour and a half there came some whispers from the rear to the effect that he "never dropped on himself." Mr. O'Conor closed very happily, however, with a

COMPLIMENT TO THE REPORTERS

by saying that they would know he had not quoted Shakspeare correctly in regard to robing crime in gold or rags, and that for the Court and others it was enough that they understood what he meant. When Judge Barnard so tersely uttered his decision directing the accused to find bail in $5,000 the crowd in the lobby clapped and stamped most vigorously, and many who were not exactly lovers of the "Boss" joined in the applause. Confusion immediately prevailed. Many jumped over the railing, and several ran to the "Boss" and grasped him by the hand. The gentleman (Mr. Sands) who appeared to go the bail was sworn and examined by Judge Barnard and duly accepted. In vain did the criers say, "The Court has not adjourned! Order! Order!" It was no use. Judge Barnard dropped his stick, grabbed his sealskin coat and said, "Adjourn the Court." Then Cleveland's "Hear ye, hear ye," rang out; the "Boss" and his boys started to go; the crowd jammed against him; Captain Thorn's men again took charge, kept the crowds back and allowed to follow him down the stairs. He went out at the basement door on Chambers street, jumped into his carriage, which was in readiness, and was driven rapidly away to his residence. The crowd gazed after the carriage until it rounded the corner of Broadway, and then the younger William M. was surrounded, and so besieged by Bohemians and shyster lawyers that he was obliged to jump into a hack at the corner of Broadway and Chambers street and give orders to drive him home. His coach was gazed after until it was lost in the whirlpool of vehicles on Broadway, then the crowd dispersed, and thus ended the day's excitement at the public offices.

THE EFFECT IN THE CITY.

When the "Boss" first got into trouble he had many friends. It was thought he might be able to tide over the difficulty. But, alas! poor human nature does not stick by the decaying man, and the multitude felt what the people were "going to do about it."

Mr. Charles O'Conor is rather a bad sort of man to quarrel with. He generally knows what he is about, and the "Boss" knows it now; but he did not know it some time ago, when he defied the whole city and thought he was monarch of the State. Poor old man, what a change has come over him! In the Tombs, oh!

The feeling in the city yesterday was decidedly against the "Boss." Even the men he made, and he has made many of them, hesitated before saying a good word for the dethroned ruler. They were silent as mice, and were thinking about themselves.

The great topic in all the barrooms was the arrest of the "Boss." The peculiar individuals who hang around these places and discuss the events of the day, faltered in their former support of the great disburser, and ventured even to think that the "Boss" did steal. When it came to that, even among the bummers, it was very rough on the "Boss." When the announcement of the proceedings in the Court of General Sessions became generally known the "Boss" was left without a single adherent. The truth must be said that the under dog got a great many kicks. But such is human nature.

Among the more respectable classes of the community there was a relief that the "Boss" was in jail. And it was even rejoiced at that the jail was the Tombs.

How the times have changed!

Only a few months ago who was it within the portals of that dark and dingy building who would not come forth at the bidding of "William M. Tweed?"

It was rejoiced at that the old bird was caged. Indeed, there had been serious grumbling that he had not been in the "chains" long ago. It could not be understood why Connolly should be in a prison while the arch Tammanyite was at liberty. But there was hope in Charles O'Conor, and there was a quiet waiting for his action.

It must be interesting for the "Boss" to know that the city contrived to live even while he was in the Tombs. Even in the Seventh ward there was no commotion caused by his arrest. The Oriental Club and the William M. Tweed Club were in their ordinary glory last evening, the usual gin-cock-tails and billiards being the order. Not a word about the poor "Boss" in the Tombs.

It was rough, an outsider would think.

But such is the fate even of generous rascals. People bear with them for a while, and then weary of them. Suspicion is one thing, proof is quite another. The "Boss" is already condemned, and Heaven itself could not now clear his character of the stigma "thief." There were many people yesterday who commiserated his family, though condemning himself. And there were poor men to say that they would prefer poverty and honesty to Bill Tweed's millions and the Tombs.

Such is life!

CONNOLLY'S CASE.

The following indictment against Richard B. Connolly, in which he is charged with gross misdemeanor in office as Comptroller, has been presented in the General Sessions by Judge Bedford's Grand Jury. Following upon this indictment a warrant was issued, directed to Warden Tracy, of Ludlow street Jail, in which prison the ex-Comptroller has been for some time immured, directing him to hold the body of the said Connolly till delivered by the process of law, independent of any process, commitment or warrant with like effects.

THE INDICTMENT.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, SS.:—

The Jurors of the People of the State of New York, and for the body of the City and County of New York, upon their oath, present:—

FIRST COUNT.

That by the fourth section of an act of the Legislature of the State of New York entitled "An act to make provision for the government of the county of New York, passed the 25th day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy, it was enacted that all liabilities against the county of New York incurred previous to the passage of the said act should be audited by the Mayor of the said city of New York, the Comptroller of the said city of New York and the then President of the Board of Supervisors of said county, and that the amounts which should be found to be due should be provided for by the issue of

REVENUE BONDS OF THE COUNTY OF NEW YORK,

payable during the year 1871, and that the Board of Supervisors of said county should include in the ordinance levying the taxes for the year 1871 an amount sufficient to pay said bonds and the interest thereon, and that such claim should be paid by said Comptroller to the party or parties entitled to receive the same upon the certificate of the officers named in said section.

That at the time the act became a law, and at all times hereinafter referred to, Abraham Oakey Hall was Mayor of said city, the said Richard B. Connolly was Comptroller, and that at the time the act became a law William M. Tweed was the President of the Board of Supervisors of the said county, and that at the time last mentioned the said Abraham Oakey Hall, the said Richard B. Connolly and William M. Tweed accepted said office, trust and employment as auditors as aforesaid, and entered upon and assumed the performance of

THE DUTIES ENJOINED UPON THEM,

respecting as aforesaid in the said fourth section, and that at all times hereinafter referred to they each of them, being in such offices, and holding the public trust so arising, were bound faithfully to perform such duties, and not to wilfully neglect them.

And the jurors aforesaid do further say that afterwards, in the First ward of the city of New York, on the 1st day of August, in the year of our Lord 1870, it became and was the duty of Abraham Oakey Hall, Richard B. Connolly and William M. Tweed, in obedience to said fourth section, to audit, under its provisions a claim stated upon certain papers then and there presented to them as a liability against the county, incurred previous to the passage of the act, and provided for by the said section, which papers so presented as aforesaid contained a claim that the said county owed certain persons claiming therein, under the name of Ingersoll & Company, the sum of $91,325 50 on account of and for a liability incurred previously to the passage of the above act, for furniture furnished for the County Court rooms and offices, as alleged in the claim before the passage of the said act.

THE STEALING OF THE VOUCHERS,

and the jurors aforesaid do present that on the 10th day of September in the year 1871, while the papers so presented were in the care, custody and possession of Richard B. Connolly, they were and ever since have been and still are wholly lost, and that they cannot now here be produced to or seen by the said jurors; and that therefore they (the said jurors) cannot now give or state a more particular description thereof than is hereinabove in this behalf given.

And the jurors do further say that Richard B. Connolly, on the first day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy, being then and there such Comptroller as aforesaid, and bound to audit the said claim as aforesaid, did then and there

WILLINGLY, UNLAWFULLA AND CORRUPT

neglect to audit the claim as aforesaid presented, offending against the form of the statute provided in such a case and against the peace of the people of the State of New York and their dignity.

SECOND COUNT.

The second count reiterates substantially what is said in the first about the passage of the "Act to make provision for the government of the county of New York." April 26, 1870; the duties placed by it on the shoulders of the Mayor, Comptroller and President of the Board of Supervisors—to audit claims for the payment of all liabilities of the county of New York incurred previous to the above date, and to issue Revenue Bonds of the county payable during the year 1871 for the satisfaction of all such claims found to be due, the Board of Supervisors to include in the ordinance levying the taxes for the year 1871 an amount sufficient to pay these bonds and the interest on them, and the Comptroller to discharge all valid claims to the party or parties entitled to receive them upon the certificate of the officers who, as named above, formed the Board of Audit; that at the time the act of April 26, 1870, became a law and at all times after that mentioned in the indictment, Abraham Oakey Hall was Mayor of the city of New York, of which Richard B. Connolly was Comptroller, and William M. Tweed was President of the Board of Supervisors; that they accepted the office, trust and employment of auditors and assumed the performance of the duties enjoined upon them by the law, and at all times mentioned after this in the indictment they each held such officers, and holding the public trust so arising, were bound faithfully to perform and not to wilfully neglect the same.

INGERSOLL'S WARRANTS.

And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath, do further say that, in the First ward of the city and county of New York, on the 1st day of August, 1870, it became the duty of Abraham Oakey Hall, Richard B. Connolly and William M. Tweed to audit, and, in so doing, to examine the validity and correctness of a claim stated upon certain papers presented then and there as a liability against the county of New York, provided for by the fourth section of the statute of April 26, 1870, such papers containing a claim which the said county owed to certain persons under the name of Ingersoll & Co., claiming therein the sum of $91,325 50 on account of and for a liability against the said county, incurred previously to the passage of the said act, for furniture furnished for County Court rooms and offices, as alleged in such claim.

PAYING THE WARRANTS.

That afterwards Richard B. Connolly, in making and subscribing a certain certificate in writing, also subscribed then and there, by each of the three officers of the Board of Audit, whereby in substance it was falsely certified that such three officers had audited the said claim and had allowed the same at the sum of $91,325 50; and also Richard B. Connolly, as Comptroller, did, on pretence of such certificate, and in pretended performance of his duties, under said fourth section, pay the said claim to the said persons so using the said name of Ingersoll & Company, so appearing by such false certificate to be entitled, under said fourth section, to receive such payment.

And the jurors aforesaid further say that on the 10th day of September, in the year 1871, while the papers so presented as aforesaid and the said certificate were in the care, custody and possession of Richard B. Connolly, as Comptroller, the said papers and the said certificate were and ever since have been, and still are, wholly lost, and that the same cannot now be produced to or seen by the said jurors, and that, therefore, they cannot now give or state a more particular description thereof than is herein above given.

CORRUPT NEGLECT OF DUTY.

And the jurors aforesaid do further say that Richard B. Connolly, on the same 1st day of August, 1870, bound to audit as aforesaid, did then and there wilfully, unlawfully and corruptly neglect to audit or examine the validity and correctness of the said claims so as aforesaid presented for audit against the form of the statute and against the peace of the people of the State of New York and their dignity.

SAMUEL B. GARVIN, District Attorney.

MORE INDICTMENTS.

Rumored Criminal Action Against Prominent Officials.

[From the Commercial Advertiser.]

The action of Judge Bedford's Grand Jury will be remembered and stand out prominent in the criminal history of the city. The enormity of the crimes and the political consequences of their action will be felt for years.

The city has been full of rumors in relation to the various parties who, of late, have been the subject of their investigation and action.

Men who have not heretofore been publicly known as having been connected with the city frauds and ballot box stuffing have been under investigation, and it is understood that indictments have been found against them.

It is suspected that individuals connected with the management of the City Parks are numbered among those indicted.

There have been large frauds perpetrated under what is known as the "gravel contract," and one or more gentlemen holding high positions are implicated. It is stated that two indictments have been found against Hon. Thomas C. Fields, and one or more against other parties connected with the City Park management.

It has leaked out that Mr. James M. Sweeny has been indicted for felony, and that the proofs against him are even stronger than against Tweed. It is alleged that the Grand Jury had copies before them of his bank account, and the dates of his deposit of the ten per cent dividends in the Woodward steal corresponds with the dates of Woodward's drafts. Those who pretend to know say that they have a strong case against him.

In addition to the indictment of Tweed for felony it is known that two or more indictments have been found against Mr. Connolly.

Indictments have also been found against Garvey, Woodward, Ingersoll and several others for felony.

It is even stated that one of the Police Commissioners is numbered among those indicted, and that an effort is to be made to indict a gentleman high in financial circles.

The repeaters and ballot-box stuffers have passed under review of the Grand Jury, and some fifteen or twenty of the inspectors of the late election, it is said, have been indicted.

One notorious fellow, who voted 600 repeaters, has had four or five true bills found against him.

A well known police judge living on the east side of the town, in the German district, has also been indicted for his connection with ballot box stuffing.

The Grand Jury expect to get through with their labors on Tuesday of next week, when some thirty or forty sealed indictments are expected to make their appearance. The rising of the jury will create a greater excitement than has been about the City Hall Park in some time.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises........ 7 18 | Moon sets....eve 11 05
Sun sets........ 4 33 | High water.morn 12 27

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER.

Steamer.	Sails	Destination.	Office.
Atlantic	Dec 16	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
Rhein	Dec 16	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Columbia	Dec 16	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Wash'ton	Dec 21	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
City of New Y'rk	Dec 23	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Australia	Dec 23	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
St. Laurent	Dec 30	Havre	58 Broadway.
Europa	Dec 30	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green

PORT OF NEW YORK, DECEMBER 16, 1871.

CLEARED.

Steamship Columbia (Br), Small, Glasgow—Henderson Bros.
Steamship Trojan (Br), Thomson, Glasgow—Henderson Bros.
Steamship Rhein (NG), Meyer, Bremen via Southampton—Oelrichs & Co.
Steamship Franklin (NG), Dreyer, Stettin—Wendt & Ramelsburg.
Steamship City of Austin (new), Eldredge, Galveston via Key West—C H Mallory & Co.
Steamship Geo Cromwell, Clapp, New Orleans—H B Cromwell & Co.
Steamship Gen Meade, Sampson, New Orleans—Frederic Baker.
Steamship Ashland, Moore, Fernandina—Jas Hand.
Steamship Magnolia, Palmer, Savannah—W R Garrison.
Steamship Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah—R Lowden.
Steamship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston—H R Morgan & Co.
Steamship E S Terry, Salyear, Newbern, NC—Murray, Ferris & Co.
Steamship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, &c—Old Dominion Steamship Co.
Steamship E C Knight, Johnson, Georgetown, DC—G B Merrick.
Steamship Volunteer, Howe, Philadelphia—Lorillard Steamship Co.
Steamship Alliance, Shute, Salem—Murray, Ferris & Co.
Steamship Acushnet, Rector, New Bedford—Ferguson & Wood.
Steamship Neptune, Baker, Boston—H F Dimock.
Ship Alice Ball, Guest, Sydney and Dunedin—R W Cameron & Co.
Bark Nabob, Dill, Bombay—Orpheus, Harding & Co.
Bark Jane Spratt (Br), Spratt, Bristol, E—E E Morgan's Sons.
Bark Mindet (Norw), Brunsgaard, Gloucester, E—Funch, Edye & Co.
Bark Ironsides, Tapley, Gibraltar for orders—Lunt Bros.
Bark Golden Fleece (Br), Rhodes, Barbados—H Trowbridge's Sons.
Bark Ephraim Williams, Keen, Galveston—C H Mallory & Co.
Bark Courier (NG), Krohmann, Wilmington, NC—Funch, Edye & Co.
Brig Eliza Sherris (Br), Ball, Smyrna—G F Bulley.
Brig Amilcare (Ital), Romano, Gibraltar for orders—Funch, Edye & Co.
Brig John Wesley, Ford, Gibraltar for orders—Miller & Houghton.
Brig Mary Cobb, Tracy, Providence—Jed Frye & Co.
Schr Chas C Dame, Beveridge, Mayaguez, PR—B J Wenberg.
Schr Ben, Davis, Wilmington, NC—E S Powell.
Schr Nelly Potter, Gaskill, Washington, NC—W K Hinman & Co.
Schr Garland, Linsley, Brantford—Rackett & Bro.
Steamer Philadelphia, Jones, Philadelphia.
Steamer A C Stimers, Davis, Philadelphia.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Columbia, Van Sice, Havana Dec 10, and Nassau 12th, with mdse and passengers, to the Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Gen Sedgwick, Ellis, New Orleans Dec 6, and the bar 7th, with mdse, to C H Mallory & Co. Had strong head winds all the passage.

Steamship Volunteer, Howe, Philadelphia, with mdse, to the Lorillard Steamship Co

Ship Tantallon Castle (Br), Brown, Calcutta Sept 8, and Sand Heads 9th, with mdse, to E E Morgan's Sons. Passed Cape of Good Hope Oct 24, and crossed the Equator Nov 15, in lon 31 W; had 7 days very light winds after losing the NE trades, and westerly winds and weather from thence to port; Dec 5, lat 27 22, lon 65, fell in with bark May Stetson, Capt Spates, from New York for Aspinwall, with a cargo of coal, and being in a sinking codition, having had very heavy weather from Nov 27, took captain and crew, eight in number, and brought them to this port; Nov 22, lat 11 32 N, lon 45 W, spoke ship Malay, from Manila for New York; Dec 5, lat 27 45 N, lon 65, schr B Inginac, steering SE; Dec 16, at 3 PM, took a pilot from boat Isaac Webb, No 8, 30 miles SSE of the Highlands.

Ship Kildonan (Br), Nicol, Glasgow, 37 days, with mdse to Wm Nelson, Jr. Had strong westerly gales the entire passage; split several sails, stove bulwarks, &c; been 21 days west of the Banks.

Ship Storkors (Nor), Ericksen, Antwerp, 66 days, with mdse to Funch, Edye & Co. Took the middle passage, and had moderate weather to Hatteras; from thence 13 days with heavy W and NW gales; carried away fore yard and split sails.

Bark Mercurio (Ital), Bussanich, Gloucester 58 days, in ballast, to order. Took the southern passage, and had variable winds up to Bermuda; from thence 15 days, with strong W and NW winds. Nov 23, lat 24 20, lon 51 48, spoke bark Suez (Ital), from Marseilles for New York; Dec 13, lat 39 50, lon 70 02, bark G O Whitmore, from —— for New York.

Bark Dronning Louise (Nor), Larsen, Cardiff, 73 days, with railway iron to order; vessel to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann. Took the southern passage, and had fine weather to lat 33 N; since strong westerly gales.

Bark Augustino Feloga (Ital), Chiesa, Cardiff, 67 days, in ballast, to order.

Bark C O Whitman, Humphreys, Newport, 56 days, with railway iron, to J W Elwell & Co.

Bark Wien Hohenfelde (NG), Schultze, Newcastle, 69 days, with coal to order. Came the southern passage, and had fine weather up to Hatteras; from thence 14 days with heavy NW winds.

Bark Eber (Aust), Gurich, Limerick, 73 days, in ballast, to order. Had heavy gales from W to NW the entire passage; been 25 days west of the Banks.

Bark Cyclone (Br), Forbes, Antwerp, 61 days, in ballast, to Brett, Son & Co. Took the northern passage, and had strong westerly gales the entire passage; split sails; been 27 days west of the Banks.

Bark Voyager (Br), Varwell, Zante, 75 days, with fruit to Chamberlin, Phelps & Co. Passed Gibraltar Nov 6; had heavy weather; been 21 days north of Bermuda. (The V arrived 15th.)

Bark Eliza Barss (Br), Vesey, Bermuda, 15 days, in ballast, to Middleton & Co. Had heavy gales from SW to NW the entire passage.

Bark Frank Marion (of Bath), Duncan, Boston, 10 days, in ballast, to Jas W Elwell & Co. Will load for Leghorn.

Brig Sliloe (Aust), Radoslovich, London 76 days, with chalk to Siocovich & Co.

Brig Sultan (Br), Kemp, Troon, 47 days, with coal to Bruce & Co; vessel to master. Came the northern passage, and had strong westerly gales; been 24 days W of the Banks.

Schr Keokuk, Gates, Aquin, 27 days, with logwood to Nunes & Co; vessel to Simpson & Clapp. Had strong northerly gales the whole passage; been 5 days north of Hatteras.

Schr Maggie P Smith, Grace, Newbern, NC, 5 days, with naval stores to Overton & Hawkins.

Schr Osborn Curtis, Curtis, Virginia.
Schr C Mallison, Daley, Virginia.
Schr Sarah Lavinia, Jones, Virginia.
Schr John Brill, Jones, Virginia.
Schr John Stoneman, Davis, Philadelphia for Boston.
Schr Maggie, McFadden, Philadelphia for Portland.
Schr Henrietta, Simmons, Philadelphia for Salem.
Schr Ada Ames, Adams, Providence for Baltimore. Put in this port for a harbor.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamship Franconia, Bragg, Portland for New York, with mdse and passengers, to J F Ames.
Steamship Alliance, Shute, Salem for New York.
Schr J W Woodruff, Haskell, Bangor, 20 days, for New York, with lumber to H W Loud & Co.
Schr Addie Ryerson, Pike, Boston for New York, in ballast to Jed Frye & Co.
Schr Harry Bluff, Benson, Boston for New York, in ballast to S C Loud & Co.
Schr Ida & Annie, Cooke, Thomaston for New York, with lime to Haviland.
Schr Maggie Bell, Hall, Rockland for New York, with lime to J R Browne.
Schr Abbie Emery, Emery, Rockland for New York, with lime to J R Browne.
Schr Sea Bird, Chase, Harwich for New York, with fish to J S Fish & Co.
Schr Pavillion, Clarke, Frankfort for New York, with stone to Hogan & Co.
Schr Searsville, Weaver, Quincy Point for Philadelphia, with stone.
Schr Oliver Perry, Murphy, Glen Cove for New York.
Schr Emily A Bartle, Smith, Dighton for Jersey City.
Schr Mary L Newton, Murpay, Fall River for New York.
Schr Oriole, Megathlin, Boston for Baltimore.
Schr L & M Reed, Stillman, Boston for Baltimore.
Schr John B Stratford, Squires, Norwich for New York.
Schr Diadem, Chase, Providence for New York.
Schr Hattie E Taber, Aldridge, New Haven for New York.
Schr Fashion, Young, Providence for New York.
Schr E H Atwood, Horace, Boston for New York.
Schr Richard Borden, Borden, Fall River for New York.
Schr E G Irwin, Johnson, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr Robert Byron, Sawyer, Franklin for New York.
Schr J Wilson, Conley, Salem for Philadelphia.
Schr H T Hedges, Reynolds, Orient for New York.
Schr Ella Hodgdon, Nickerson, Newport for New York.
Schr Elizabeth B, Hogan, Norwich for New York.
Schr Charles E Elmer, Wilson, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr Mary E Reeves, Lowden, Providence for New York.
Schr Eugene, Howes, Provincetown for Baltimore.
Schr J Borden, Edwards, Fall River for New York.
Schr Sullivan (U S), Browne, Portland for Norfolk, Va.
Schr Ella Hodgdon, Smith, Providence for New York.
Schr Niantic, Wilson, Providence for New York.
Schr James Martin, Baker, Boston for Philadelphia.

BOUND EAST.

Steamship Alliance, Shute, New York for Salem.
Steamship Acushnet, Rector, New York for New Bedford.
Steamship Neptune, Baker, New York for Boston.
Schr Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, New York for Stamford.
Schr Prudence, Alton, Weehawken for Bridgeport.
Schr James M Bayles, Arnold, Port Johnson for Providence.
Schr Fannie Hanmer, Tibbits, Elizabethport for Providence.
Schr Amos Falkenburgh, Eaton, Elizabethport for Providence.
Schr Margaretta, Wandser, Hoboken for Oyster Bay.
Schr Fly, Dow, Hoboken for Providence.
Schr J Vancleaf, Carter, Hoboken for Providence.
Schr Mira A Pratt, Pratt, Hoboken for Providence.
Schr Ida May, New York for Providence.
Schr James Hoffman, Chapman, Port Johnson for New Haven.
Schr J Ellery, Fanchon, Hoboken for Portland.
Schr E Kidder, Bleecker, Philadelphia for Providence.
Schr Alida, Knowles, Weehawken for Boston.
Schr S Selsey, Ball, New York for New Haven.
Schr Ontario, Sawyer, Elizabethport for New Haven.
Schr G B Somes, May, Newburg for Boston.
Schr Albert Treat, Sawyer, New York for Boston.
Schr Millie Frank, Edwards, New York for New Haven.
Schr Mary Isabel, Sammis, New York for New Haven.
Steamer Rattlesnake, Willetts, Philadelphia for Boston.

BELOW.

Bark Louisa (Nor), from Cardiff. (Was spoken by pilot boat Washington 16th, off Barnegat.)

SAILED.

Steamships Rhein, Bremen; Franklin, Stettin; Columbia, and Trojan, Glasgow; Calabria, Holland, Atlantic, and City of Paris, Liverpool; Periere, Havre; City of Austin, Key West and Galveston; Geo Cromwell, and Gen Meade, New Orleans; Ashland, Fernandina; Magnolia, and Huntsville, Savannah; Champion, Charleston; E S Terry, Newbern, NC; Wyanoke, Richmond, &c; E C Knight, Georgetown, DC.

Wind at sunset SSW.

Marine Disasters.

STEAMSHIP CORTES, Whitman, from New York for New Orleans, before reported at Norfolk 12th inst, disabled, broke her crank pin on the 11th, off Cape Hatteras; will repair and proceed.

SHIP RADIANT, Chase, from Singapore for Boston, struck on a reef in Rhio Straits — inst, and was run ashore. Assistance was sent to her.

BARK MAY STETSON—Capt Spates, of bark May Stetson, reports sailed from New York for Aspinwall Nov 22, with a cargo of coal. Had moderate weather up to the 27th, then took a gale from SW; at 4 PM the wind shifted to NW with hurricane force, in which sprung a leak. Deccmberr 5, lat 27 22 N, lon 65 W, was fallen in with by ship Tantallon Castle, Capt J Brown, from Calcutta for New York, and myself and crew, eight all told, were brought to this port. The May Stetson registered 301 tuns new measurement, and was owned by Winchester & Towne, of New York.

BRIG ATTIE DURKEE (Br), Brown, at Philadelphia from London, lost and split sails on the passage.

BRIG EXPRESS (Br), Brannon, from Turks Islands bound to Halifax, NS, with a cargo of salt, put into Nassau 9th inst in a leaky condition.

BRIG SARAH PETERS—Norfolk, Dec 16—The brig Sarah Peters, from Boston for Mobile, is ashore on Body Island. The wrecking steamer Resolute has gone to her assistance.

BRIG WM CREEVY, before reported ashore at Southampton, was sold to M H Gregory, of Sag Harbor, for $500, together with some articles saved from the vessel. Our statement of last week needs correction in one particular. It was, as we are now informed, not Mr Charles White, keeper of Life Saving Station No 20, who went in command of the lifeboat, and with it saved the thirteen persons on board; but credit for this meritorious act is due to Capt Geo G White, of Southampton village.—Grenport (LI) Watchman, Dec 16.

SCHR MARY D IRELAND, at Philadelphia from Wilmington, NC, lost part of deck load of lumber.

SCHR SKYLARK, Loring, from Pictou, NS, for Galveston, before reported at Nassau in distress, proceeded on her voyage 7th inst.

SCHR ELLEN MULHEM, from St Johns for New York, put into Boothbay 14th inst with loss of deck load, sails, boat and wheel.

SCHR MORELIGHT (not Moonlight), from Calais for New York, Capt Young, went ashore on Bantam ledge (Damerescove Isle), evening of 13th, in a snow storm; crew all saved.

SCHR FRIGATE BIRD, recently ashore at Falmouth Heights and towed to New Bedford full of water, has been taken upon the city marine railway and found to have lost keel, part of stem, and oakum badly started out of seams.

SCHR MARY B AMSDEN, Lavender, at Boston 13th inst, from Baltimore 8th, reports in lat 38 35, lon 74 40, passed a vessel, apparently a bark, with bright topmastheads out of water.

MISSING VESSEL—Schr Gen Knox, Capt Henderson, went to sea from Satilla River, Ga, about Oct 31, for New York, and not having since been heard from, fears are entertained that she is lost. The Gen Knox was 201 tons register, built at Thomaston, Me, in 1850, and hailed from New York.

Miscellaneous.

We are under obligations to Purser Magnus, of the steamship Columbia, from Havana and Nassau, for the prompt delivery of our files and despatches.

SCHR ANNETTE M AIKEN, before reported bought by Capt N Smith Woodhull, of Riverhead, is of 155 tons burthen, and belonged at Norwalk, Ct. Geo Hudson, of Riverhead, is associated with Capt Woodhull in the ownership; they paid $4000 for her.

LAUNCHED—At Bath last week, by Goss & Sawyer, a 400 ton schooner. They have the keel of another one already laid, and are getting out the frame for still another, which will be about 700 tons, and which will be commenced soon.

Notice to Mariners.

The Iron Can Buoy on Middle Ground, Cape Henry, bearing SW ½ W about 6 miles distant, is reported missing by the Baltimore pilot.

Whalemen.

Touched at Nanuka, Fiji, Sept 11 (and sailed for a cruise), bark Fanny Fisher, Mayhew, Sydney, with 124 bbls sp and 200 wh.

A letter from Russell, NZ, Oct 28, reports barks Cleone, Luce, NB, 1100 bpbk; Louisa, Slocum, do, 750 do; Janet, Macy, Westport, 159 sp—all since leaving Bay of Islands.

A letter from on board ship Niger, Grant, of NB, reports her at Tongataboo Oct 15, with 850 bbls sp, 6000 hpbk. Reports bark Live Oak, Beckerman, of NB, 520 hpbk; Napoleon, Fuller, do, 550 hpbk since leaving Bay of Islands. Heard from Oct 1, ship James Arnold, Briggs, NB, 550 sp and 750 hpbk; bark Coral, Potter, do, 750 hpbk this season.

A letter from Capt Allen, of bark Sea Ranger, of NB, dated Norfolk Island Oct 17, reports, had taken 42 bbls sp oil since last report.

On Thursday the Amagansette shore whalemen captured a large cow whale in the ocean opposite that place, but unfortunately in towing her ashore when at about two and a half miles from land the whale sunk. The men fastened one of their boats to the line and came ashore. Efforts will be made to raise and secure the carcass.—Greenport (LI) Watchman, Dec 16.

Spoken.

Ship Twilight, Gates, from New York for San Francisco, no date, off Cape Horn (by ship Majestic, at Mejillones).

Ship St James, Colley, from New York for San Francisco, no date, off Cape Horn (by ship Majestic, at Mejillones).

Foreign Ports.

AQUIN, Nov 21—Sailed, schr Edward Laymeyer, for New York.

CARDENAS, Dec 5—Arrived, schr Ralph Carleton, Patten, St John, NB; 7th, brig Gambia, Gilkey, Wilmington, NC; 8th, bark John E Holbrook, Leavitt, Liverpool; brig Hattie B, Daggett, New York.

Sailed 5th, schr Columbus (Sp), Ferrer, Savannah; 7th, brig Herald, Hansen, Matanzas.

CIENFUEGOS, Dec 7—Sailed, brig Nueva Sabina (Sp), Barran, Savannah.

GLASGOW, Dec 15—Arrived, steamship Britannia, McLellan, New York.

HAVANA, Dec 6—Arrived, steamship Trinidad (Sp), Mendoza, New York; schrs M N Lindsey, M'Kay, Key West (and sailed 9th to return); 6th, Lottie J Sparrow, Linnell, Bristol; 7th (not 11th), bark Manitou, North, Baltimore; schr Phebe, Merritt, New York; 8th, barks C S Rogers, Dickerson, and Ella, Patterson, do; steamship Cleopatra, Phillips, do; schrs Anna, Whittemore, Mobile; 9th, Goddess, Raymond, Key West.

Sailed 7th, bark Virgen del Carmen (Sp), Zarrandicolchea, Savannah (before reported cleared Nov 30); brig Clara J Adams, McFadden, New York; schrs Elizabeth De Hart, north of Hatteras; 8th, Elizabeth Taylor, Mobile; 13th, steamship Cleopatra, Phillips, New York.

Cleared 6th, brigs Dashaway, (Br) Kain, Pensacola; 9th, San Rafael (Sp), Pensativo, Charleston.

In port Dec 9, barks G W Rosevelt, Harriman, and Insulan (Nor), Mockelcort, for New York, ldg; L T Stoker, Bibber, wtg; brigs Cuba (Nor), Selmer, and Mariposa, Staples, for New York, ldg; Waverly, Terry; John M Burns, Arnett, and Atalaya, Cole, wtg; schrs Ramonde Ajuria, McBride, for Philadelphia, ldg; St James, Bottam, for Brazos; Mary McKee, Sharp; Donna Anna, Whaley, and United States, Bennett, unc; and the above arrivals.

HALIFAX, Dec 12—Arrived, brig James (Br), Baillieaul, Baltimore.

JEREMIE, Nov 28—Sailed, schr Caroline A Farnsworth (Br), Benson, New York.

LIVERPOOL, Dec 14—Arrived, bark Cavioces (Sp), San Martin, Savannah.

Arrived at do 15th, ship Knight Companion (Br), Lecraw, New York.

MELBOURNE, Oct 26—Arrived, bark Sarah, Atkins, Boston.

MEJILLONES, Nov 12—In port ships Columbus, York, and Pacific, Blanchard, for Antwerp, ready.

MOLLENDO, Nov 16—In port ships Two Brothers, Gibbs, for Callao; Majestic, Gibbons, unc.

MAYAGUEZ, PR, Nov 29—Arrived, schr Rebecca M Atwood, New York.

MATANZAS, Dec 7—Arrived, bark Stampede (Br), Hatfield, St John, NB; brigs Raven, Spencer, New York; J H Lane, Franklin, Portland.

Cleared 6th, brig Nuevo Coperuico (Sp), Mir, and Felipe (Sp), Coll, New Orleans.

NASSAU, NP, Dec 4—Arrived, schrs Zinga, Lehman, Savannah; 6th, Lottie, Johnson, Baltimore; 9th, brig Express (Br), Brannon, Turks Islands bound to Halifax, in distress.

Sailed Nov 30, schrs W D Daisley, Daisley, Baltimore; Dec 1, F St Clair Edwards, Ireland, New York; 5th, Ann & Susan, Podger, Baltimore; 7th, Skylark, Loring (from Pictou), Galveston, with inward cargo.

PLYMOUTH, Dec 15—Arrived, steamship Westphalia, Schwensen, New York.

PORT AU PRINCE, Dec 5—Sailed, brig Rainbow (Br), Marshall, St Marc, to load for New York.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec 15—Arrived, steamship Algeria, Le Messurier, New York for Liverpool (and proceeded).

SYDNEY, CB, Dec 6—Arrived, steamship Robert Ingham (Br), Whitelaw, New York.

ST JOHN, NB, Dec 12—Cleared, schr L A Johnson, Mahlman, Philadelphia.

American Ports.

ALEXANDRIA, Dec 15—Sailed, bark Robert (Swe), Wilmington, NC.

BOSTON, Dec 15—Arrived, Br brigs M E Coipel, Morrell, Martinique and St Thomas, via Yarmouth, NS; Vesta, Goudy, Turks Island.

Cleared—Schrs Ida L, Bearse, Philadelphia; Bay State, Crocker, New York; Zeyla, Crowell, Savannah.

Sailed—Wind NW to N, from the channel, ship Agnes, bark Margaretha Blanco, (latter passed Cape Cod at 3:30); bark Fanny Atkinson; brigs A J Ross, Abby and Ada H Hall started from the city but all anchored below, where they remained at sunset in company with a brig and 3 schrs, all outward bound.

16th—Arrived, steamer Monticello, from Charleston; ship Hoagley, from Liverpool.

BALTIMORE, Dec 15—Arrived, steamship Blackstone, Howes, Boston; schr Jane Emson, Vancleaf, New York.

Cleared—Steamships McClellan, Howes, Boston via Norfolk; Maryland, Johnson, New Orleans via Key West; barks American Lloyds, Park, Bristol, E; Conquest, Small, Marseilles; Roislare (Br), English, Wexford, Ire; Campanero (Br), Walker, Rio Janeiro; brig Watch (Br), Robin, London; schrs Peerless, Patterson, West Indies; A P Cranmer, Cranmer, Providence; A R Pryer, Alexander, Felfast, Ire; E C King, Bragdon, and May Morn, Rabb, New York.

Sailed—Steamship Maryland.

CHARLESTON, Dec 16—Arrived, schrs Myrover, and Constitution, New York.

Sailed—Steamship Manhattan, Woodhull, New York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec 16—Passed in for Baltimore, steamship Baltimore, from Bremen; schr Ann & Susan, from Nassau.

Passed out—Steamship Maryland, for Havana; brigs Resource, Cork; Francis Jane, Rio Janeiro.

GALVESTON, Dec 8—Arrived, bark Rosaline (Br), Bygott, Havana.

Cleared—Bark Clara Eaton, Merriman, Liverpool.

GLOUCESTER, Dec 14—Arrived, schrs Harper, Gott, Bangor for New York; Lucy Ames, Murray, Rockland for do; Fish Hawk, McLean, and Volunteer, Smith, from Grand Menan, NB, with fares of fresh herring (and sailed for New York).

INDIANOLA, Dec 4—Arrived, schr Sophia Godfrey, Godfrey, New York. Below 5th, brig Samuel Welch, from New York.

Cleared Nov 28, schr Sandy Hook, Crawford, Pensacola.

In port Dec 5, schr Thos P Hull, Rider, for New York ldg.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec 10—Arrived, Steamship Liberty, Reed, Baltimore via Havana and Key West.

11th—Arrived, Steamship Cordova, Reynolds, Liverpool; ships Castilda, Robinson, New York; ship Josephine Oulton (Br)), Oulton, Liverpool; C H Southard, Woodworth, do; bark Ben Dyer, Leland, Port Talbot; schr G Prince, Hownes, Old Prouidence.

Below, coming up, ships Lydia Schofield, Melchor, Cardiff; Leone (Fr), Levesque, from London; Harry Morse, Wyman, from Liverpool; North Star, Owens, from Bristol; Beethoven (Br), Smith, from Liverpool; Prussia, Patten, from Liverpool; bark Williams, Hendie, from Martinique; brig Maria Eliza, Austrich, from Havana; schrs Lily of the Valley, Leitch, from Montego Bay; H W Foster, Rich, from Boston; Frank Lucas, Hulse, from Ruatan Island; R P Reynard, Hall, from Boston; Mattie A Franklin, Purvere, from Boston; John F Kranz, Pitcher, from Boston.

Cleared—Ship Belgravia (Br), Liverpool; bark R A Allen, Tarr, Boston.

SOUTHWEST PASS, Dec 11—Arrived, barks Patmos, Nichols, Liverpool; C D W (Swe), Ruden, Ruden, Rio Janeiro.

NORFOLK, Dec 14—Arrived, brig Teresita, Abaugh, Baltimore, to finish ldg; schrs James Jones, Jones, and Enos Briggs, Kelly, New York; Titmouse, Hendren, Providence.

PENSACOLA, Dec 12—Arrived, brig Sullivan, Perry, Havana.

Cleared—Schrs Helen Augusta, Wells, Key West; Daniel Britton, Carroll, Providence; Noanta, Smith, Matanzas.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec 15—Arrived, schrs Edw Heraty, Meredith, New York; Bossie Morris, Allen, Portsmouth.

Cleared—Steamship Yazoo, Catharine, New Orleans via Havana; barks Kate Sancton (Br), Robbins, Antwerp; Meridian (NG), Lenz, Bremen; brigs John Chrystal, Hess, St Johns, PR; Geo F Dale, Smith, Cardenas; schrs Sophie Wilson, Walls, do; Marian Gage, Heather, Havana; T T Tasker, Allen, Key West; Fannie W Johnson, Marts, Pensacola.

Capt Fowler, of the tug Lennox, telegraphs from Newcastle, Del, at 1:10 PM—yesterday (15th) towed here ship Glenhaven (from Calcutta), from Bombay Hook, and will return for a bark; the ice is bad. City Ice Boat No 2 returned yesterday from a short cruise down the river; found considerable ice.

LEWES, Dec 15—Brig A H Curtis remains for Philadelphia. Arrived from above, an unknown bark. About 30 schrs are here.

4:45 PM—Passed in yesterday, barks Princess Alexandra, from New York; Daring, from Portland; Hiram, from London; Hanry Knight, from Ardrossan; brig Attie Durkee, from London. Bark Southern Belle, from Ardrossan, went up on Wednesday.

PORTLAND, Dec 14—Arrived, schrs Harriet Ryan, Henderson, New York; Helen G King, Marshall, and Alligator, McGregor, Calais for New York: Emma W Day, Clark, Pembroke for do.

RICHMOND, Dec 14—Arrived, steamships W P Clyde, Drew, and Isaac Bell, Blakeman, New York.

Cleared—Schr Roswell, Copp, Galveston.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec 16—Arrived, ship Glory of the Seas, Knowles, Cardiff.

SAVANNAH, Dec 15—Arrived, steamship Leo, Dearborn, New York.

16th—Arrived, bark Virgin de Carmen, Havana.

Cleared—Steamships Rita, Liverpool; Montgomery, Faircloth, New York; San Salvador, Nickerson, do; bark Zenafin, Liverpool; brigs Arrogante, Barcelona; Emilio, do; schr Electa Bailey, St Marys.

SATILLA, Ga, Nov 29—Arrived, bark Nashwank (Br), Le Blanc, New York; 30th, brig Martha A Berry, Berry, Cardenas.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A—HUMAN HAIR SWITCHES, FIRST QUALITY, NOT dyed, no crimped hair, in solid hair, 24 inches long, weight 2¼ ounces, only $5; 26 inches, weight 2½ ounces, $6; 30 inches, weight 2¾ ounces, $7 50; 32 inches, weight 3 ounces, only $9. Only hair importer who retails at wholesale prices, CHARLES V. PECKHAM, 687 Broadway, near Amity street, and 251 Grand street, corner of Chrystie. Sent C. O. D. by express upon receipt of color by mail. Correspondents answered.

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THOMAS R. AGNEW,
260 Greenwich street, New York.

CLERGYMEN OF ALL CHURCHES—PLEASE NOTIFY your hearers that the American Peace Society celebrates the Treaty of Washington, Cooper Institute, Monday, December 18, 7½ P. M. Chancellor Crosby (chairman), Elihu Burritt and other speakers.
Rev. J. B. MILES, Secretary.
J. K. H. WILLCOX, Agent.

CORNS, BUNIONS, NAILS, ENLARGED JOINTS, Warts, &c., cured without pain. RICE'S ANNIHILATOR cures corns, bunions, nails, chilblains, &c. By mail, 50 cents. Dr. RICE, 210 Broadway, corner of Fulton street.

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GRAND FIRE RELIEF CONCERT
in aid of the
SUFFERERS BY FIRE IN THE NORTHWEST.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW YORK, FEB. 22, 1872,
combining the celebrated Ninth Regiment Band,
100 performers,
and eminent vocal talent.
$100,000 in greenbacks will be distributed among the ticket holders. Tickets $2 each.
Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & CO., Bankers, No. 84 Broadway, New York, receive and pay out this fund to ticket holders.
Direct all orders for tickets and other communications to NELSON CROSS, Esq., Chairman, 267 Broadway, New York; Nelson Cross, Esq., 176 Broadway; Dr. A. P. Merrill, 51 West Twenty-fourth street; Charles E. Noble, Esq., 349 Broadway; Charles R. Ellis, Esq., 182 Centre street, Northwestern Fire Relief Committee.
See Programme.

HAIR, HAIR, HAIR.—SHAW'S PATENT HAIR, EQUAL to human hair. Can be combed and brushed. Switches, $1. Human Hair, cheapest in the market. Solid Switches, one yard long, $3; French Twist, $4; Curls, $1 and upwards. Ladies' own Hair made over, 25c. Latest styles always on hand. 352 Bowery, near Great Jones street. Highest price paid for Human Hair.

J. GOGGIN
will opene
Monday, December 11,
his late importations
(per steamship Russia) of
Tortoise Shell and
Jet Jewelry.
725 Broadway.

MOTHERS. MOTHERS.
Mothers.
Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething.
This valuable preparation has been used with never-failing success in thousands of cases.
It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will also instantly relieve
Griping in the bowels and wind colic.
We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world in all cases of dysentery and diarrhoea in children, whether arising from teething or any other cause. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and
Relief and Health to your Infants.
Be sure and call for
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1 BLOCK AND A HALF FROM FIFTH AVENUE Hotel, on Twenty-third street.—A family wishing to engage a First or Second Floor, with unexceptionable Board, fully and handsomely furnished, ample closets, can do so by application at 166 West Twenty-third street. Also one large front Room on third floor. Parties desiring superior accommodations with private table and servant, can be suited in every particular. House recently taken on a lease, and all appointments and references first class.

1 BLOCK SOUTH OF CHATHAM SQUARE.—GRANT House, 48 New Bowery. Clean, comfortable Rooms, 35c. and 50c. per day; $2 and $2 50 per week. House open all night.

1 BLOCK WEST OF MADISON SQUARE, HURON House, Twenty sixth street and Broadway.—Newly furnished throughout; Rooms single or en suite; very favorable terms for families during the winter; lodging, $1.

1ST CLASS BOARD, SINGLE, COMFORTABLY FURnished Room, $6; splendid second floor front Room, furnished or unfurnished, for couple. Brown stone house; every convenience; genteel neighborhood. 43 Seventh av.

1 HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT ALCOVE Room, on second floor, with first class Board, in a German private family; terms moderate; references exchanged. 167 West Forty-ninth street.

1 SUIT OF ROOMS, ELEGANTLY FURNISHED; ALSO single Rooms to let, with Board; house and location first class. 305 East Fourteenth street, near Second avenue. Terms moderate.

1.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SECOND STORY Room to let, with Board, at 106 West Thirty-fourth street, to gentlemen only; terms reasonable to first class parties; references.

1.—155 EAST THIRTY-NINTH STREET.——$5 TO $10 per week for good Board and Rooms, on second and third floors, front (sunny exposure); married couples, ladies or gentlemen. Canbe seen to-day.

1.—A SUIT OF ROOMS—A LARGE SQUARE ROOM and a hall Bedroom, pleasantly situated, with liberal table, at 58 Clinton place.

1.—HALF PRICE SINGLE ROOMS, 50C.; FAMILY Rooms. 75c. to $1 per day. FRANKFORT HOUSE, corner Frankfort and William streets. House open all night.

1.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD: LOCATION first class and convenient to Eighth avenue and Bleecker street cars; terms moderate. 58 Perry street, near Fourth.

1 HALL ROOM TO LET—WITH BOARD. 43 WEST Twenty-second street. Apartments first class.

2 BLOCKS FROM BROADWAY.—HANDSOMELY FURnished Rooms, singly or en suite with private table or without board; terms moderate. 137 East Eighteenth street, near Irving place.

2 OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE ROOM, WITH breakfast and tea, at 135 Washington street, Jersey City, two blocks from the ferry; family private; Sunday dinner; price $5 each.

3 DOORS FROM PARK AVENUE.—A DESIRABLE suit of body Rooms on second floor, with first class Board, in private family. Apply at 106 East Thirty-fifth st.

3D FLOOR, FRONT—LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS, singly or en suite, with first class Board, at 28 West Fourteenth street, near Fifth avenue; also single Rooms for gentlemen.

4 EAST TWENTY-NINTH STREET, SECOND HOUSE from Fifth avenue.—Parlor Floor and Room above; private table or without board; location first class; house and appointments are unexceptionable.

5TH AVENUE, NO. 434.—A FINE SUIT OF ROOMS, with private table.

5TH AVENUE, 164.—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, in suits, with private table; baths on each floor.

5TH AVENUE, 63, WADSWORTH HOUSE.—ELEGANT Suits of Rooms, for family, first floor, with Board, at reasonable rates.

6 BEDFORD STREET.—TO LET, A HANDSOMELY furnished front Room, with Bedroom attached, in a three story house, to a gentleman and wife or two respectable young gentlemen, with or without Board.

6 WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—Elegantly furnished Suit of Rooms, second floor, front; large front Room on fourth floor, suitable for gentleman and wife.

7 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, OPPOSITE FIFTH Avenue Hotel.—Elegantly furnished Parlor and Bedrooms, singly or en suite, with or without Board. Private table if desired.

9 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—TO RENT, WITH Board, two handsomely furnished Rooms, on second story.

9TH STREET, 51 WEST.—BROWN STONE, NEAR Fifth avenue.—Elegantly furnished Parlors, en suite; also two other Rooms, with first class Board, and few boarders; references exchanged.

12 CLINTON PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY.—ROOMS on first and second floors to let, with Board, to families or a party of gentlemen, on reasonable terms.

12 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Madison avenues.—Nicely furnished Rooms, with Board, for families or gentlemen; reference.

12TH STREET, 223, WEST.—A FULL SOUTHERN front second story Room; newly and richly furnished; choice and bountiful Board; $25; also single third story front, $9; family six adults.

13 WEST SEVENTEENTH STREET, THREE DOORS from Fifth avenue.—An elegant Suit of Rooms to let, with Board, on third floor, front; also other Rooms for gentlemen; references exchanged.

14 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—HANDSOMEly furnished Parlor and Bedroom on third floor, with Board.

14TH STREET, 118 WEST—EXTENSION ROOM AND third story back, with southern exposure; large and well furnished; with the best of Board.

14TH STREET, 325 WEST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHed, sunny Rooms, singly or en suite, with Board, $7 to $10; first class brown stone private house; family small; excellent table.

14TH STREET.—FINE ROOM ON THIRD FLOOR, with large pantries; nicely furnished for a family; also, a square room for a gentleman; table first-class. 227 West Fourteenth street.

14 EAST THIRTY-SECOND STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Madison avenues.—Entire Third Floor, newly furnished, will be let together or en suite, with private table or first class Board.

14TH STREET, 252 WEST.—ELEGANT ROOMS FOR large or small families, at terms to suit the most fastidious, with Board; dinner at 6; a few more day boarders can be accommodated.

15 UNIVERSITY PLACE.—TO LET, WITH OR WITHout Board, a suit of Rooms, on second floor, single if desired, to gentlemen only.

16 WAVERLEY PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY.—A handsome suit of two or three Rooms, communicating, to rent, to one or more single gentlemen, with or without breakfast.

17 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, OPPOSITE Fifth Avenue Hotel.—Second story front Suit, elegantly furnished, $35 per week; meals extra; private table if desired. References exchanged.

19 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—WITH BOARD, one large single Room, on second floor; terms $11 per week; for gentlemen only.

19 IRVING PLACE.—A BACK ROOM AND EXTENsion, on second floor, to rent, with Board, to a gentleman and wife or party of gentlemen; references.

19 WEST TENTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.—Vacancies for two or three gentlemen, on fourth floor, with superior Board; also handsome Parlor Bedroom on first floor; location unexceptionable; references.

20 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVEnue.—Nicely furnished Rooms to let, en suite or singly, with first class Board; also single Rooms for gentlemen; references required.

21 EAST FOURTH STREET.—SECOND AND THIRD story front Rooms to let, with Board; also small Rooms. Day boarders taken.

21ST STREET, GRAMERCY PARK.—LARGE AND elegantly furnished front Rooms to let to a family, with first class Board; best reference. Call at 137 East Twenty-first street.

22 EAST WASHINGTON PLACE, CONVENIENT TO Broadway and University place.—A very desirable Suit of Rooms, or single if desired, with first class Board.

23 CLINTON PLACE.—LARGE FRONT ROOM AND large hall Room, connecting, on second floor, and two other desirable Rooms, newly furnished, with full Board; references required.

23 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—PLEASANT Rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with or without Board.

23D STREET, 32 WEST, NEARLY OPPOSITE FIFTH Avenue Hotel.—Furnished Rooms, with or without Board.

23D STREET, NEAR FOURTH AVENUE.—ELEGANT Suits of Rooms to let, together or singly, to families or gentlemen, with or without private table, at 120 East Twenty-third street.

25 WEST THIRTEENTH STREET.—ONE OR TWO single gentlemen can be accommodated with Room and Board in a private family, with gas and bath; terms $8.

26 CLINTON PLACE.—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM on second floor, with Board, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; also single Rooms; table boarders can be accommodated.

27 WAVERLEY PLACE.—A SUIT OF ROOMS, WITH private bath and closet; also large single Rooms, with Board; house and location first class; terms moderate.

29 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREE.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms to rent to gentleman and wife; Board for wife.

29 WASHINGTON PLACE, NEXT TO THE UNIversity.—An entire Floor, suitable for a large family or party of gentlemen, with Board, private table if desired, on moderate terms. References exchanged.

31 EAST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET, FIRST HIGH stoop from Madison avenue.—To let, a nicely furnished front Room to gentleman and wife; full Board for lady; only those wishing to live retired need apply.

32 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, NEAR MADIson avenue.—A lady will let two or three nicely furnished Rooms, with or without Board; bath, &c.; terms moderate to good, permanent parties.

33 CLINTON PLACE, BETWEEN BROADWAY AND University place.—Desirable family Rooms to let, with Board, to families or single gentlemen; terms moderate.

34TH STREET, 111 WEST, NEAR BROADWAY.—Handsomely furnished Parlor, with Board; private bath and closets attached. Reference.

34 WEST FORTIETH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—First class Rooms, on the second floor, with Board; also Hall Room.

34 WEST FORTY-FOURTH STREET.—A FEW YOUNG men and five young ladies can have good Board; fire and gas, hot and cold water; bath free.

34 EAST TENTH STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY and University place.—Large front Room, on second floor, and hall Room connecting, elegantly furnished, with or without first class French table.

36 WEST FORTY-FOURTH STREET.—FOR A GENtleman and wife or two gentlemen. To let, on parlor floor, a large parlor and bedroom attached, with or without Board, in a private French family.

BOARDERS WANTED.

36 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and Sixth avenue.—Two pleasant and well furnished Rooms to rent, to gentlemen, with good Board. References required.

38 EAST NINETEENTH STREET.—TWO LARGE Rooms, on second floor, finely furnished, including piano, with first class Board. Reference required.

42 EAST THIRTY-FIFTH STREET BETWEEN Park and Madison avenues.—Rooms for single gentlemen with or without Board; house, location and table first class.

43D STREET, 244, WEST, ONE BLOCK FROM Broadway.—Third Floor, separately or together, for families or gentlemen, with excellent Board, at moderate prices; splendid location; references.

44 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—ELEGANT Rooms, on the parlor and second floor, to let, with Board: location and table first class; home comforts.

44 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—FURNISHED Rooms, with first class Board, for families or single gentlemen; reference.

44 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE.—NICELY FURnished Rooms to let, with good Board. Terms reasonable for the winter. References exchanged.

45 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—ROOMS TO LET, with board, for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen; references required.

46 ST. MARK'S PLACE, PRIVATE RESIDENCE.—A handsomely furnished Suit of Rooms, to let, separately or together, and good Board, to select parties; references exchanged.

46 THIRD STREET, NEAR SECOND AVENUE.—Nicely furnished Rooms, with Board, for single and married gentlemen; dinner at 6 P. M.; gas and bath; respectable neighborhood; charges moderate.

47 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET, NEAR BROADway.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, single or en suite, with or without Board; house and location first class; terms reasonable.

48 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—ELEGANT brown stone house; first class Board; handsome Parlor on second floor; southern exposure; also Room for single gentleman; dine on parlor floor; especial attention paid to cleanliness.

51 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.—TWO GENTLEmen can have a large, handsomely furnished Room, with Board, for $16 per week.

51 LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEAR TWENTY-FIFTH street.—A desirable second story Room, eastern exposure; all modern improvements; will be let with or without Board.

56 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—FURNISHED Rooms, with Board, to rent; private table if desired. Breakfast at 8; dinner at 6.

57 EAST FOURTH STREET.—TO LET, ON THE sunny side of the street, a large front Room, on the third floor; also a single Room, with Board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentleman.

57 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET, CORNER SIXTH avenue.—Mechanics' and workingmen's Boarding House; best in the city; board $5 to $5 50 per week; meals $4 per week.

63 CLINTON PLACE.—TO LET, WITH OR WITHOUT Board, a Suit of Rooms, furnished, on second floor, front; also single Room, with first class table.

63 WEST TWELFTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—Hall Bedroom and other Rooms, nicely furnished, with first class Board, for gentlemen.

63 EAST FOURTH STREET—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, second floor, southern exposure, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, also hall and extension Rooms; also day board.

65 SEVENTH AVENUE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOMS to let, with Board. Terms $10 to $20 per week. References exchanged.

71 MACDOUGAL STREET.—NICELY FURNISHED front Rooms, with Board not to be excelled, to let in a house with all modern improvements.

71 LEXINGTON AVENUE.—A HALL ROOM TO LET, with good Board, to a gentleman: terms reasonable. Day Board for gentlemen. Call all the week.

73 SECOND STREET.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND ONE lady can have good Board.

75 LEXINGTON AVENUE.—A PRIVATE FAMILY will let handsomely furnished Rooms, with or without Board; first class house. Unexceptionable references given and required.

76 JANE STREET.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, on second floor, with or without Board, or housekeeping, with all improvements.

103 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET.—A PRIVATE family will let a neatly furnished Parlor Floor, with Board: also a pleasant Room suitable for two gentlemen.

105 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—FURNISHED Rooms, with first class Board, for families or single gentlemen; a handsome Parlor Floor, with or without private table; references.

107 WEST FORTY-SECOND STREET.—A PRIVATE family will rent, with Board, two or three desirable Rooms; references.

107 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, CORNER Sixth avenue.—Pleasant furnished Rooms, en suite or singly; southern exposure; gentlemen preferred; also Room for two gentlemen; terms moderate.

107 WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET, NEAR SIXTH avenue.—A very large, newly furnished Room, suitable for two or three gentlemen, with first class Board and home comforts. References exchanged.

109 EAST THIRTY FIRST STREET.—CHOICE Rooms, on second floor, on moderate terms; table first class and house well kept in every respect; references.

114 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEAR SEVENTEENTH street.—Very pleasant front Parlor, well furnished, $7 per week; Board if desired; gas, bath, &c.

114 WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET.—FINELY furnished Rooms, with or without Board, en suite or singly, in first class brown stone house, occupied by private family; also large back Parlor; private table if desired.

128 EAST TENTH STREET.—A FEW SINGLE FURnished Rooms, with or without Board; also a large Room; hot and cold water; location splendid.

129 CHRYSTIE STREET.—LARGE AND SMALL FURnished Rooms to let; suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with or without Board.

129 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET, NEAR Broadway.—A choice of handsomely furnished Rooms, to gentleman and wife; Board for lady only, or a lady.

130 SIXTEENTH STREET, NEAR IRVING PLACE.—A large and desirable front Room on second floor to let, with Board; references exchanged.

131 MACDOUGAL STREET, BETWEEN AMITY AND Fourth.—Pleasant Rooms, with Board. Terms low. References exchanged.

135 MACDOUGAL STREET, FOURTH HOUSE FROM Washington square.—To let, with Board, a large second story front Room, with ample closets; also a single Room, with closet on same floor.

137 WEST FORTY-THIRD STREET, BETWEEN Sixth avenue and Broadway.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, with first class Board, in a brown stone house, for families and gentlemen. Reference required.

139 EAST FIFTEENTH STREET.—A FEW HANDsomely furnished Rooms, with good Board.

141 MACDOUGAL STREET, CORNER FOURTH, OPposite Washington square.—Two or three handsomely furnished Rooms to let, with Board, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

144 LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEAR TWENTYninth street.—Handsomely furnished Room, with Board, to gentleman and wife or single person; very small private family of adults.

151 EAST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET, NEAR LEXington avenue.—Very desirable front Rooms, southern exposure, with first class Board; suitable for gentlemen and wives or gentlemen; references exchanged.

156 WEST ELEVENTH STREET.—TO LET, WITH Board, a large front Room, third floor; family private.

157 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—GENTLEmen can be accommodated with handsome, newly furnished Rooms, in suits or singly, with bath, fire and gas, and breakfast if required; reference.

159 WEST TWELFTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms to let, with first class Board; every convenience.

160 WEST ELEVENTH STREET, NEAR SIXTH avenue.—Large back Parlor; also large front Room, second floor, elegantly furnished, with unexceptionable table Board; terms moderate.

161 EAST FIFTY-SIXTH STREET, BETWEEN THIRD and Lexington avenues.—Handsome Rooms for families or gentlemen, with or without Board, furnished, with all modern improvements and home comforts; no objection to persons having their own furniture. Apply for one week.

176 WEST ELEVENTH STREET, BETWEEN SIXTH and Seventh avenues.—Several desirable Rooms, en suite or singly, suitable for party of gentlemen or gentleman and wife; first class private boarding house; all modern improvements, ample closets, &c; convenient to two lines of cars; good table; terms moderate. References.

203 EAST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—GENTLEMEN can have neatly furnished Rooms, singly or en suite, with or without partial Board, in a small private family.

206 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—ROOMS TO let, with Board. Reference required.

207 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—ELEgantly furnished Parlor and Bedrooms to let, with Board; all modern improvements; hot and cold water in all the rooms.

209 EAST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—DESIRABLE Rooms, with Board, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

211 EAST NINETEENTH STREET.—TO LET, A newly well furnished front Room, with hall Bedroom, connecting, with first class Board, fire and gas, in a strictly private family; terms moderate; references given and required.

212 WEST FORTY-EIGHTH STREET.—ACCOMMOdation for three adults, comfortably furnished, with good Board.

212 WEST FORTY-THIRD STREET.—GENTLEMAN and wife or a few single gentlemen can find superior Board and accommodation in a family where only a few boarders are taken. Terms reasonable.

213 EAST THIRTY-FIRST STREET, NEAR THIRD avenue.—A front Room, with southern exposure, suitable for two persons, large closets, hot and cold water, with good Board, in a private family; also hall Room; house and location very pleasant.

218 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—FURNISHed Rooms to let, with Board.

222 EAST TENTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY FURnished Rooms, with Board; references exchanged.

229 WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET.—TO LET, with first class Board, a large front Room and Bedroom, well furnished; convenient to four lines of cars.

BOARDERS WANTED.

235 WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET.—A SITTING Room and connecting Bedroom upon the upper floor, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; first class Board and moderate terms.

243 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN Seventh and Eighth avenues.—Rooms to let, with Board, for gentlemen, at reasonable prices.

246 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET, BETWEEN Seventh and Eighth avenues.—Rooms to let, with Board.

256 WEST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET.—A PRIVATE family will let, with or without Board, a handsome, finely furnished front Parlor to one or two gentlemen or gentleman and wife. Two gentlemen, with Board, fire and gas, $26. References.

263 WEST 54TH STREET.—A FAMILY OWNING their house will let, with Board, second and third floor Rooms, large and small; southern exposure; location good; house first class. Terms moderate.

276 FOURTH AVENUE.—TO LET, A FURNISHED Parlor and Bedroom, to gentleman and wife, with or without Board for lady. Also a single Room. Two in family.

292 BROOME STREET, ENTRANCE ON ELDRIDGE street, fourth floor.—Two young men can be accommodated with or without Board; seperate rooms; only two in family.

300 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET.—THREE well furnished Rooms, with water, fire, gas and bath, singly or together, to gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with or without Board. Terms moderate.

307 EAST SIXTY-FIFTH STREET.—ONE OR TWO gentlemen or two genteel young ladies employed during the day can obtain good Board at reasonable terms.

307 WEST TWENTIETH STREET, SECOND FLOOR.—Two furnished Bedrooms, with or without Board, in a small private family; a few single men can also have good Board.

333 WEST FIFTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, IN A private family, with or without Board, to two gentlemen or a gentleman and wife, a large, well furnished Room, with all modern improvements.

341 WEST THIRTY FOURTH STREET.—LARGE pleasant Rooms, en suite, for families and desirable single Rooms for gentlemen, with first class Board.

356 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—ROOMS TO let, with or without Board, on second and fourth floor, front; location first class. Terms very moderate.

573 THIRD AVENUE.—A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with good Board and comfortable Rooms. Ring the bell four times. Call all week.

A FAMILY, LIVING IN THEIR OWN HOUSE, NEAR Central Park, will take a gentleman and wife to Board; all the comforts of a home. Address box 2,045 Post office.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING ON FIFTY-first street, near Fifth avenue, will accommodate a gentleman and wife, or a small family, with fine rooms and superior board. Address COMFORT, station D.

A.—PARTIES DESIRING A SECOND STORY DOUBLE Room on Lexington avenue, near Fifty-first street, with good Board, may address OSCAR C., Herald office. References required.

A LADY LIVING ALONE HAS TWO NEWLY FURnished Rooms to let, to gentleman and wife; Board for lady only. Address COMFORT, box 114 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN, RESIDING ON LEXINGTON AVEnue, having more room than he desires, will let a Floor, elegantly furnished, to gentleman and wife, with Board. Address J. C. M., station H.

A SMALL JEWISH FAMILY, HAVING A COUPLE OF handsomely furnished Rooms to spare, will let them, with first class Board. Address S. S., box 131 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A YOUNG WIDOW DESIRES TO RENT AN ELEgantly furnished Room, to gentleman and wife (Board for lady only), in a quiet neighborhood, up town. Address Mrs. S. Q., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, WITH BOARD, A handsomely furnished Parlor and Bedroom on second floor; large pantries; hot and cold water, &c. 12 East Seventeenth street.

A MIDDLE-AGED MAN AND WIFE, WITHOUT children, would be taken as boarders, more for company than profit; unquestionable references required. Apply at 139 Monmouth street, between South First street and Pavonia avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, IN EAST SEVENTEENTH street, near St. George's church, would take a gentleman and his wife, or two gentlemen, to Board. No other boarders in the house. House handsomely furnished and all modern improvements. Address C. L. W., Herald office.

AN ELEGANT SUIT OF ROOMS TO LET, WITH Board, consisting of Parlor and Bedroom, on Twenty-first street, near Fifth avenue; house and appointments first class in every particular. Refer to S. B. GOODALE, No. 5 West Twenty-third street, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A LADY OF DISTINCTION AND REFINEMENT, artiste, highly educated, first class singer, recently arrived from Paris, wishes, in New Yorkcity, Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Chicago or New Orleans, two connecting Rooms, with Board, in a private family or in a young ladies' school in exchange for two hours daily instruction in music and singing; references exchanged. Address W. K., box 687 Post office.

BOARD OR FURNISHED ROOMS—SUITS OR SINGLY; locations and prices to suit; first class opening at present. Call on or address O. F. WESTERVELT, Agent, 161 Broadway.

ELEGANT, SPACIOUS AND SUNNY FRONT ROOMS to rent, with Board; en suite or singly. 15 East Twenty-fourth street, near Madison square. References.

FIFTH AVENUE, 294.—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN CAN be accommodated with a very pleasant front Room, with Board; family private; references.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.—MOUNTAIN HOUSE, South Orange, Montrose station, N. J., one hour from foot of Barclay street, via Morris and Essex Railroad; first class Board for $10 and $12 50 per week, according to location of rooms, including gas and fire; 24 trains daily; commutation low. Address C. HITZELBERGER, Proprietor.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—TO GENtleman and wife; board for lady; bath, &c.; adjoining; table the best; location very central, west of Fifth avenue. Address O. X. P., Herald office.

JERSEY CITY.—GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN PLEAsantly furnished Rooms, with or without Board, at 14 Grand street, Jersey City; three minutes' walk from the ferry.

NEAR FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL GENTLEMEN only.—Nicely furnished front Rooms at 1,147 Broadway; terms $4 to $10; gentlemen will find home comforts and independence; reference required.

PARTIES DESIRING AN ENTIRE FLOOR, OR SUITE of Rooms, with or without private table, in first class location, please address C. P. C., 54½ West Thirty-second street.

SIXTEENTH STREET, WEST, NO 46.—ELEGANT SECond story Rooms; also sun exposure back Parlor and large Room on fourth floor, suitable for two or three gentlemen; table unexceptionable.

YORKVILLE.—A FINE FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM on second floor, in first class house, with Board, in private family, at 151 East Ninety-second street, near Lexington avenue.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WISH A GOOD ROOM and first class Board; private family in Harlem preferred. Address, with terms, D., box 5,144 Post office.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE WOULD LIKE TO Board with a respectable private family for winter; references exchanged. Address, for two days, WARREN, box 165 Herald office.

A FAMILY OF SIX, NO CHILDREN, WISH BOARD, with Parlor and four Rooms, for about four months; private table preferred. Address A. B., box 117 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A GERMAN LADY, OF EDUCATION AND EXPERIence, is willing to teach French and German in a private family, in exchange for Board; best references. Address H., box 129 Herald office, for three days.

A QUIET LADY, ENGAGED OUT PART OF THE day, desires Room and Board in some respectable private family, where she can feel at home. Address A. C., box 103 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES A ROOM, WITH GRATE fire and partial Board; location between Fourth and Sixth avenues; terms not to exceed $15 per week; a private American family, where there are no other boarders, preferred. Address INSURANCE, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND child of five years, with a private family, above Fortieth street. Address, with terms, B., box 442 Post office.

BOARD WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG MEN, BETWEEN West Twentieth and Thirtieth streets; terms must be moderate. Address PERMANENT, box 184 Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND child (3½ years), below Twenty-third street; east side preferred; terms must be moderate. Address W. H. M., box 6,061 Post office.

BOARD WANTED.—PLEASANT, SMALL ROOM, WITH fire and Board, for a single lady, with unexceptionable family up town; references; price not to exceed $45 per month. Address A. B. X., station D, Bible House.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WHO can give the best references, want Board in a private family. Good accommodations wanted at a reasonable price. Address, giving price, &c., MORGAN, Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE; private family preferred; location between Thirty-eighth and Fifty-eighth streets, Lexington and Second avenues; price not to exceed $20 per week. Address A. B., box 108 Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, BELOW Twenty-third street; wants a Room, with fire and breakfast at or before 7 o'clock. Address, with terms and other particulars, JAMES LAWRENCE, Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN; PRIvate family preferred. Address, with full particulars, B. C., box 175 Herald office.

WANTED—FURNISHED ROOM, WITH BOARD, FOR man and wife, in a respectable family, below Fourteenth street. Address for three days, stating terms, W. B., Herald office.

WANTED—A GOOD SIZED ROOM (SOUTHERN EXposure, heated), between Twelfth and Twentieth streets and Eighth avenue and Broadway; breakfast only; out of town Sunday. Address, with terms, box 88 Post office.

WANTED—BY A QUIET, SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A nicely furnished Room, with Board, in a private family, near Madison square; price not to exceed $12 per week. Address T. J. O. F., Herald office.

WANTED—COMFORTABLE BOARD, BY A WIDOW lady and her sons (adults), at reasonable price. References given and required. Address B. C., 54½ West Thirty-second street.

WANTED—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WELL FURnished Room, with alcove, or one large or two Rooms connecting; southern exposure; running water and grate fire; positively first class table; east side and few boarders preferred. Address, with full particulars and lowest terms, C. H. P., box 119 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

$20.—BOARD WANTED FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife, in a strictly private family; terms not exceeding as above. Address H. L. W. & Co., Herald office, stating full particulars.

BROOKLYN BOARD.

39 ORANGE STREET, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—IN A French family, taking a few select boarders; accommodations and table first class; charges moderate; house pleasantly located; five minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall street ferry.

52 CRANBERRY STREET.—TWO LARGE, NICELY furnished Rooms to let, on second and third floors, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives, with Board; five minutes from Fulton ferry.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A LARGE pleasant Room on second floor, can be let to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, on reasonable terms; within five minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall street ferry. Apply at 43 Willow street.

BROOKLYN BOARD—ON THE HILL.—A SMALL private family will let four handsomely furnished Rooms, with Bedrooms connecting, on second and third floors, with first class Board; house new, with all modern improvements; accessible by three lines of cars. Apply at 272 Classon avenue.

HOTELS.

HURON HOUSE, TWENTY-SIXTH STREET AND Broadway, opposite St. James Hotel.—Freshly furnished throughout; one very desirable suit of Rooms, fronting Broadway. Lodging, $1. Table d'hote.

HOTEL ST. GERMAIN, FIFTH AVENUE AND TWENty-second street.—Elegantly and newly furnished Rooms, all front, baths attached; elegant Suits on Fifth avenue; also single Rooms; moderate rates.
WILLIAM G. TOMPKINS, Proprietor.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, 660 SIXTH AVENUE (MURray Hill).—This new and elegantly furnished house has a few Suits and single Rooms vacant, offering extra inducements for transient and permanent guests. W. L. FISH.

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL, 30 BOWERY, CORNER OF Bayard street.—200 light Rooms, neatly furnished, 50c. and 60c. per night; $3 to $4 per week; for gentlemen only.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN CAN BE accommodated with a good home and Board at a farmhouse; location very healthy; city reference given. Terms very moderate. Address BENJAMIN MORRIS, Brookside, New Jersey.

FOR SALE.

A.—FOR SALE, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SECOND hand Safes, at low cash prices; all styles and sizes. Safes exchanged.
AMERICAN STEAM SAFE COMPANY, 300 Broadway.

A GOOD PAYING MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, profits large, price $700 if promptly sold; stock and fixtures alone worth more than price asked.
LLOYD, 29 Broadway, first floor.

A SPLENDID FITTED UP CIGAR STORE DOWN town, with room for a Bar, rent low; must be sold; owner can't attend to the business. Address box 1,938 Post office.

AT A BARGAIN—LEASE, FIXTURES AND GOOD will of a prominent retail Dry Goods Store; location excellent; a splendid and profitable business has always been done in the store; everything in complete order; a fine opportunity to begin business; will sell stock if desired. Address DRY GOODS, box 144, Herald office.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF STATIONERY, ENvelopes, Blank Books and Stationery, with or without Fixtures; will be sold only for cash, or its equivalent, at a large discount from market value. Any one wishing to go into business will find this a bona fide bargain. Only principals dealt with. Address STATIONERY, box 166 Herald office.

A BEDDING AND FURNITURE STORE (LONG lease) for sale; or will give salary for use of $3,000, with security. Apply at 408 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

A SMALL, WELL ESTABLISHED JOB PRINTING Office for sale, on easy terms. Inquire at 189 Chatham square, corner of Oliver street.

A GOOD DOWN TOWN LIQUOR STORE; FOUR years' lease; rent $50 monthly; brisk trade; sold a bargain; owner retiring from the business.
LLOYD, 29 Broadway, first floor.

A WHEELER & WILSON'S FAMILY SEWING MAchine for sale—Enclosed in walnut and in perfect order, will be sold for about $40, with all the attachments. 357 Bleecker street.

A WELL FITTED UP LIQUOR STORE FOR SALE—One of the best locations in South Brooklyn; a splendid business can be done if properly attended to. Apply to WILLIAM ABBOTT, No. 6 City Hall place, N. Y.

CLOTHING BUSINESS ESTABLISHED FOR TWENTY years, doing a good business; also a fine custom trade on Fourth avenue; will be sold to responsible parties on good terms, owner retiring from business. This is a good opportunity for any one wishing to step into a good reliable trade ready established. For particulars inquire of J. W. BELL, 35 Union square, between 10 and 12, for one week.

FOR SALE—THE LIQUOR AND LUNCH BAR AND Lodging House 176 West street; must be sold, as the present owner's health will not permit him to carry on the business. Apply between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. No agents need apply.

FOR SALE—A NO. 1 RESTAURANT, LUNCH AND Oyster House. I will dispose of one of my places. Address BROADWAY, Herald office.

FOR SALE—THE CONTENTS OF A TIN MANUFACturing Place, with Japanning and Glass Bending Ovens, Good location for manufacturing. Address BROOKLYN, Herald office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS BILLIARD SALOON.—Apply at 511 Sixth street.

FOR SALE—A MANUFACTURING BUSINESS; A GOOD investment for a small capital; in successful operation. Inquire at 191 Greenwich street until sold.

FOR SALE—A PHYSICIAN WILL DISPOSE OF HIS Store and Practice in Brooklyn; long established; cheap rent; good chance for a physician; price $750 cash. Address PHYSICIAN, Brooklyn Post office.

FOR $1,500.—LONG ESTABLISHED LEGITIMATE cash jobbing business; pays well; expenses light; close investigation desired. Will remain a month with purchaser. Address BEST REFERENCES, Herald office.

FOR SALE—AN ESTABLISHED BUSINESS, PERfectly protected by three valuable patents, with all necessary lathes, tools, &c., for one-fifth its value; best references in the city or State given. Address OPPORTUNITY, Herald office.

FOR SALE—GROCERY STORE, WITH MEAT STALL, Stock and Fixtures; four years' lease; Horse and Wagon if wanted; now doing a good cash business on one of the best avenues in Brooklyn, E. D. Address B. W. H., box 235, Herald office.

FOR SALE—THE MACHINERY AND COMPLETE Fixtures of a first class steam laundry, fitted up only a short time ago; would give three or four years' lease of the premises; would sell to right parties at a bargain. Apply at 148 East Fiftieth street.

FOR SALE—OYSTER HOUSE; A PERFECT GEM; ALL day trade; no sundays; satisfactory reasons for selling. Inquire of RICHARD WEAVER, Thirty-seventh street and Eighth avenue.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FIXTURES OF A BROADway Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods Store; most desirable location. Inquire at DAILY & HAWLEY'S, 456 Fourth avenue.

LIQUOR STORE FOR SALE—FIVE YEARS' LEASE; $400. Address A. D., Herald office.

ONE OF THE MOST SPLENDID MARBLE COUNTERS and Show Cases; also a Marble Counter for a Bar; they must be sold. Address box 1,938 Post office.

OLD ESTABLISHED BUSINESS, 20 YEARS, BRIDGEport, owning specialties in the paint trade, with unlimited demand, paying 100 per cent profit; sold on account of proprietor's illness. Particulars, lock box 74 Post office, Bridgeport, Conn.

SAFES, CHEAP, TO CLOSE OUT.—WILDER'S, HERring's and Marvin's make, all sizes; Lillie's improved Safes at reduced prices; safes repaired and exchanged.
LILLIE SAFE COMPANY, No. 3 Park place.

SAFES FOR SALE CHEAP—WILDER'S, HERRING'S, and Lillie's second hand Safes, at Wilder's Patent Safe Depot. J. G. QUIRK, No. 6 Park place and 72 Maiden lane.

THE BEST BARGAIN THAT EVER WAS OFFERED.—Oyster, Ale, Lager Beer Saloon, worth $1,500, will be sold very cheap. 328 Ninth avenue.

MACHINERY.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF STEAM ENGINES, BOILers, Pumps, Tanks, Shafting, Pulleys and Belting for sale. Apply to P. CASSIDY, Nos. 4 to 10 Bridge street Brooklyn, dealer in all kinds of new and second hand machinery.

A.—ENGINES, BOILERS, STEAM PUMPS, FOX Lathe, Tools and Machinery, new and second hand, bought, sold and exchanged. HOFFMAN & FINNEY,
167 Water street, Brooklyn.

AT WILLARD & DEBEVOISE'S, 45 DEY STREET, new and second hand Steam Engines, Boilers, Tanks, Store Hoist Wheels and Machinery of all kinds, bought, sold and exchanged.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS, ALL SIZES, upright, horizontal, locomotive and flue; tested when sold; the only place to get a good boiler. 516 West Thirty-fourth street.
B. FOX & CO.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ONE SCHENK, WOODWORTH 22-inch 6 roll Planer and Matcher, Dimention Planer; Moulding, Tenoning, Variety, Elliptic, Band Saw, Scroll Saw, &c. Also for sale, on easy terms, a three story brick Factory, 75 feet front, west side.
G. HARVEY, 23 Ferry street, New York.

HORIZONTAL ENGINE, 18-INCH CYLINDER; TWO Tubular Boilers, Steam Pump, lot of Pulleys, at four cents per pound; 24-inch double Belt, $2 a foot.
UPHAM, 84 South street.

WANTED—HYDRAULIC PRESS; PLATTENS ABOUT 24x36; must be cheap and in good order. Apply to VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 4 Dey street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.
In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York, relative to the widening and straightening of
BROADWAY,
between Thirty-fourth street and Fifty-ninth street, and also the making of that part of Broadway between Thirty-second street and Thirty-fifth street, and that part between Forty-second street and Forty-seventh street, of a greater width than one hundred feet,
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, lessee or lessees, occupant or occupants of all houses or lots, improved or unimproved lands affected by the above entitled proceeding, that in pursuance of the fourth section of the act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New York, entitled "An act in relation to the widening and straightening of Broadway, in the city of New York, and to regulate the practice in that proceeding," passed February 27, 1871, we have completed our estimate and assessment in said before entitled matter, and that the abstract of our proposed report therein, showing the awards made for damage, and the assessments imposed for benefit in said matter, has been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works, in the city of New York, said abstract to remain in said office open to public inspection and examination until the 21st day of December, 1871, when our report herein, together with our said abstract, will be presented for confirmation to the Supreme Court at a special term thereof, to be held before the Hon. Albert Cardozo, Justice, at the Court House, in the city of New York, on said 21st day of December, 1871, at the opening of Court.

Dated NEW YORK, November 25, 1871.
JOHN Q. JONES, } Commissioners
WILLIAM WOOD, }

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

AVENUE STORE AND HOUSE FOR SALE—ONLY $3,000 cash required, balance mortgage; new building; well rented. Address THIRD AVENUE, box 111 Herald office.

A THREE STORY HOUSE FOR SALE, NEAR THIRTY-fourth street, for $10,000 worth $13,000, rents for $1,200; $1,500 cash down. S. SMITH, owner Frankfort House, corner Frankfort and William streets.

A FINE BROWN STONE HOUSE, 4 STORY HIGH stoop, 22x55x100, elegant order, between 5th and Madison avenues, on Murray Hill; possession May 1, 1872; for sale cheap. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

A PLOT OF LOTS NEAR THE BANK AND OVERlooking Harlem river and Central avenue for sale on easy terms; desirable for improvement or investment.
E. G. LOCKE, 139 Eighth street, opposite Clinton Hall.

A CHANCE ON SECOND AVENUE, NEAR THIRTY-sixth street.—Two three story high stoop brick Houses, with improvements; price $9,000 each.
MORRIS B. BAER, 269 West Thirty-fourth street.

EAST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—FINE BUILDING Lots for sale; near First avenue; 25x100. Apply at 272 Fourth avenue. SAMUEL LEGGET.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, 25X100, IN LEWIS street, near Houston.
NATHANIEL ROE, 200 Varick street.

FOR SALE—FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House, in Gramercy park, with all modern improvements, with or without Furniture.
HOWE & CO., 10 Pine street.

FOR SALE—NEWLY AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED three story high stoop brown stone House, 621 Lexington avenue; immediate posession; terms easy. Inquire on premises from 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—10 EAST FIFTY-FOURTH STREET, FIRST class House, three stories, with Mansard roof; terms easy; will be sold cheap.
W. N. GRISWOLD, 744 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE—IN EAST FIFTY-SIXTH STREET. Also 20 Lots, within three miles of Grand street ferry. But little money wanted. 971 Third avenue.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING PROPERTY, 77X80; three buildings; all detached. Apply on premises, corner of avenue C and Twelfth street.

MADISON AVENUE, NEAR 38TH STREET.—A FIRST class brown stone House; fine order; price low; also an elegant corner House, 38 feet front, same locality (exchange for smaller House.) W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

WATER FRONT ON HARLEM RIVER, WITH DOCKS and about 20 Lots, location 119th to 120th street, for sale or to lease upon favorable terms; well adapted for coal, lumber or brick yards.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, 100 Broadway.

3D AVENUE.—FOR SALE, ONE OF THE FINEST business corners on Third avenue, near Grand Union Depot. Price $32,000. Apply to WILLIAM KENNELLY, No. 4 Pine street.

5TH AVENUE, ABOVE 42D STREET.—A MODERN first class extra wide corner House, 4 story high stoop, with or without extra lot and stable; price very low.
W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

5TH AVENUE, NEAR 80TH STREET.—A FINE CORner Plot of Lots, very cheap; also the finest corner Plots and single Lots on and near 5th and Madison avenues, below and fronting the Park; bargains.
W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

$8,000 FOR GOOD THREE STORY BRICK House, 18.6 front, in 117th street, between Third and Fourth avenues; this is a bargain.
RIKER & CO., 64 West Thirty-third street.

$18,000 FOR FOUR STORY STORE AND HOUSE, Second avenue, near Fifty-second street; will trade for west side property.
RIKER & CO., 64 West Thirty third street.

$28,000.—NORTHWEST CORNER OF FIFTY-seventh street and Lexington avenue.—House, 20 by 45, three story and basement, high stoop; parlor in hardwood; also two inside Houses adjoining; same size as corner; finished in same manner; $22,000. Apply to owner on premises. C. F. MALLOY.

$35,000—PARK AVENUE, FOUR STORY, 18 FEET front; $40,000—Park avenue, four story, 20 feet front; $45,000—Corner House, four story, 200 feet front. All new houses, with possession.
RIKER & CO., 64 West Thirty-third street.

$40,000.—FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HIGH stoop, in Fifty-second street, near Fifth avenue; this is the best built and the most complete house ever offered in New York for the price.
RIKER & CO., 64 West Thirty-third street.

West Side.

A VERY FINE BUILDING SITE FOR SALE—ON the Heights, near Fort Washington, adjoining property to be immediately improved; commands a very fine river and inland view; fine forest trees; located near the depot and only 26 minutes from Thirtieth street; price only $12,000; if the purchaser desires to build with the others no money will be required. POTTER BROTHERS,
Nos. 4 and 6 Warren street.

A SPLENDID INVESTMENT—ON FORTY-FIRST street, near Eighth avenue, two four story with stores double brick Houses very cheap, $20,000; easy terms.
MORRIS B. BAER, 269 West Thirty-fourth street.

A NICE THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BRICK HOUSE on Twentieth street, near Eighth avenue, $13,000; West Forty-second street, three story high stoop brown stone, $14,000; West Thirty-fifth street, three story high stoop brick, $15,000; improvements in all; bargains.
MORRIS B. BAER, 269 West Thirty-fourth street.

A LARGE NUMBER OF HOUSES IN ALL THE PRINcipal streets and avenues up town for sale at low prices; also lots on all the avenues and streets. We have two or three cheap plots very suitable for French flats.
WATERLOO & CO., 881 Sixth avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets.

A.—TWO THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSES FOR SALE, all improvements; $10,500 and $13,500; nice streets; must sell. Wanted, West Side Property and Building Lots.
JAMES CAGNEY, 531 Hudson street.

A BARGAIN.—FIVE STORY DOUBLE BROWN STONE House in fine order and well rented; located on an avenue. At B. S. LEVY & CO.'S, 271 West Thirty-eighth street.

A WELL BUILT MODERN ENGLISH BASEMENT Philadelphia brick House, perfect order, Thirty-ninth street, near Broadway, 17.6x55x100; possession; would sell Furniture. WM. N. POOLEY, 27 Park place.

FOR SALE—IN THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET, NEAR Seventh avenue, a charming four story English basement brown stone House, beautifully arranged and in most perfect order throughout; will be sold very reasonably, and with immediate possession, or will be given in part payment for a larger house in a central location and the difference paid in cash. For further particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street, and 35 East Seventeenth st.

LEROY STREET.—FOR SALE, A VERY DESIRABLE and cheap Dwelling House on Leroy street, between Hudson and Greenwich streets; will be sold on very favorable terms. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

$22,000—FOUR STORY, IN FIFTIETH STREET, Columbia College lease; $38,000, new and elegant, 24 feet front; $65,000 for 27 feet front, new, magnificent in every particular.
RIKER & CO., 64 West Thirty-third street.

$70,000 FOR NEW FOUR-STORY 25 FEET front House, two doors from Fifth avenue, above Fiftieth street. This House is in every particular supreb, and worth $75,000. RIKER & CO, 64 West Thirty-third street.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

For Sale.

AT JERSEY CITY—A NEAT TWO STORY BRICK basement House, seven rooms, gas and water, only $3,000; a handsome two story brick basement House, eight rooms, gas, water, heater, range, &c., only $4,250; also a pretty two story attic brick basement House, nine rooms, all improvements, 100 foot lot, with neat two story stable on rear, fronting on wide alley; must be sold, as the owner is leaving the city; only $5,000; terms to suit everybody; all of the above houses in nice locations, ten minutes' walk from four ferries. Terms very easy. J. M. GIBSON, 27 Montgomery street, Jersey City. Send for circular.

A BEAUTIFUL VILLA, NEWLY FINISHED; TWENTY commodious rooms; replete with every convenience; only ten minutes' from ferries on Jersey City Heights; commanding finest views in the country; extremely healthy and amidst first-class improvements; 70 per cent can remain on mortgage. JOHN H. PLATT, Jersey City Heights.

A FIRST CLASS MANSARD ROOF HOUSE, ON WIDE avenue, corner plot, cars to all the ferries, $9,500; easy terms. Also a two story House, with large lot, $3,400; one for $1,700; one $4,000, &c. Splendid Building Lots on the principal streets; Plots by the acre.
JOHN H. PLATT, Jersey City Heights.

FOR $7,000 YOU CAN PURCHASE A THREE STORY English basement brick House, with all improvements, near the ferry; neighborhood first class; terms easy. If you want a bargain cut this out and call on WILLIAM POE, 80 Montgomery street, Jersey City.

$2,000 CASH AND $8,000 IN FIVE YEARS WILL buy a fine three story and basement brick House in a first class neighborhood in Jersey City; all improvements, 12 rooms, arched parlors, &c. Call on WILLIAM POE, 80 Montgomery street, Jersey City.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

ALL WANTING FARMS—GOOD SOIL, MILD CLImate—for papers address C. K. LANDIS, Vineland, N. J.

A 22 ACRES FARM, WITH BEAUTIFUL GROVE NEAR river, one mile from Union Hill, horse and steam cars, on Paterson plank road, three miles from Forty-second street ferry; price $11,000. 159 Bowery.

A RESIDENCE ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON.—For sale, on the Hudson, Country Residences, Farms, Houses, Lots and Building Sites, at almost every station on the line of the Hudson River Railroad. Parties desiring to purchase or hire will find full particulars, maps, photographs, &c., at the office of S. EMBERSON,
659 Sixth avenue,
between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets,
who is intimately acquainted with all the property on the river bank and the interior of the country, having made the above line of property a specialty the past ten years.

A GENTLEMAN WHO NEEDS A LARGER HOUSE, and will contract to build within 1,000 feet of present residence, desires to sell the latter now; will pay rent till spring. The place is simply elegant; twelve rooms, with all modern improvements; in the beautiful village of Whitestone, one hour from City Hall, or from Fifth Avenue Hotel; forty-one trains daily, besides boats. Sewers, &c., same as in the city; price, $16,000; in every way desirable for a business man. Call on GEO. W. VAN SICLEN, 133 Nassau st.

ABOUT 23 BLOCKS OF VALUABLE PROPERTY—Containing about 180 acres, for sale, in the town or city of Aiken, S. C., only three blocks from the Aiken Hotel, depot, &c.; price $150 per acre. Aiken is the winter resort for invalids, and land is rapidly increasing in value. Owner might exchange for other desirable Property, with small encumbrance. POTTER BROTHERS,
Nos. 4 and 6 Warren street.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, SPLENDID SUBURBAN property, three miles from the city of Albany, Hotel and 13 acres, with every modern convenience, containing about 30 rooms; adjoining the celebrated farm of the Erastus Corning; to an enterprising man no more favorable opportunity can present itself; terms accommodating.
LEITCH & CO., 39 Nassau street, room 3.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—FOR SALE, AT A GREAT sacrifice, the Residence of the late Hiram Ketchum, situated a little north of Kingsbridge and east of Riverdale, containing about five acres, with large dwelling house, stables, &c., on very easy terms and very cheap. Apply to S. EMBERSON, sole agent, 659 Sixth avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

A VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE—IN Marion county, Florida, containing about 1,400 acres of the richest land in the South, located on the Ocklawaha River, near Silver Springs (a favorite resort for invalids). The owner residing in New York has no use for the property. City or suburban property might be taken in payment.
POTTER BROTHERS, Nos. 4 and 6 Warren street.

FARM FOR SALE—CHEAP AND ON EASY TERMS, 75 acres, house, barns and outbuildings, farming implements and stock; situated on turnpike near first rate market, and within a mile of depot; price $7,500. Apply to owner, A. COOK, Deer Park, Long Island.

FOR SALE—A GOOD HOUSE, WITH 11 ROOMS, barn and out houses, with two acres of land, 10 minutes' walk from depot, on Hackensack and Essex Railroad; price $4 200. Also several fine Residences in Hackensack. Inquire of F. F. HILL, Real Estate Agent, Main street, Hackensack.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A FIRST CLASS RESIdence, sixteen rooms; large lot; quarter of a mile from Stamford depot. Apply to R. WILSON, Stamford, Conn.

HANDSOME RESIDENCE, 14 ROOMS, 44 ACRES richest Land on Staten Island; high, healthy location; fine water and landscape view; 15 minutes' drive from landing, depot within 200 yards; $14,000, half cash; is worth $20,000. DARRIN, 50 Broad street.

POPLAR GROVE—MATTHEWS COUNTY, VIRGINIA, containing 860 acres; about 600 cleared, balance timbered, partly in white oak; land very productive and adapted to corn, wheat, oats, peas, potatoes, &c.; the dwelling house large and beautifully situated on East River, in full view of Mobjack Bay, 60 miles from Norfolk; steamboat communication tri-weekly; finest fish and oysters; location very healthy and well suited for a first class watering place. With a view of dividing into smaller farms there are ten houses for tenants, all occupied, three barns and stables and other necessary outhouses; also valuable new tide mill. Being old and desiring to retire from farming owner will sell at reasonable price, with all Farming Utensils, stock of Horses, Mules, Sheep, Hogs, &c. Apply to W. W. GWATHMEY & CO., 79 Water street, N. Y., or to me on the premises. C. T. BROWNE, Post office, Matthews Court House Virginia.

VILLA SITES OF HALF AN ACRE AND UPWARDS for sale—On the property of P. Lorillard; beautifully located at Pelham Bridge, on Pelham Bay, New York. For maps and full particulars call at 16 and 18 Chambers street.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

A.—EXCHANGE A FARM OF 175 ACRES AT PENnington, New Jersey; land and location choice; buildings first class; city property taken. Address OWNER, box 40, Jersey City.

A WELL BUILT FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP brown stone House, 22x55x100, in Fifty-fourth street, near Madison avenue, will be sold at a low price and some up town west side Lots taken in part payment.
WATERLOW & CO., 881 Sixth avenue,
between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets.

EXCHANGE.—300 LACROSSE LOTS, 40 RAHWAY Lots, Elizabeth House; two Brooklyn Houses, Rensselaer county Farm, 6,500 acres Missouri Lands; bargains.
JAQUES, Commissioner of Deeds, 208 Broadway.

EXCHANGE—TEN MILES OF NEW YORK, ON RAILroad, first class Farm; take Country Seat or good Property. Only principals inquire at 73 Beekman street, third floor, from 12 to 4.

EXCHANGE—SEVERAL UNENCUMBERED PLOTS ON graded avenues, very near Prospect Park; with $5,000 to $20,000 cash; for lightly mortgaged New York Property. Also $10,000 worth of desirable Merchandise for Real Estate. Principals apply to GOOD & WALL, 162 Broadway.

FOR EXCHANGE—ONE OF THE MOST VALUABLE and desirable Estates in New Jersey. It is situated fifteen miles from the city of New York and ten minutes' walk from depots of two railroads (trains to and from the city every hour); contains 120 acres of choice land, in the very heart and centre of a remarkably picturesque, pretty and healthy village of 1,800 inhabitants; good schools and churches; fine society. The buildings upon the property are mostly new and insured for $25,000. The land is worth $1,500 per acre in the open market; $3,000 per acre can readily be realized from the sale of the property in "lots" or "villa plots," for which it is particularly desirable. The owner—a lady, whose health will not permit her to superintend the management of it—desires to exchange for first class Improved Property in the city of New York, buildings and lots only. A map of the buildings and property can be seen at the office of Messrs. MURPHY & M'CORMACK, Cotton Merchants, 135 Pearl street, who will furnish all desired information respecting the property. None but principals dealt with.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR A SMALL DWELLing in this city, a good double Tenement, 25x80x100 feet, five stories high; paying between 10 and 11 per cent.
RICHARD HENNESSY and CO., 940 Third avenue.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR A FIRST CLASS Dwelling in this city or Lots on Madison avenue, a magnificent Place in Westchester county, containing 108 acres, fine dwellings, &c. RICHARD HENNESSY & CO.,
940 Third avenue.

FOB SALE OR EXCHANGE—85 BARRELS OF RYE and Bourbon Whiskey. Inquire of JOHN D. MONELL, Commissioner for all the States, 39 Nassau street, room 3.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FINE FARM IN Dutchess county, N. Y., consisting of 81 acres, free and clear of all encumbrance, 1½ mile from depot; will exchange for tenement or other property; if suited will pay balance in cash. No agents need apply. Apply at 92 Third avenue.
T. RYKERT, owner.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A GOOD STORE, IN THE country, well located, with a desirable stock of Goods, New York city or near by improved Property taken in part payment. Address BRUSH, box 145 Herald office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—BROWN STONE HOUSE with all improvements, and conveniences on each floor for housekeeping. E. G. LOCKE,
139 Eighth street, opposite Clinton Hall.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A CORNER AND two adjoining Buildings on Second avenue; in exchange cash will be paid if needed. Particulars by owner, J. LEVY, 953 Second avenue.

I CAN EXCHANGE OR RENT PRIVATE OR TENEment Houses, in this city and Brooklyn, for an unencumbered Farm in New York, New Jersey, or Western Lands. MADOX, 42 John street.

TO EXCHANGE—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT AT PORT chester, on New Haven Railroad, free from encumbrance, for Lots, medium priced Dwellings or Tenement Property. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, 100 Broadway.

TO EXCHANGE—A SEVENTY-SECOND STREET LOT, near Lexington avenue, free and clear, with $5,000 in cash for a medium sized House on the east side, up town.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, 100 Broadway.

THREE STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK HOUSE and Lot on Fifty third street to exchange for Chicago Real Estate on cash basis. Address ALFRED JAMES, 232 Thirtieth street, Chicago, Ill.

WILL EXCHANGE FOR CITY OR NEAR COUNTRY real estate an interest in an established business that has paid $10,000 profit this year; value. $40,000. Address BUILDER, Herald office, with full particulars.

WILL SELL OR EXCHANGE FOR REAL ESTATE, Merchandise, or take a partner in manufacturing business. Call on or address DAVID, care of Dr. Holmes, Broadway, corner of Eighth street, Williamsburg, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

A FIRST CLASS HOUSE WANTED—12½ TO 20 feet front, between Lexington and Seventh avenues. Will pay fair price, cash. Send particulars at once.
WILLIAM N. POOLEY, 27 Park place.

I HAVE CASH PURCHASER FOR SMALL HOUSE IN good neighborhood, between Tenth and Twenty-third streets; price not to exceed $20,000; sale subject to [illegible] sion, one per cent. Owners send particulars [illegible] to N. H. BAYLES, 81 Cedar street.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A HOUSE WITH AN [illegible]
WALTER W. MONTAGUE, [illegible] Eighth avenue.

WANTED—A FARM IN THE LOWER PART OF Westchester county, for a cash customer. Apply to POTTER BROTHERS, Nos. 4 and 6 Warren street.

WANTED—HOUSE IN BROOKLYN, VALUE $5,000; will give four Suburban Lots, half hour from New York; balance cash. Address, with particulars, JAMES, box 134 Herald office.

WANTED—SOME GOOD TENEMENT HOUSES IN this city to lease, or will take charge of them at a fair percentage. WATERLOW & CO., 881 Sixth avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets.

WANTED—HOUSES FOR SALE AND TO LET, FURnished and unfurnished, in the upper and central part of this city; also in the vicinity of my office. Parties desiring to sell or rent will find it to their advantage to place them on my books. No charge unless sold or rented by me. S. EMBERSON, 659 Sixth avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets.

ASTROLOGY.

A TEST.—MRS. ANNA, BUSINESS CLAIRVOYANT, Spiritualist, tells everything—your mind at first sight; name and day of marriage; brings together those long separated; no satisfaction no pay. 463 Third avenue, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.

A TEST.—MADAM BYRON, SPIRITUALIST; CONSULT her on all affairs of life. 320 Fourth avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty fourth streets.

A FACT.—LADIES AND GENTS, CONSULT PROFESsor MARS for good luck in everything; speedy marriages, name, day and lottery. He is a scientific astrologer. 81 Third avenue, near Twelfth street. 50 cents to $1. He tells true.

MADAME CAPELLO, CLAIRVOYANT MEDIUM, 114 Seventh avenue.—Truthful advice on sickness, business or trouble. Fee, $1.

MRS. WILLIS, CLAIRVOYANT AND CARD TELLER, surpasses the world; speedy marriages. 486 Second avenue, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets.

MADAME CLARA A. ALMA, DE PARIS (CLARA ANTONIA, late of San Francisco), Business and Medical Clairvoyant.—Consultations in English, Frenchand German. 1,239 Broadway, betwen Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets.

MADAME LA BLANCH, THE GREAT UNRIVALLED Business and Medical Clairvoyant, 115 West Twenty-sixth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

MEDICAL.

ATTENTION!—TWENTY YEARS' PRUSSIAN HOSpital experience. Diseases successfully and permanently cured. Consultation free.
Dr. FRANKLIN, 161 Bleecker street.

ALL UNFORTUNATES, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE, speedily cured by Dr. GRINDLE, 120 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue.

ALL NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES PERMAnently and effectually cured without detention from business by Dr. LEWIS, No. 7 Beach street.

CITIZENS AND STRANGERS IN NEED OF SKILLful treatment should consult the old medical practitioner, Dr. LEWIS, No. 7 Beach street.

DR. WEST, PROFESSOR OF MIDWIFERY, AND MME. WEST, female physician, 144 West Fortieth street, near Seventh avenue.

DR. ALEXANDER KING, LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—Never fails in all cases of a delicate nature; correspondence answered. 10 Amity street.

DR. SELDEN—LADIES' PHYSICIAN; ADVICE FREE and confidential; fees moderate. Call or write 211 Bleecker street, near Sixth avenue.

LADIES DESIRING SKILFUL TREATMENT CAN confide in Dr. BOTT, 50 Bond street. Fees moderate.

LADIES' PHYSICIANS—DR. AND MME. GRINDLE, 120 West Twenty-sixth street; 25 years' practice; all complaints skilfully treated.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

82 WOOSTER ST.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman and daughter; mother as cook and daughter as seamstress or to take care of children, or will do light chamberwork. Call on Monday.

109 MADISON AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first class cook; understands her business thoroughly; will assist with washing and ironing. Can be seen at her present employer's.

220 SULLIVAN ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT room.—A colored woman as cook by the day or week; is capable of getting up gentlemen's lunches. Can be seen for four days, from 10 till 4.

330 EAST 14TH ST.—A COMPETENT PERSON AS first class cook in a private family; good reference from last place, where she has lived four years. Can be seen until engaged.

440 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as cook in a private family.

563 3D AV., BETWEEN 37TH AND 38TH STS.—AS good cook; no objection to help with the washing; best city reference.

Chambermaids, &c.

563 3D AV., BETWEEN 37TH AND 38TH STS.—A young English girl, lately landed, to do chamberwork or as nurse to one or two children.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

14 ABINGDON SQUARE.—A COMPETENT DRESS and cloak maker desires more work from ladies; orders executed at short notice; work taken at home or by the day; terms reasonable.

70 IRVING PLACE.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker, accustomed to work in best families, at present unemployed, would like a few more patrons; best references. Ladies will please call.

140 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET, BETWEEN Sixth and Seventh avenues, nearly opposite church.—Stylish and elegant Suits made from $10 upwards; White Evening Dresses made at short notice; Polonaise Cloaks and latest styles of Postilion Basques; very stylish and reasonable. Inquire for Madame BRITTON. No sign at door.

159 EAST 26TH ST., CORNER 3D AV., SECOND floor.—A dressmaker; will go out by the day; references.

241 EAST 54TH ST., CORNER OF 2D AV.—A FIRST class dress and suit maker will go out by the day in families; terms $2 50 per day, with sewing machine; or would take charge of cutting and fitting in a first class house; terms $25 to $30 per week. Address DRESSMAKER.

313 EAST 34TH ST.—A DRESSMAKER, WHO THOROughly understands cutting and fitting and all fashionable trimming, wishes to engage by the day or week. Call or address.

326 EAST 21ST ST.—A DRESSMAKER WISHES A few more engagements by the day; best city reference. Call on or address DRESSMAKER.

336 EAST 23D ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTable lady desires sewing of any description to do at home, or would go out by the day or week to private families or dressmakers; has her own machine; can trim cloaks and dresses in the most fashionable style. Call on or address Mrs. LONERGAN.

406 4TH AV., IN THE HAIR STORE.—A DRESSmaker to go out by the day in private families; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses thoroughly; references.

751 6TH AV., IN STORE.—A COMPETENT SEAMstress wishes a few engagements by the day or week. Call or address for one week.

881 6TH AV.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER WOULD like a few more engagements to go out by the day or week; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call on or address Mrs. E. A.

A GOOD OPERATOR ON WHEELER & WILSON'S sewing machine wishes to go out by the day. Address H. A., station D.

A SUPERIOR OPERATOR ON WHEELER & WILson's machine wishes a few more engagements by the day or week; makes all kinds of ladies' dresses, undergarments, &c.; late with Ellis, corner of 26th st. and Broadway. Address OPERATOR, box 111 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER WOULD LIKE ONE or two more families' work; does all kinds of work; is one of the best of fitters and trimmers; can give the highest references. Address M. F., box 140 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A LADY, THOROUGHLY COMPETENT TO TAKE charge of a dressmaking establishment, and who understands the manufacturing of suits, is open for an engagement in a wholesale or retail house, retail preferred. Address E. A., box 132 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

General Housework, &c.

444 WEST 51ST ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A YOUNG girl as nurse or to do general housework. Call for two days.

Housekeepers, &c.

3 WEST 27TH ST.—A REFINED WIDOW LADY AS housekeeper. Address Mrs. BAKER.

134 HIGH ST., BROOKLYN.—A YOUNG AMERIcan lady as housekeeper in a gentleman's family; a widower preferred. Call on or address Mrs. M., for three days.

230 BERGEN ST., BROOKLYN.—AN ENGLISH housekeeper in a private family or hotel; is thoroughly competent; good references. Will Mr. Hayward please call again?

402 EAST 52D ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A young German lady, only three weeks in this country, as housekeeper; is also willing to give lessons on the Piano and in the German language. Address.

644 6TH AV.—A YOUNG LADY (A STRANGER IN the city) as housekeeper; a widower's family preferred. Apply for one week. MRS. LORRAINE.

A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT LADY AS HOUSEkeeper in a hotel or gentleman's family, or as matron in an institution; first class city reference. Address Madame OSNABERG, box 116 Herald office.

AN ENGLISH LADY, LATELY ARRIVED, WISHES AN engagement in a gentleman's family as housekeeper; good reference. Apply at Mrs. MITCHELL'S, Packman Cottage, Pitition st., East Albany, N. Y.

AN AMERICAN LADY AS HOUSEKEEPER.—IS well qualified and experienced to fill the position; best references given and required; would leave the city. Address A. B. C., box 129 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

AN AMERICAN LADY AS HOUSEKEEPER IN SOME gentleman's family; understands cooking and all duties pertaining to good housekeeping; city or country; best reference. Address A. B. BOYSE, Jersey City Post office.

A LADY OF EXECUTIVE ABILITY AND RARE BUSIness qualifications, fine writer, &c., would like to have the charge and care of some establishment where faithfulness, trust and confidence are required, in or out the city; best reference. Address B. B. B., box 121 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A LADY OF REFINEMENT AND GOOD SOCIAL position, suddenly deprived of her home by the Chicago fire, desires a position as housekeeper, where she can have full charge, in a gentleman's family (widower preferred); would also teach music; best Chicago and city references given. Address for one week H. M. S., box 142 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY of middle age; reliable, energetic and trustworthy, having great experience; is adequate to manage any position of trust; best reference. Address HOUSEKEEPER, box 140 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF REFINEMENT, A POSItion as housekeeper in a gentleman's family; understands the management of servants and is a splendid cook; salary no object. Address W. B., box 111 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED—A POSITION AS HOUSEKEEPER IN A widower's family, hotel, or as travelling companion, or anything where a fair compensation might be expected; highest references. Address H. E. M., Herald office.

WANTED.—A LADY WOULD LIKE A POSITION AS housekeeper in a first class hotel or an institution; is fully competent; references if required. Address for one week Mrs. E. A. S., at her residence, 673 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

Laundresses, &c.

120 WEST 52D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do washing at her own house or go out by the day.

157 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes to get gentlemen's or family washing, or will go out two days in the week.

217 EAST 29TH ST., ROOM 20.—A RESPECTABLE woman to do fine washing, ironing and fluting, at reasonable terms.

225 EAST 42D ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D avs.—A first class laundress to go out Mondays and Tuesdays steady to do fine washing and ironing; puffing and fluting done by hand and machine, and all fine work in the neatest manner. Call to-day from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

332 EAST 39TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable woman wishes some gentlemen's or ladies' washing to do at home; French fluting done in the best style. Call for one week.

351 WEST 39TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A FEW MEN'S washing wanted and a woman to go out by the day. Mrs. LACY.

409 2D AV.—AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS wishes some washing to do at her own house, or would work out by the day; can flute with machine. Call on or address K. L.

409 2D AV., REAR HOUSE, ROOM 9.—A COMPEtent laundress would like some washing at home, or would go out by the day; understands fluting; good reference.

429 EAST 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes the washing of a few gentlemen and families; terms 75c. per dozen; satisfactory references. Call or address.

652 2D AV., ROOM 10.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do first class washing and ironing for private families or gentlemen; all kinds of fluting neatly done.

Nurses, &c.

75 3D AV.—A MONTHLY NURSE WILL TAKE another engagement; best references.

174 WAVERLEY PLACE, BETWEEN CHRISTOPHER and West 10th sts.—An English woman, with first class reference as lady's monthly nurse, can be had immediately.

200 EAST 43D ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young married German woman (baby three weeks old) wishes to nurse a baby at her own residence.

212 EAST 54TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D avs.—A respectable woman as wet nurse. Can be seen Monday and Tuesday.

242 ELIZABETH ST., NEAR HOUSTON.—A strong, healthy young woman, with a fresh breast of milk, as wet nurse.

342 EAST 12TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT.—A young American woman as children's nurse; willing to assist in housework or do plain sewing. Call Monday.

404 EAST 16TH ST., NEAR 1ST AV.—A SCOTCH Protestant woman as wet nurse. Call or address.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Nurses, &c.

1.284 BROADWAY, NEAR 24TH ST.—A SCOTCH Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking full charge of a baby from its birth; can bring it up with the bottle; no objection to the country; good reference.

AS NURSE—AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG ENGLISH woman; understands thoroughly the care of children from their birth. Address B. C., box 105 Herald office.

A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN AS NURSE—TO TAKE entire charge of a baby; no objection to growing children. Address M. L., box 1,207 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A LADY, HAVING BUT SELF AND HUSBAND, would like a child to nurse; one from two to four years of age; kind care and a comfortable home may be expected. Apply at 338 Third avenue. Mrs. E. BANHAM.

AN EDUCATED PERSON, UNDERSTANDING FRENCH and some German and all kinds of sewing, would act in capacity of nurse for young children, or as companion to parties going to Europe; has been abroad twice and understands travelling there; references. Address M. M., box 112 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR ENGLISH GIRL, A situation as nurse and seamstress. Address ELIZABETH, Herald office.

Miscellaneous.

73 WEST 12TH ST.—PIANO AND SINGING TAUGHT by Madame SCHUBERG, from Europe; terms, 12 lessons, $25; 2 lessons, $5. Address.

77 UNIVERSITY PLACE.—A LADY DESIRES TO teach first class music, singing, German, French, English, Italian and drawing, in a refined family only, in exchange for a very comfortable home; highest references given. Address L. M. S., care of F. W. Christern.

321 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET.—A YOUNG lady will give lessons on the pianoforte for $6 and $8 per quarter. Call or address.

751 6TH AV., BETWEEN 22D AND 23D STS.—Artist in wax flowers and natural flowers preserved; lessons given at above address or at pupils' residence; terms reasonable. Dressmaking, cutting and basting a specialty; the French system of cutting taught. Call all the week.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING, DESIRES a few more pupils on the piano. Terms $4 per month. Residence 138 West Twenty-fifth street.

A POSITION REQUIRED—BY AN ENGLISH LADY, of refinement, as superintendent of a gentleman's establishment. Address BETA, Post office, Stapleton, S. I.

A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL OF GOOD EDUCATION, with excellent recommendations, as head servant or as chambermaid. Address FRANCAISE, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A RESPECTABLE COLORED YOUNG MAN WISHES a situation in a boarding house or private family, or to accompany a family or party travelling. Call for two or three days on Dr. Richards, 12 Clinton place.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A SITUATION AS day or resident teacher of English and music in a family; city or country; references exchanged. Address M., box 765 New York Post office.

A LADY WILL GIVE LESSONS IN FRENCH, English or music, in exchange for a comfortably furnished Room. Address E. K. B., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A LADY, USING THE METHOD OF THE BEST MASters in Paris, wishes a few more pupils in music and French. Address V. L. V., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A POSITION OF TRUST IN A FAMILY, BY AN AMErican woman; understands all kinds of sewing; capable of teaching children; would travel; reference as to capacity. Address Mrs. C. H. S., Herald office.

A YOUNG LADY, GERMAN, OF HIGHEST EDUCAtion, wishes to give a few lessons daily in French, German, piano and singing, either at own residence or at pupil's; best reference given; no gentlemen need apply. Address H. H., box 752 Post office.

A WIDOW OF SMALL MEANS WANTS TO EARN more by doing some seal work; manufacturers or others needing a person of intelligence for any respectable employment will please address ALPHA, Herald office, stating kind of services required; then, if suitable, will get name, address and capabilities of advertiser.

A MIDDLE-AGED LADY WISHES A HOME IN A family, for the winter, where she can make herself useful; understands dressmaking, children's dresses and boys' clothes; salary not so much an object as a pleasant home; West or South preferred. Address, for one week, K. W., box 107 Herald office.

A LADY, WRITING A GOOD BUSINESS HAND, DEsires envelopes to direct; can furnish 5,000 names recently received. Address ENVELOPES, Herald office.

EUROPEAN HOTEL, HUDSON ST.—A YOUNG ENGlish lady as resident or daily governess; teaches English, French and music; a widower's family preferred.

FRENCH CONVERSATION TAUGHT—BY A PARISIAN lady of refinement and pleasant address. Address Madame D. G., Herald office.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH LADY IS DEsirous of engaging with a family having young children for a few hours each day; terms reasonable; reference. 52 West 29th st.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH LADY POSsessing a thorough and efficient system, has time unoccupied; English, French, Latin, music, drawing and water colors. Address ADDENDA, box 114 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF REFINEMENT AND education, speaking English and French fluently, a situation as lady's companion for some hours each day, or the charge of children; in either position would be found most agreeable and instructive. Address G. A., 54½ West 32d st.

Intelligence Offices.

COLORED RELIEF—ROOM 65 BIBLE HOUSE, ASTOR place entrance. Best colored help furnished, directly from the South.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A PROTESTANT GIRL IN AN AMERICAN FAMILY to assist in housework and do sewing; an operator preferred. 35 West 130th st.

A.—WORK GIVEN OUT AT HIGHEST PRICES TO pay for first class Sewing Machines. Instructions free. BLAKE & FOND, 21 Astor place, and 142 Eighth street.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT SEVERAL FIRST class letter embroiderers. Apply at 9th st. entrance; Broadway and 10th st.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE PARISIAN FORmula; dressmakers will save $4 by buying this month. Money refunded if desired after trial. Main rooms, 202 6th av., next to Macey's. See Millinery and Dressmaking.

LADIES—WORK FURNISHED AT HOME TO PAY for Weed's and Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines on monthly instalments. N. Y. MACHINE STITCH CO., 43 Bleecker street.

TWO OR THREE GOOD DRESSMAKERS; NONE BUT good hands need apply. Call early at Mrs. O'KEEFFE'S, 580 3d av.

WANTED—A GOOD OPERATOR ON WHEELER & Wilson's machine, a first class dressmaker and apprentices, at 22 East 15th st.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER; MUST BE PREpossessing and agreeable; not over 25 years of age. Inquire at the Oatman House, corner Bowery and Bayard st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR DRESSMAKING; ONE who can operate on the Elliptic machine preferred. Apply at 186 Grand st., corner of Mulberry.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT LADIES TO SELL THE finest holiday gift book ever issued; $5 to $10 a day easily made. Apply at 114 Broadway, from 11 to 1 P. M.

WANTED—A FEMALE AGENT, WHO CAN GIVE undoubted reference, to sell a staple article consumed in every family; agreeable and easy business for a lady; good pay. Apply at 144 East 16th st.

WANTED—A PERSON OF ABILITY TO ASSIST IN the care of a house and an invalid; one who is a good sewer preferred; good reference required. Apply at 996 6th av., after 3 P. M.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS OPERATOR ON Wheeler & Wilson's machine, for dressmaking; also a good dressmaker. Apply to Mlle. J. REID, 67 East 9th st., basement door.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS IN A PRIvate family. Nobody need apply without the best city references. Apply Monday morning at 235 West 14th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

A MAN THOROUGHLY ACQUAINTED WITH THE manufacturing of envelopes and fancy stationery wishes to engage with a similar establishment from January 1, 1872. Address A., box 133 Herald office.

A SITUATION IN A HARDWARE STORE WANTED—By a young man wishing to learn the business, wages no object; best of references can be given. Address H. BROWN, 136 41st st.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO PROCURE A SITUAtion for a colored man who has been in his employ five years, and whom he can recommend highly as a trustworthy and faithful servant; is well adapted to any kind of house service or as coachman. Call at 26 Clinton place, New York, for two days.

WANTED—A POSITION AS PORTER, WATCHMAN or to drive a single truck. Address J. C., station D.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE married man, as cook and carver. Call on or address JOHN LOCHER, 82 Chrystie st., rear, for three days.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED man as clerk, salesman or porter, or any position where he can make himself generally useful; good reference. Address STEADY, Herald office.

A DENTIST WANTS TWO OPERATORS, A PLATE worker, also a dentist clerk, two students and an apprentice for the coming year.
PRETERRE BROTHERS, 159 Bowery.

A GERMAN, UNDERSTANDING FRENCH, ENGLISH and bookkeeping, will accept any situation to earn his living. Address Rev. J. W. SHACKELFORD, 223 East 83d st.

BOOT AND SHOE SALESMEN.—WANTED, BY A wholesale boot and shoe house in this city, good and experienced salesmen; none but those who understand the business and have a good country trade need apply. Address box 903 New York Post office.

BOOKKEEPER—AN ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER wanted in a wholesale boot and shoe house; must be a good penman, correct at figures, and with unexceptionable references. Address, giving references, &c., &c., A. N. Z. Herald office.

CLOTHING SALESMAN WANTED—BY A LARGE wholesale clothing house in this city; a live and energetic young man; none but those who understand the business and can control a large, first class New England and Pennsylvania trade need apply; liberal arrangements made with a suitable person. Address, with particulars, S. H., box 147 Herald office.

DRUG CLERK WANTED.—APPLY TO E. S. MAPES, 157 Mulberry, corner of Grand st., in the doctor's office.

FURNITURE STORE.—POSITION WANTED ON SALAry; has been in same business for self 20 years; references best city houses. Inquire of J. T. ALLEN & CO., 167 Canal st., or address FURNITURE. 114 West 38th st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

LACES.—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN IN LACES, white goods, &c., is open for an engagement to sell goods Southwest for a first class house. Address M., 144 Herald office.

REQUIRED—IN A MARKET ESTABLISHMENT, AN active, well-trained bookkeeper, who can come highly recommended and speaking French; none other need apply. Address P. J., box 133 Herald office.

SALESMEN WANTED—A NUMBER OF STEADY, ACtive men to solicit orders for the Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine. Apply at the office, Broadway and 26th st.

SALESMEN WANTED—FOR THE SOUTH, WEST AND Pennsylvania, having another line of goods for real and Imitation hair goods; goods very attractive, of a superior quality and sell readily. G. W. MALTBY, 104 Bleecker st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS DRY GOODS SALESMAN. Apply to E. McKENNA, 615 Myrtle av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT ENTRY CLERK, QUICK and accurate at figures and a good penman. Address T. H. S., Herald office.

WANTED—BY AN ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN, A situation as bookkeeper, shipping or entry clerk; 4½ years' city reference. Address F. W. A., 54½ West 32d st.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED DRESS GOODS salesmen.
J. & J. O'REILLY,
209 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN IN A retail hat and fur store, 64 Bowery.
THOMAS McGUIRE.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER IN A FIRST CLASS house that can loan $3,000; permanent position, at fair salary. Address, with full particulars and references, JOHNSON, Herald office.

WANTED—BY A LARGE DRY GOODS HOUSE IN this city, an entry clerk in a notion and hosiery department; must have thorough experience in that specialty; wages $15 per week. Address O. P., box 161 Herald office.

WAANTED—BY A PHILADELPHIA DRY GOODS commission house, one or two good salesmen at their branch house in New York. Address box 2,406 Post office, Philadelphia.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, HAVING AN INTImate acquaintance with the Eastern and near by trade, a position as salesman with an importing firm of cloak and dress trimmings, laces, &c. Address TRAVELLER, Herald office.

WANTED—SALESMEN FOR CLOTHING AND FURnishing goods; parties having a good trade will be offered liberal inducements.
SNEDEKER, WATROUS & BOYNTON,
859 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—A POSITION AS RECEIVER'S ACCOUNTant; has had many years' experience; is a thorough accountant and bookkeeper and can give good reference from last receivership; terms moderate. Address RECEIVER'S BOOKKEEPER, box 150 Herald office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN, WHO HAS AN ESTABlished trade, by a first class importing and jobbing wine and liquor house. Address, giving full particulars, which will be confidential, WINE MERCHANTS, Herald office.

WANTED—SEVERAL EXPERIENCED SALESMEN to sell woollens, flannels and blankets; to those controlling a trade liberal terms will be offered. EDSON BRADLEY & CO., 46 and 48 Lispenard street—after Feb. 1, 1872, 495 Broadway.

WANTED—A SALESMAN FOR WHOLESALE AND jobbing boot and shoe house, to sell goods in Michigan; also one for New York State and one for near-by trade; persons acquainted with the trade preferred. Address box 3,392 New York Post office.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A MAN AND WIFE WANT SITUATIONS ON A farm. Call for two days at Hotel Germania, 141 Cedar st., New York.

A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN WISHES A SITUation as coachman in a private family, or as driver for a doctor; has 9 years' experience. Call on or address COACHMAN, 129 West 33d st.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES A SITUATION FOR HIS coachman; he can recommend him highly as a desirable and reliable man. Call on or addess G. W. POWERS, 23 Thomas st.

A COMPETENT, INDUSTRIOUS SINGLE MAN, French-Swiss, a first class gardener, wishes to find a situation in a private place, nursery, as propagator, or in a florist's store; understands the business thoroughly, having worked in the best places in Europe and America, &c. Address JULIUS, A la Croix Federal, 143 Greene st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GOOD GROOM, BY A young man who thoroughly understands his business, also the care of fast horses; good city reference. Address J. L., box 118 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A SINgle man, Scotchman, with first class reference; call on or address for three days his last employer,
T. C CROMWELL, 34 Liberty st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUATION; is a first class coachman; married; no incumbrances; three years references produced. Apply to BREWSTER & CO., 65 East 25th st., New York.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

A BOOK DELIVERER AND TWO CANVASSERS wanted.—Experienced men only need apply from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. to JOSEPH PRICE, 116 Nassau st.

A BOY WANTED—AT W. H. H. SWAYNE'S BOOKstore, Nos. 2 and 3 Fulton Market. Apply on Monday morning.

A CHANCE FOR MEN, WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS to learn telegraphing for $20.—THOMPSON'S Telegraphic Institute, 20 4th av., opposite Cooper Institute; day and evening. Demand for operators.

A YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST IN MANAGING THE advertising department and general business of a monthly mechanical magazine. Address, with references, ALEXANDER CLEMENS, Post office box 2,818, New York.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE GREAT LABORsaving, Self-Wringing Mop, to housefurnishing and respectable grocers in the city and country. Apply at 21 Jane st., up stairs.

CASH BOYS WANTED.—APPLY BETWEEN 7 AND 8 o'clock in the morning at LORD & TAYLOR'S, Broadway and 20th st.

GENTLEMANLY SOLICITING AGENTS—FOR BOOKS, illustrated, steel engravings; no competition, exclusive territory; ready sales, large commissions. 1,149 Broadway, first flight of stairs, back office.
Mesdames PECKHAM & MITCHELL.

WANTED—A GOOD, SMART BOY THAT IS ACquainted with the city. 26 Mercer st.

WANTED—CANVASSERS FOR EACH WARD, TO sell the best spring bed ever invented; commissions large to right men. 143 Chambers st.

WANTED—A STOUT YOUNG MAN WHO IS ACquainted with the butcher business.
S. SAYLES. 62 and 63 Jefferson Market.

WANTED—A YOUNG COLORED MAN, CAPABLE TO do housework, neat and clean, with city references. Apply for three days, before 9 or after 5 o'clock, at 15 East 80th st.

WANTED—BY AN HONEST, INTELLIGENT BOY OF 17, residing with his parents, a permanent situation in a respectable office down town. Address H. S. J., box 5,709 Post office?

WANTED—A SMART BOY FOR AN INSURANCE office, of 13 or 14 years of age, and who resides with his parents; prefer one living near 40th st., and must come well recommended. Address R. E. L., box 555 Post office.

WANTED—A TEMPERATE, ENERGETIC, RELIABLE man to take charge of a billiard hall and dining saloon in order, or would rent to a competent man.
J. H. MORAN,
Between Fifth and Sixth streets, Morrisania, New York.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN, COMPETENT TO TAKE charge of the ribbon and millinery department and to buy the goods. Apply by letter, giving references, &c.
R. H. MACY, 14th st. and 6th av.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC MAN, WHO THOROUGHly understands the sewing machine business, to go to Europe to establish agencies; a man who speaks English, German and French preferred; also a man to go to South America; must speak Spanish. Address box 2,573 Post office, Boston, Mass.

THE TRADES.

AN INDEPENDENT SILK HAT FINISHER WISHES a situation as gossamer body maker. Address J. E. MARIANI, 422 3d av.

CARPENTERS AND UPHOLSTERERS WANTED AT once, at 18 East 16th st., between Broadway and 5th av.

COMPOSITORS WANTED—FIRST CLASS ONLY, 556 Clinton st., corner of Nelson, near Hamilton av., South Brooklyn; take Hamilton ferry. Must be strictly temperate.

TO CONFECTIONERS.—WANTED, A MAN TO SUGAR coat pills; steady work and fair wages to a competent man.
E. FERRETT, 372 Pearl street.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A FIRST CLASS CUSTOM cutter; none other need apply; best reference required. Inquire at W. H. BOW'S, 22 South st.

WANTED—A SHIRT CUTTER AS FOREMAN; ONE that can cut custom work and take measure; situation by the year; salary from $1,200 to $1,500 a year. Address C. S. & CO., Herald office.

WANTED—A MAN ACCUSTOMED TO PUTTING UP hoist wheel dumb waiters; to a good, steady man the highest pay will be given. Call on Monday morning on JAMES MURTAUGH, 1,364 Broadway, near 37th st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A THOROUGHLY COMpetent man to bronze metals in all its different styles; a liberal offer will be made to such a bronzer by applying, with reference, at the office of TANNER, WALKER & McANERNEY, 63 Broadway.

WANTED—A RELIABLE MAN TO TAKE CHARGE of a new article of manufacture; one having some mechanical ability and who has had some experience in working machinery; steady work and good wages to the right man. Address A. J. O., Herald office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON DEMANDE UNE CUISINIERE ALSACIENNE OU de Lorraine avec de bons certificats pour une famille francaise. Adresser par lettre E. F., Herald office.

UN MONSIEUR DESIRE PLACER SON PETIT GARcon de cinq ans avec une dame ou dans une petite pension. Une veuve avec enfants serait preferee. Adresser VEUF, Herald office.

UNE JEUNE FILLE ALLEMANDE, PARLANT FRANcais et un peu l'anglais, desire se placer comme femme de chambre, ou pour servir a table. Adressez M. S., box 104 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

UNE FILLE FRANCAISE DESIRE SE PLACER DANS une famille comme femme de chambre et coudre. Adresser 510 Hudson st.

UNE FRANCAISE D'UNE BONNE EDUCATION, BIEN recommandee, desire une place pour instruire et soigner des enfants au-dessus de quatre ans, ou comme femme de chambre. Adressez FRANCAISE, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

UNE FRANCAISE DESIRE SE PLACER DANS UNE famille comme femme de chambre ou pour commencer l'education de jeunes enfants. Les meilleurs references seront donnees. S'adresser a 201 Bleecker st.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—TAKE NOTICE that the partnership heretofore existing under the name of Jos. D. Francis is this day dissolved by mutual consent. H. L. Clark continues the business, and assumes the payment of all debts.
Dated New York, Dec. 11, 1871.
J. D. FRANCIS.
H. L. CLARK.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A.—SALE AND LIVERY STABLE.—A GENTLEMAN with a first class connection and thoroughly understanding the business, can show any person willing to invest capital in that business, that with money a paying business can be done; has in view a stable in a good location; party investing need not take an active part unless agreeable. Good references. Address STABLE, box 114 Herald office.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR A FATHER TO place his son in business; or salary given, with security, for $3,000. Apply at NEW ENGLAND BEDDING COMPANY, 164 and 166 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

A GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE, DOING A good trade, light but well selected stock, low rent, one of the best locations in the city; will be sold to a cash customer at cost. Apply to A. M. REEVES, 110 Fulton street.

A YOUNG MAN WITH A FEW THOUSAND DOLLARS can have an opportunity to buy the interest of a retiring partner in an established manufacturing business. Address HUDSON, Herald office.

ANY BUSINESS MAN DESIRING FOR HIMSELF OR son a Partnership in a well established business may learn of a favorable opening by addressing immediately ENERGY, box 6,824 Post office.

A PARTNER WANTED—WHO CAN FURNISH FROM $2,000 to $3,000 capital, in a well established and respectable business; best of reference given. Address BUSINESS, box 124 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

AN OFFICER OF THE GOVERNMENT AT A FOREIGN port wishes a partner with some capital to return with him, taking out valuable American improvements; monopoly secured and contracts already obtained; a rare opportunity and a sure fortune; climate beautiful. Address PALM TREE, Herald office.

A BUSINESS MAN, WITH $7,000 CASH, WANTED—in a legitimate and straightforward manufacturing business; a monopoly and a staple article; every satisfaction given on interview. State where to be seen and address L. E. RAY, box 4,116 New York Post office.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, FINEST LIVERY Stable Property in Brooklyn; no stock to buy and possession given immediately. Address box 139 Brooklyn Post office.

IN AN OLD ESTATISHED UP TOWN REAL ESTATE office an interest is offered to the right man, January 1; no money required. Address, with references, ENERGY, box 120 Herald office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH ABOUT $5,000; HOUSE established two years; business very profitable and very safe; A1 references given. Address B. W. P., Herald office.

PARTNER WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN OF HIGH REspectability and business experience desires a partner with capital to engage in the stockbrokerage business. Address B. B. W., box 5,931 Post office.

PROFITABLE JOB PRINTING BUSINESS FOR sale.—Established 25 years; cash business; extensive business connection; rare chance for beginners. Address PRINTER, 62 Centre street.

RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR other Property, a first class Laundry, well established, with facilities for large business. Address box 2,681 New York Post office.

REAL ESTATE.—THE ADVERTISER DESIRES A partner of tact and energy. The right man wanted more than money. Not much capital required.
THOMAS ELLIOTT, 56 West Thirty-second street.

THE RIGHT FOR THE STATE OF CAPEN'S SPRING Bed for sale cheap; the best and cheapest in market. Address PATENT, box 5,710 Post office.

WANTED—BY A MEMBER OF THE STOCK EXchange, a partner with $25,000. Address, with full name and particulars, BROKER, box 3,788 Post office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF SUPERIOR PRACtical business education, a partnership in some good, established, respectable paying business, with an honest party, where his valuable services as well as capital would be appreciated; thoroughly versed in finances, correspondence and all the duties of the office. Address, with name and business, W. L. A., Herald office.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH FROM $5,000 TO $10,000 (one with a knowledge of the jewelry business preferred), to join the advertiser, who has a first class connection; is a thorough, practical chronometer and watch maker and has about $5,000 capital. Address, stating full particulars, M. W., box 4,206 Post office. Principals only need apply.

WANTED—AN HONEST, CAPABLE YOUNG MAN, AS partner or assistant in a Broadway jewelry and fancy goods store. Address J. F. B., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED—A PARTNER TO ENGAGE IN A WELL established milling business. Address CHAS. J. DARLING, care of Henry Feltman, 183 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—A PARTNER; A LADY COMPETENT TO take full charge of a ladies' hairdressing establishment on one of the leading avenues; no capital required, but energy and ability. For information apply at 317 Sixth av.

$1.000.—PARTNER TO JOIN IN THE MANUFACture of a staple article now being sold by thousands in all parts of the country at a profit of over 100 per cent. J. M. MOODY & CO., No. 7 Murray street.

$3.000 WILL PURCHASE HALF INTEREST IN an honorable paying business. Parties without the money and reference need not apply.
PETRIE, 107 Bleecker street.

$10.000 TO $20,000.—PARTNER WANTED, BY an importing and commission merchant; an unequalled opportunity for an energetic business man not afraid of work. Address A. C., Herald office.

$12.000.—FOR SALE—ONE QUARTER INTERest in the royalty "paid quarterly" of a valuable manufacture which has increased annually from 70 to 100 per cent the three past years, with assurance of continuing in the same ratio. The manufacturing firm is the oldest and most reliable of any in the city. None but honorable parties need respond, to such a full explanation will be given. Address M. P. W., 128 Herald Uptown Branch Office, 1,265 Broadway.

$15.000 WANTED—BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, FOR the enlargement of their already established business; partner to be either general or special. None except staunch business men, with reputation and the whole capital, wanted. No notice taken of anonymous communications. Address H. & Co., Herald office.

$20.000.—SPECIAL PARTNER WANTED—WITH above capital, to extend an old established legitimate business. Address A. B., box 166 Herald office.

$20.000 WILL ESTABLISH THE SAFEST AND best paying business in the country; invites rigid examination. Address LEGITIMATE BUSINESS, box 164 Herald office.

$25.000.—A PARTY WITH THIS AMOUNT CAN hear of a first class manufacturing business, fully established, needing additional capital to command the trade now rapidly opening; amount needed in instalments; sales cash; demand unlimited; references the best; will bear thorough investigation. Address SIVAD, box 190 Herald office.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, 20 FOURTH AVENUE, opposite Cooper Institute.—Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic, Shorthand, French and Spanish; separate ladies' department; day and evening; telegraphy taugh practically; demand for operators.

A COMPETENT FRENCH LADY WOULD GIVE LESsons at pupils' residences in the French and Italian languages. Address LESSONS, box 112 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPING AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS, NO. 544 Broadway.—Young men and others acquire a profession available through life by a few weeks' application under the instruction of C. C. MARSH, author of the popular works on bookkeeping. Apply for circulars.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOKKEEPING, ARITHMETIC, &c., for ladies, gentlemen and boys.—DOLBEAR'S Commercial College, 875 Broadway, corner Eighteenth street, is open day and evening. Private desks can be secured this week without extra charge, and gentlemen can become good bookkeepers by January 1. Cramping, stiffness and trembling entirely removed from the worst hand.

BOARD AND INSTRUCTION FOR TWO BOYS, AGED 10 and 12, in a small class of eight, in a private family, including the advertiser's two sons, with all the advantages of home and school. Fine house, ample grounds, resident tutor; no vacation; within an hour's distance of the city. Address INSTRUCTION, box 2,223 Post office, New York.

BROOKLYN.—WANTED, A FEW PUPILS TO TEACH French, German and music. Address M. W., 134 Joralemon street, Brooklyn.

FRENCH LEARNED QUICKLY—AFTER A SIMPLE method, at pupils' residences; few pupils wanted; best references. Address FRENCH TEACHER, 688 Broadway, box 47.

FRENCH CONVERSATION AND LITERATURE.
Professor PARRAIN,
25 East Twentieth street, near Broadway.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 62 BOWERY (SAYS New York Courier), retains its old popularity, and is the best institution unquestionably to obtain a thorough knowledge of Bookkeeping, Penmanship, &c. 24 Writing Lessons, $2 50.

PARENTS—ARE YOU ANXIOUS THAT YOUR CHILD shall love study, understand principles, become accomplished, self-possessed, graceful, capable of conversing intelligently upon all subjects? Leave fashionable schools. Address INSTRUCTRESS, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

SPANISH LANGUAGE.—PROFESSOR A. DE TORNO'S private lessons, at 348 Fourth avenue. Classes at the Mercantile Library, with his new combined method.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A CHRISTIAN BOOK, "THE VICAR OF CHRIST," by Rev. Father Preston, illustrated with a fine steel plate engraving of our Holy Father Pius IX.; an elegant volume; price $1 50. Present a copy to your friend for a holiday present: Catholic Bibles, Prayer Books, &c., very cheap.
ROBERT CODDINGTON, Publisher,
366 Bowery, one door above Fourth street.

THE CATHOLIC UNION CIRCLE, OF NEW YORK.—An authentic report of Father Preston's Address at St. Patrick's church, with a brief account of the Union, the ends of its organization &c.; in pamphlet form; price 20 cents. ROBERT CODDINGTON, Publisher, 366 Bowery.

WINES, LIQUORS, &C.

FAMILY WINES—PURE OLD BRANDIES $4 PER gallon, $1 per bottle; old Port and Sherry Wines $2 per gallon; old Rye Whiskey $2 50 per gallon, 60c. per bottle. 99 Fulton street, northeast corner William.

GENUINE IMPORTED RHINE WINES AND MOSELLE Champagne, warranted pure and of delicious flavor; sold by the box at importers' prices; also assorted boxes.
L. W. MORRITZ, 50 Broadway.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER,
By ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER,
late
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
(Established 1847.)

TUESDAY, DEC. 19,
at 12 o'clock, at our salesrooms,
95 CHAMBERS AND 77 READE STREETS.
ADMINISTRATORS' SALE. By order of
S. D. SEWARDS, Attorney for the administrators
of the estate of
STANISLAUS JANSEN, DECEASED.

VALUABLE DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ARTICLES OF VERTU, GOLD AND SILVER COIN, WATCHES, Canes, Dressing Cases, silver mountings; Books, Clothing and other Personal Effects, comprising elegant Solitaire Earrings, Brooches, Decoration, Cross, diamond, pearl and Opal Breastpins and Finger Rings, Bracelets, &c., &c., all very costly; also a variety of rare foreign gold, silver and copper Coins, gold Watch Chains, Studs, trunk of Wearing Apparel, Linen, Books, &c., &c.
Also.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, TO PAY ADVANCES AND CHARGES, ELEGANT DIAMOND JEWELRY, FURS, CAMELS' HAIR AND POINT LACE SHAWLS, &c., &c., as follows, viz.:—
Solitaire Pins, Studs, Ear Knobs and Rings, cluster sets Brooch and Earrings. Crosses, cluster three and four stone Diamond Rings, Diamond and Opal Necklaces, Oriental Pearl Necklace, Emerald Ring, Hunting Case Watches, set Russian Sable, Mink Cape, two very fine Camels' Hair Shawls, real round point Lace do., elegant set marble and real Pradier Bronze Clock and Candelabra, superb Roman Mosaic inlaid Table, cost $1,000 to import; richly carved antique Library Set, black walnut inlaid Showcases, &c., &c. Goods will be ready for inspection Monday, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and will be sold without reserve.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20,
at 11 o'clock, at our Salesrooms,
95 CHAMBERS AND 77 READE STREETS,
sale of elegant Japanese Fancy Goods, recently received, comprising Pearl Inlaid Cabinets, Work and Dressing Cases, Shawl, Handkerchief and Glove Boxes, Card Cases and Boxes, China Vases, Straw Goods, Kites, &c., &c.

On THURSDAY, Dec. 21,
at 11 o'clock, at our Salesrooms,
95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets,
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF CHOICE AND RARE OLD WINES AND LIQUORS, by order of
JOHN CLARKE, EXECUTOR
ESTATE OF WASHINGTON B. LORING,
OAK DALE,
comprising in all one of the finest private stocks of desirable and valuable Wines and Liquors ever offered at auction in this country, every lot of which will be positively sold to the highest bidder, to close estate as above, consisting of Old Constitution Harvard Madeira, 1802; Webb's Otard Brandy, 1815; Old Bual Madeira Amary, 1835; Paisley Scotch Whiskey, 1847; Willliams' St. Croix Rum; Jas Murdock Jamaica do.; Hickling's Tilden Madeira, 1829; Murdock & Green's Sercial; Evans' Amontillado, 1841; Ashburton Sherry, 1819; Amary L. D. Port; Rye Whiskey, 1856; R. & Ashley's Green Seal Cognac; Prescott Sherry, 1829; Goddard Brandy, 1822; Prometheus Sherry, 1851; Amary Leger Brandy, 1831; Malmsey Madeira; Leveque Brandy, 1851; Colman Sherry, 1848; Williams' Port, 1841; White Top Madeira, Saltonstally Juno do.; Vieux Cognac and others equally desirable, as purchased by the late owner for his private use; also an assortment in demijohns, very choice, and several additional lines from private stock. Catalogues ready Monday and samples on morning of sale.

On FRIDAY, December 22,
at 11 o'clock, at our salesrooms,
95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets,
ELEGANT OIL PAINTINGS, consigned direct from Europe, consisting of an invoice of choice Italian Pictures, richly and elaborately framed, together with a number of fine Original Pictures, by favorite European and American artists. Particulars in time. Pictures on exhibition three days before sale.

SATURDAY, December 23,
at 10½ o'clock, at our salesrooms,
95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets,
Genteel Household Furniture, Mirrors, Carpets, &c. Details in time.

A. • • • •

Rare Objects of Household Art,

The quaintest Antique Furniture,

Most peculiar Patterns and Glass,

Wonderful Oriental Carpets, &c.,

on exhibition free,
at the
SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.
The whole to be sold before Christmas.
• • • •

AUCTION SALE.—E. NICHOLS, AUCTIONEER, WILL sell positively on Monday morning, December 18, at 10½ o'clock, all the elegant Household Furniture of Albert A. Vanderhoff, Esq., leaving for Europe, at the elegant mansion 252 West Forty-second street, near Seventh avenue. Grand square rosewood Pianoforte, Pompadour and Marie Antoinette Parlor Suits in satin, Bronzes, Works of Art, Paintings, Mirrors, imported French and Oriental Furniture, Library, Dining and Chamber Furniture; Carpets, Curtains, Servants' Furniture, &c. A rare opportunity for housekeepers.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER,
Office and Salesroom, 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post Office.
"TAYLOR'S" RESTAURANT.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY,
December 21, 22 and 23, at 10½ o'clock each day, the entire
Contents of the well known Restaurant of
WILLIAM TAYLOR, Esq.,
No. 555 Broadway,
near Prince street.
The Furniture is all first class
and in perfect order.
THE WINES AND LIQUORS THE FINEST
IN THE CITY.
FINE GLASS, CHINA AND PLATED WARE.
The Steam Engine and Boiler and Running Gear in perfect order.
Bramhall, Deane & Co.,
European Range and Broiling Iron.
Gas Chandeliers, 50 superb Mirrors.
Five splendid Counters, cost $600 each.
Particulars to-morrow.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER,
office and salesroom,
37 Nassau street,
Opposite the Post office.
Fine Oil Paintings, representing Landscapes,
Figure Pieces, Hill Life, &c.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell at auction, on Tuesday and Wednesday, December 19 and 20, at 11 o'clock, the above meritorious collection of native and foreign artists, among which will be found examples by P. Van Schendell, Coll, Van Hugen, L. Reinnout, A. Van Willis, F. R. Wilson, Pollach, Suhelker, Van Mudon, C. Forcier, James Hart, A. Melrose, W. M. Brown, Seymour and many others of equal merit.
Now on exhibition.

ALBERT B. WALDRON, AUCTIONEER.
Salesrooms 108 Liberty, and 111 Cedar street.
TOYS, DOLLS, GAMES, &c.,
On TUESDAY, at 10½ o'clock.
WALDRON & COOKE will sell by auction, as above, a very large assortment of all kinds of Toys, Dolls, Games, Holiday Goods, Plate Cutters, Books, Pens, Wines, Liquors, Tobacco, China, Glass, &c.
MONDAY, at 12 o'clock,
Horses, Express Wagons, Coaches, Buggies, Harness, &c.
See advertisement in Monday's Herald, Horse and Carriage column.

AUCTION NOTICE.—DANIEL A. MATHEWS, 521 Broadway (St. Nicholas Hotel), offers at private sale an immense stock of FINE FURNITURE, for HOLIDAY PRESENTS, viz.: ELEGANT PARLOR, LIBRARY, DINING and BEDROOM SUITS, JARDINIERES, BRACKETS, PEDESTALS, WALL POCKETS, and a great variety of Fancy Furniture, AT WONDERFULLY LOW PRICES.

AUCTION NOTICE.—DANIEL A. MATHEWS, AUCTIONEER, No. 7 FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, will offer every day and evening during this week
ELEGANT FANCY GOODS, BRONZES, CLOCKS, JARDINIERES, MUSIC BOXES, PARIAN AND BISQUE FIGURES, &c.,
together with an endless variety of beautiful articles
EXPRESSLY FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

BY F. COLTON, AUCTIONEER—LARGE AND EXTENsive sale of Household Furniture—Elegant Carpets of every description, 30 or 40 French Plate Pier and Mantel Mirrors, Curtains and Cornices, Pianos, Parlor Organs, Parlor Suits, in crimson and brocatel; Dining Room and Bedroom Goods, plain Furniture, &c., &c.
F. COLTON will sell on Wednesday, December 20, at the auction rooms 53 East Thirteenth street, near Broadway, a very large and excellent assortment of Furniture from a family who are removing from the city and will comprise in part of very much that is really good, together with about 30 Carpets nearly as good as new; also about 30 or 40 French Plate Pier and Mantel Mirrors, many of them quite new; also a large amount of storage goods, Clothing and Linens, Silverware, Table Linen, &c., &c. More full particulars on Wednesday morning, when catalogues will be ready.

BY JOHN A. DUNN, AUCTIONEER.
JOHN A. DUNN & CO.,
Salesroom 283 Bowery.
Large and attractive sale.
Will sell to-morrow (Monday), at 11 o'clock, 189 Bowery, large quantity of Plated Ware, Watches, Chains, Rings, Marble Statuary, Furs, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Remnants, ladies' Gaiters and Shoes, together with other goods, all suitable for holiday presents; all of which must be positively sold without reserve to pay advances.

DANIEL A. MATTHEWS, AUCTIONEER, 521 BROADWAY.—POSITIVE SALE OF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF CABINET FURNITURE belonging to
Messrs. HILLS & TOOKER, who are giving up business. Their entire stock of Parlor, Dining, Library and Bedroom Furniture will be sold, positively without reserve,
ON WEDNESDAY, DEC. 20, AT 10½ o'clock,
at their warerooms, 333 CANAL ST., near West Broadway.

HENRY FELTMAN, AUCTIONEER, OFFICE 183 Broadway—Tuesday next entire Stock, with fine Fixtures of an Eighth avenue Boot and Shoe Store. This is a chance for some one.

HENRY FELTMAN, AUCTIONEER.—WEDNESDAY next, four story brick House, Baking business, Horse, Wagon, &c., on Fulton street, Brooklyn. Value $17,000. Sale positive, without reserve. Diagrams ready.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.
Tuesday, December 19, at 11 o'clock, at Post's old established harness store, corner of 129th street and Third avenue, a large stock of new Single and Double Harness, Whips, Bridles, Saddles, Collars, &c.; sole leather and Saratoga Trunks, Valises, Travelling Bags and Satchels; large lot of Bits, Curry Combs, Brushes, fine Horse Blankets and Covers, Liniments, &c.; also Counter and Side Showcases, Counters, Desk, Stoves, Benches, Tools, &c.

LARGE SALE PAWNBROKER'S GOODS.—TO-MORrow, at 104 Atlantic street, Brooklyn, 153 Gold and Silver Watches, 236 lots Gold and Diamond Jewelry. Sale positive. Dealers invited. LINDSAY, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER, will sell at public auction on Tuesday, December 19, at 10½ o'clock in the forenoon, under and by virtue of a chattel mortgage, on the premises 27 West Twenty-seventh street, a general assortment of Household Furniture, consisting of Axminster and Brussels Carpet, rosewood and black walnut Parlor Suits, Marble Top Tables, black walnut Extension Table and Dining Chairs, Mirrors, Bedsteads, Lounges, Cottage Suits, &c. JOHN H. HILLIER, Attorney for Mortgagee.

P.—LOAN OFFICE SALE.—TUESDAY—JAMES AGAR, Auctioneer, will sell, at 59 New Bowery, at 11 o'clock, 500 lots Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Guard Fob and Vest Chains, Gold and Diamond Jewelry, Opera Glasses, Guns, Pistols, Silverware, Silk, Velvets, Furs, Clothing and other fine Goods. By order of A. J. Jackson, No. 5 Amity street.

PAWNBROKERS' SALE.
By R. FIELD, Auctioneer, 121 Bowery.
Tuesday, December 19—By order R. Simpson & Co., Men's and Women's Clothing.
Friday, December 22—By order H. McAleenan, Men's and Women's Clothing.

PAWNBROKERS' SALES.—WILLIAM S. INGRAHAM, 58 New Bowery, will sell Monday, a splendid assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, &c.; order Hill C. Lewis, No. 2 Albany street. Wednesday, Men's and Women's Clothing; order B. J. Fry, 120 avenue C. Thursday, Men's and Women's Clothing; order Moss Bros., 61 Catherine street. Friday, M. Rossman, Men's and Women's Clothing, 79 avenue D.

SALES AT AUCTION.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—ON WEDNESDAY JAMES AGAR, Auctioneer, will sell, at 59 New Bowery, a large assortment of Men's and Women's Clothing, Table Linen, Sheets, Spreads, Furs, Blankets, Quilts, &c. By order of L. Blumauer, 172 Canal street, and John Martin, 62 Mulberry street.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—THURSDAY—JAMES AGAR, Auctioneer, will sell, at 59 New Bowery, 500 lots Men's and Women's Clothing, Blankets, and other seasonable goods. By order of B. Levy, 615 Hudson street.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—FRIDAY—JAMES AGAR, Auctioneer, will sell, at 59 New Bowery, 500 lots Men's and Women's Clothing, Boots, Shoes, &c. By order of Mark Levy, 78 Grand street.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—MONDAY—JAMES AGAR, Auctioneer, will sell, at 59 New Bowery, 500 lots Men's and Women's Clothing, Bedding, Carpenters' Tools, &c. By order of Charles Cudlipp, 289 Spring street.

PAWNBRORER'S SALE.—JOHN MORTIMER, 42 EAST Broadway, will sell Tuesday, 500 lots men and women's choice Clothing, Bedding, Furs and other Goods. Order S. Stearn, Twenty-seventh street.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE OF JEWELRY.—WILLIAM S. INGRAHAM, 58 New Bowery, will sell Monday, at 11 o'clock, 400 lots of Gold and Silver Watches, Diamonds, Chains, Earrings, Pins, Bracelets, &c., worthy attention of dealers. Sale positive. Order Hill C. Lewis, No. 2 Albany st.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE—WEDNESDAY, BY JOHN MORTIMER, 42 East Broadway, of 400 lots women's Clothing, Bedding, Furs and other Goods. Order H. McAleenan, Second avenue. Thursday, 500 lots of silk, merino and delaine Remnants, Dresses, Shawls, Ribbons and other Articles, being unclaimed goods of a leading dyeing establishment.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—WATCHES, JEWELRY AND Clothing.—JOHN MORTIMER, 42 East Broadway, will sell Friday, at 11 o'clock, 300 lots Watches and Jewelry, Pistols, Guns, Opera Glasses, &c.; and at 2 o'clock, 300 lots men and women's Clothing, Bedding and other valuable Goods. Order I. Aaron, 197 Grand street.

RICHARD WALTERS, AUCTIONEER—MARSHAL'S sale—Will sell Monday, December 18, at 11 o'clock, at 27 East Broadway, Dry Goods, Fancy and Millinery Goods, Woollens, &c.; Toys, Transparent Slates; also lot bottled Liquors, Bourbon Whiskey, bottled Ale, &c.; six tubs prime Butter. JAMES DONOVAN, Marshal.

RICHARD WALTERS, AUCTIONEER.
Marshal's sale, Sewing Machines.
Will sell, MONDAY, December 18, at 11 o'clock,
at 27 East Broadway, six elegant cabinet
and half case latest improved Wheeler & Wilson's, Singer's and Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines, in perfect order. CHARLES F. WATTS, Marshal.

S. HERMAN, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL MONDAY, December 18, at 10½ o'clock, at 13 Bowery, about 200 lots of Toys and Fancy Goods, such as Dolls, Doll Heads, Lottos, Ladies' Companions, Clapping Dolls, Ornaments, and a large assortment of Toys, too numerous to mention; will be sold in lots to suit dealers.

VALUABLE DOCK PROPERTY AT
Fishkill, on the Hudson.

The subscribers will offer for sale, at public auction, on Wednesday, 20th inst., at 11 A. M., on the premises, the Long Wharf at Fishkill, on the Hudson, embracing the river front north to the Hudson River Railroad depot, south about twenty-five (25) feet to Thorn's boundary, making a frontage of about two hundred and seventy-two (272) feet, extending with the water right, out to the channel bank; on this property is a small hotel, near the depot; also hotel, with barns and other necessary outbuildings; large lumber and coal yards, doing a profitable trade, and extensive and valuable freighting business, with ample storehouses on the end of the wharf, where vessels of the largest class can lay at any state of the tide; terms of sale will be made easy. Maps can be seen at the office of Charles Caldwell, Surveyor, at Newburg, and at J. S. Scofield & Son's, at Fishkill, on the Hudson. For further particulars inquire of
WILLIAM S. VERPLANCK, } Executors
or JAMES MACKIN, } of
at Fishkill, on the Hudson, } J. P. De Wint.
or J. DE WINT HOOK, }
490 Broadway, New York. }

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.

FOR SALE—A STEAM YACHT, NEARLY 60 FEET IN length, 10 feet beam, very fast; cylinder 10x10; boiler new. Apply to THOS. ROBINSON, Herald Ship News office, pier No. 1 East River.

FURNITURE.

A.—A.—BARGAINS

in

FURNITURE

for the

HOLIDAYS.

The largest and most complete Stock

of

HOLIDAY FURNITURE IS NOW ON EXHIBITION AT

our Warerooms.

CHILDREN'S BEDSTEADS AND CRADLES.
CHILDREN'S BUREAUS AND GLASSES.
CHILDREN'S ROCKER AND TABLE CHAIRS.
CHILDREN'S CHAIRS AND EXTENSION TABLES.
CHILDREN'S SOFAS AND LOUNGES.

GENTLEMEN'S SHAVING STANDS.
GENTLEMEN'S SMOKING CHAIRS.
GENTLEMEN'S EASY CHAIRS.
GENTLEMEN'S EXTENSION EASY CHAIRS.
GENTLEMEN'S EASY LOUNGES, NEW STYLE.
Also,
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

FINE PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE

in reps, haircloth, coteline and other, desirable styles of covering.
Our Stock of

EXTENSION TABLES

is the largest in the city and well worthy of the inspection of buyers and as regards style and prices are not to be excelled; we have them in lengths of 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 feet.

OUR SPECIALTY.
A complete Chamber, consisting of
TEN PIECES,
and a Bed, Bolster and Two Pillows,
FOR $30.

BEDDING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Feathers, by the pound or sack.
Mattresses, in all qualities.
Ironing Blankets, $1 75 per pair.
Horse Blankets, $2 per pair.
G. & S. HEYMANS & MACK,
Furniture and Bedding Warerooms,
276, 278, 280 and 282 Houston street, corner Hudson.
388 and 390 Hudson street, corner Houston.
Main entrance, corner Houston and Hudson streets.
Uptown Store, 555 Sixth avenue, corner Thirty-third street.
Factories, 376, 378 and 380 Hudson street.
Our Uptown Store will remain open until 8 o'clock in the evening.
Goods delivered free of charge to any part of the city.

A GREAT CLEARING OUT SALE OF FURNITURE

for the holidays,

at a great reduction of former prices.

$20,000 worth of Furniture,

in endless variety,

comprising Parlor, Library, Dining Room, Office, Kitchen

Furniture, &c., &c.

Enamelled Chamber Sets, nine pieces..........$26 00

Walnut Chamber Sets, wood top.......... 50 00

Walnut Chamber Sets, marble top.......... 60 00

Upholstered Suits, in reps or haircloth.......... 50 00

D. KELLY, Successor to
H. O'FARRELL,
512, 514 and 516 Eighth avenue, and
267, 269 and 271 West Thirty-fifth street,

A RARE CHANCE FOR CASH—PARLOR SUITS, IN satin and brocatel, $75; rep Suits, $30; Bedroom Suits, $45; Brussels carpets, 50c. per yard, and 300 lots for less than half original cost, at private residence, 124 West Twenty-sixth street.

AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.—FOR SALE, MAGNIFIcent double Parlor Suit, satin brocatel, latest style, cost $750, for $250; one do., $150; four Library and Drawing Room Suits, covered in satin brocatel and reps, from $30 to $75; Turkish Chairs, Lounges, Pianoforte, Mirrors, Curtains, Paintings, Bronzes, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Mattresses, Carpets, from 50 cents up, at private residence 252 West Forty-second street, near Seventh avenue.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CARPETS, FURNITURE, Bedding, at the lowest cash prices or on weekly or monthly instalments, at O'FARRELL'S warerooms, 200 Eighth avenue, corner Twentieth street.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FIRST CLASS HOUSEhold Furniture for sale.—Contents of five story private residence 120 West Twenty-third street, viz.:—Pianoforte, Parlor Suits, Chamber Suits, in rosewood and walnut; Turkish Easy Chairs, Lounges, Oil Paintings, Bronzes, Figures, Buffet, Extension Table, Chairs, Carpets, Etageres, Bookcases, Curtains, &c.; other articles too numerous to mention. N. B.—Can be seen to-day or Monday.

A RARE CHANCE FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.—ELEGANT Household Furniture for sale, private residence 36 West Fifteenth street, near Fifth avenue. Drawing Room Suits, Pompadour, Marie Antoinette styles, covered in satin; cost $500, for $200; one do. $50; Pianoforte for $250; Etageres, Paintings, Silverware, Glassware, Bronzes, Mirrors, Carpets, rosewood, walnut Chamber Furniture; Mattresses, blankets; a sacrifice.

CARPETS,
Furniture,
Beds, Bedding, &c.
Payments taken
by the week or month.
Terms easy.
KELLY & CO.,
corner of Twenty-fifth street and Sixth avenue.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING.—THE LARGest assortment and the lowest prices for cash or on weekly or monthly payments, at B. M. COWPERTHWAIT'S, 155 Chatham street.

MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS—CARPETS, Furniture, Bedding, &c.
DEALY & CUNNINGHAM.
384 and 386 Third avenue, near Twenty-eighth street.
Prices lower than any other house in the city.

NOT FOR HOLIDAYS ONLY.—FINE FURNITURE, Carpets, Mirrors, Parlor Beds, Easy Chairs, Parlor Suits, &c., on payments from $10 to $50 per month, according to value of goods, at CLARKE'S House Furnishing Establishment, 747 Broadway.

WANTED—PARLOR FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARpets, &c.; also large, handsome Hallstand. Address C. CASH, station L.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS FURNITURE AND MIRrors in exchange for two city Lots on Myrtle avenue, corner of Green street, Brooklyn, worth $2,500 cash. Address S., box 4,493 Post office, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A SPLENDID REGULATOR, OF THE CELEBRATED make of Condliff, Liverpool, a most perfect timekeeper, will be sold at a sacrifice. Apply at 20 Exchange place, office No. 9.

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Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, 93 Fulton street. Blank Books made to pattern.